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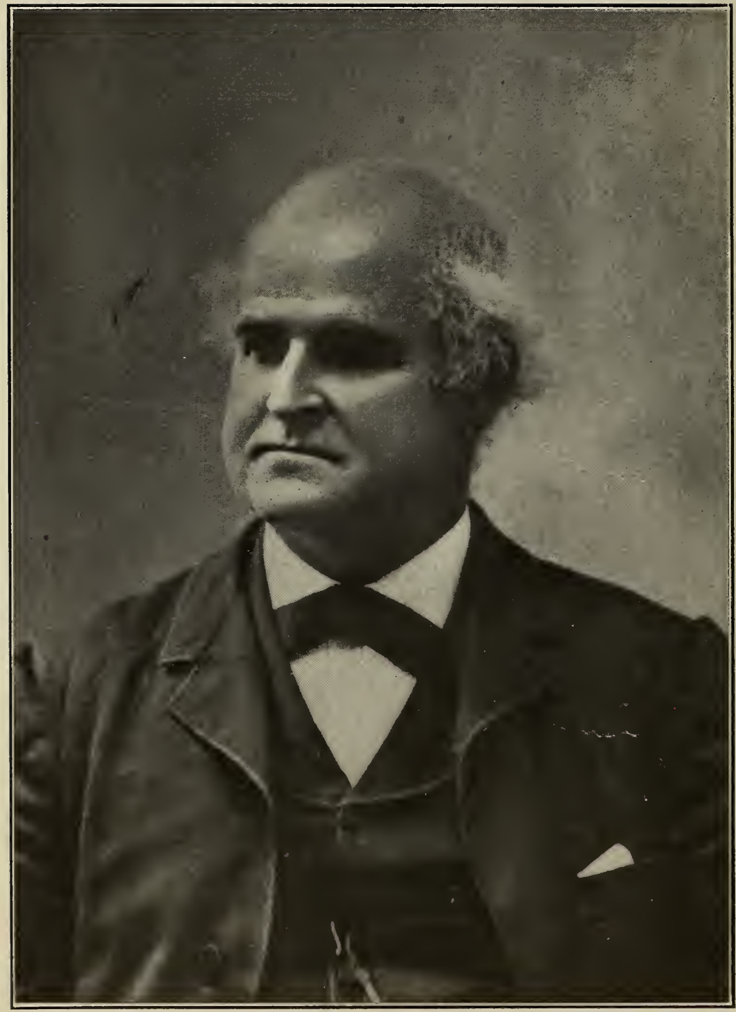

M. H. GOODRICH

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

MADE BY THE

PIONEER SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

VOL. XII

SECOND EDITION

LANSING.
WYNKOOP HALLENBECK CRAWFORD CO., STATE PRINTERS
1908.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

VOL. XII.

Act No. 62 of the 1907 session of the legislature generously made provision for revising and reprinting those volumes of Pioneer collections which were out of print among which was Vol. XII.

If a careful comparison were made between the first and second editions it would be found that the changes made consisted largely of corrections of the errors of printer and copyists, and occasional blunders due to the oversight of authors; unless the mistakes were quite palpable no change was made in the text, but the reader's attention was called, by reference to the appendix or by alternative spelling, date or statement inserted in brackets.

An index having been published it was necessary to preserve the original paging, consequently the usual footnotes or other than very brief inserts were unavailable which made an appendix necessary each note of which bears a number corresponding to the page to which it refers.

This is the first volume of the series which is made up entirely of historical documents of general interest and value; there are none of those obituary eulogies, so tiresome and valueless to all except the relatives, neighbors and near friends of the deceased. It is the publication of this sort of material that has given the society the creditable prominence which it now enjoys.

It is doubtful if there has been an historical publication relative to the Northwest or the Lake Region during the past twenty years that has not referred to "Michigan Pioneer Collections, Vol XII."

HENRY S. BARTHOLOMEW,
Editor Second Edition.

State Library,
August, 1907.

1720894

PREFACE

It is with no less of satisfaction than has accompanied the issue of previous volumes, that the committee of historians of the Michigan Pioneer Society view the completion of another volume of their Historical Collections. The twelfth of the series, it is believed to be no whit behind its predecessors in interest, while the purely historical character of its contents in some important respects enhances its value. The first half of the present volume embraces the fourth installment of papers from the Canadian archives at Ottawa, whose value is, by this time, too well recognized to need discussion. The latter half comprises copies of papers in possession of the old State Historical Society at Detroit, a large number of which were published in Vol. 8, of these Collections. These pertain, for the most part, to the history of Michigan while yet a territory, and throw much light upon the forms of government and political methods of that time, as well as furnishing much curious and interesting information of a miscellaneous nature. It should be noted that in occasional instances where there may seem to be a discrepancy in statement or in name, whenever verification has been impossible, the copy has been in all cases closely followed, and in such instances, too, the correct meaning is usually self evident.

The committee bespeak for Vol. 12 a careful perusal, confident that all who bestow it will feel amply repaid for so doing.

MICHAEL SHOEMAKER *Chairman*
HARRIET A. TENNEY *Secretary*
JOHN H. FORSTER
A. D. P. VANBUREN
O. C. COMSTOCK
Committee of Historians

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MERCHANT H. GOODRICH

Merchant Huxford Goodrich, eleventh president of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, was born January 29, 1826, in Conway, Mass., and is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from William Goodrich, one of the first settlers of Weathersfield, Conn.

His father was Chauncey Smith Goodrich and his mother Aschsah Huxford. They removed from Conway, Mass., in September, 1827, to Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan, where they settled on a farm, and in 1831 removed to Ann Arbor, where for a number of years they kept a hotel.

Merchant H. Goodrich has therefore been a resident of this State sixty one years, and of Ann Arbor fifty seven years. After his father's death, which occurred Apr. 2, 1860, he came in possession of the homestead, his unmarried sister being his housekeeper, he also remaining unmarried.

He graduated from the University of Michigan in the class of 1845, department of Literature, Science and Arts, a class of fourteen, among whom was the Hon. Lyman D. Norris, of Grand Rapids. This was the second class graduated from the university, and only one person had graduated before, being William B. Wesson, of Detroit, the sole member of the class of 1844. At this time there was no law department at the university and Mr. Goodrich, being desirous of making that his profession, studied at the Harvard Law school in 1848-9, was admitted to the bar, and has since followed the profession of his choice.

When the Washtenaw County Pioneer Society was organized in 1873, he was elected its corresponding secretary, and discharged the duties of that office for several years. He was one of the promoters of the Washtenaw County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and was one of its vice presidents in 1868.

He became a member of the Michigan State Pioneer Society February 2, 1876, and at the annual meeting held on the same date, he was elected one of the committee of historians, and was annually re-elected on this committee until June 9, 1886, when he was chosen as the eleventh president of the society and presided over the annual meeting held June 1 and 2, 1887.

PIONEER SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

[Continued from Vol. 11.]

COPIES OF PAPERS ON FILE IN THE DOMINION ARCHIVES AT OTTAWA, CANADA, PERTAINING TO THE RELATIONS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA AND TO THE MILITARY POSTS AND MARINE INTERESTS OF THE GREAT LAKES

1762—1799

Note.—Care has been taken in publishing the following papers to follow the original copies as closely as possible, including orthography, punctuation, capitalization, etc. The references in brackets at the close of each paper are to the filings in the Dominion archives at Ottawa.

REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

LORD DORCHESTER [SIR GUY CARLETON] TO LORD SYDNEY

No 100.

Quebec 10th January 1789.

My Lord, Since my letter No 93 I hear a road has been cleared, and made practicable for carriages of any kind, from Cayhuga Lake to Great Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario; this carrying place is about ten miles long.

The bay affords a safe harbour for vessels of about fifty or sixty tons burden, and is nearly half way between fort Ontario and the Chenessee [Genesee] river about thirty miles from each. One object is, to form a communication between the settlements on this river, and the Mohawk country, without coming near Oswego.

The last reports from Detroit say, Joseph Brant, with about eleven hundred Indians, besides women and children, set out from the Miamis villages to meet the American commissioners, as proposed last year, at the falls of the Muskingum, but that there is a visible desire of procrastination on the part of the Indians, and that on the other hand the Americans seem determined to admit of no longer delay, but to march in force against the Indians this year, if no settlement of their differences should be effected.

The prospect of an accomodation is said at the same time to have become more doubtful of late, by an alarm spread among the Indians, while at the Miamis, of a body of Americans being on their march against them, in consequence of which Scouts were sent out by them, who actually fell in with a strong surveying party, west of the Ohio, on whom they fired, and took some prisoners. It is added that this event, and the former violence, committed by a war party from Michilimackinac, of which mention is made in my letter No 81, having induced the Americans to remove the Council fire from the place first appointed, at the falls of the Muskingum, to some spot under the protection of a fort, garrisoned with four hundred men, that Joseph Brant intends to go to the place first appointed, and there to demand a meeting, and, should they refuse, that it is doubtful, whether, under the circumstances above related, he will trust himself any further—

I am with much respect & esteem
Your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant

DORCHESTER.

The Right Hon^{ble} Lord Sydney.

Endorsed:—Quebec 10th Jany. 1789. Lord Dorchester No 100. Re 14th April.

[Q 40 p 207]

REPORT

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE COUNCIL.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester Governor General of the Province of Quebec &c. &c.

Report of the Committee of the whole Council (the Members assembled being Mr Chief Justice Smith, Messrs Finlay, Harrison, Collins, Caldwell, DeLery, Grant, Baby, Davison, DeLanaudiere and Col Dupré) relative to the administration of Justice in the District of Hesse.

My Lord, In obedience to your Lordships Order in Council, the Committee met this day and having deliberated upon the very important object of the Reference, came to the following Resolves, as the result of the whole subject matter of their consideration.

That it is the opinion of this Committee that persons competant for the administration of Justice in Civil Causes (the magnitude of the Commerce of that District considered) cannot be found in the District of Hesse.

Resolved nevertheless, that supposing a fit person at the head of the Commission, there may be found in the District divers of the principal Inhabitants very proper to be joined with him, and able to afford a very useful assistance in the trust.

Resolved upon due consideration of the expence of subsistence in that District, the Labor and importance of the service and the dignity of the office the income of the Chief in such Commission might not be less than the yearly sum of five hundred pounds sterling.

Resolved that in the opinion of the Committee it may be hoped, that the Assistant Judges will be content with the fees and Emoluments established by the late Ordinance for that purpose made and provided, if the Chief or first Judge of the District shall be satisfied, without any allowance of fees.

Resolved that it may better conduce to such establishm't for the dispensation of Justice in the said District, if provision be made by Law, that the head of the Commission may act alone, and there are two Assistant Judges authorized to aid in the trust, and

Resolved, further, that the Committee are clearly of opinion against the project suggested of hearing and deciding causes and Controversies by compulsory References and Awards.—

All which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to Your Lordship's great wisdom—

Signed by order of the Committee in the Council Chamber at the Bishop's Palace, in Quebec Tuesday 13th January 1789.

(signed) Wm Smith
Chairman.

[Q 41 part 1 page 131]

Audit of the Collector's Accounts

The Report of the special Committee charged to state their opinion what authority it is adviseable to Constitute on the Spot for a Stricter audit of the Collector's Accounts of the Provincial Revenue than is already provided, read: Referred to a Committee of the whole Council.

Inland Navigation and interior commerce

The *First* Report of the special Committee respecting the inland Navigation & interior Commerce, read, viz.—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Guy Lord Dorchester Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colonies of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander in Chief of all His Majestys Forces in the said Colonies and the Island of New Foundland &c. &c. &c.

1st Report of the standing Committee, nominated by Your Lordship in Council on the 29th of December 1788 to bring information to the knowledge of Government concerning the Inland Navigation and commerce to correspond with the Superintendants, Report Abstracts from time to time of their communications and returns, together with the Committees observations on the important matters suggested in Your Lordship's Order of Reference and other Consequential duties.—

Present

William Grant
Francis Baby
George Davidson
Chas. De La Naudiere
Col. Dupré
Esquires

Sir John Johnson Bart
Roi De St. Ours
Samuel Holland, Esquires
absent

My Lord, It appears by the Lists and Returns of the Superintendants appointed by Your Lordship, for the Posts of Kingston (formerly Cataraqui) Niagara, Fort Erie, Detroit and Michilimackinac pursuant to the act passed in the last Sessions of the Legislative Council Chap 3rd.—

That there are at present four Registered Merchant Vessels belonging to those ports and navigating the Lakes as follows—

Lake Ontario	Kingston to Oswego Quinti & Niagara	The Schooner Good Intent Built at Freidricksburg 1788 Burthen	tons 15	men 3

Lakes Huron and Erie	Fort Erie to Detroit Michilimakinac and St Mary falls	The Sloop Sagina	36.5	Built at Sagina Bay in		1787.
		The Sloop Esperance	20.4	Do.	Do.	1788.
		The Schooner Weezel	16.3	Do.	Detroit	1786.

Total tonnage 87.15 men

That on the 8th of September the Good Intent cleared out at Kingston for Quinti Bay, and again on the 24th from Kingston for Oswego. But it does not appear by the Superintendants Reports what her outward Cargoes constituted of.

From Quinti she brought back to Kingston and entered Sep. 18th

1000 Feet Pine Boards
10 Barrels Pearl ashes
1½ Tons of Hay.

That on the 20th of August The Sagina cleared out from Fort Erie for Detroit.—

and carried 11 cwt Shot & Ball
73 casks wine & spirits the gals. not ascertained
123 Boxes, Cases, Bales, Trunks Dry Goods the value or contents not ascertained.

11.207

Carried over 11,207.

And Brought forward 11,207.

And on the 21st Aug. the Esperance Cleared from same port & carried
1 cwt Shot & Ball
52 Casks Wine & Spirits the Gallons not known
32 Pks. viz cases Bales &c Dry Goods

1,84

And on the 12th Sept the Saguina again from the same Port and carried
21 cwt Shot & Ball
138 Packages Dry Goods } quantity & quality not reported
78 Casks Wine & Spirits } quantity & quality not reported
60 Bars Iron & Steel

Ball & Shot 33 cwt. 588 Packages of Liquids
Dry Goods &c in all.

That the Saguina appears to have entered inwards at Detroit on the 5th Augt from Fort Erie (omitted by the Superintendant there in his return) W Warren } 1.2,880 Gallons of Spirits
Casks not mentioned
82 Bales Trunks
Chests Barrels
Dry Goods.

34 cwt

That on the 19th Octobr The Weasel entered at Detroit 47 Barrels Fish from St. Mary falls.—

That on Sept 12th The Weasel cleared from Detroit for St. Mary falls.

	Fusils.	Powder lbs.	Shot cwt.	Rum Galls.	Flower cwt.	Indian Corn Bushels.		St Mary falls	
And carried..........	12	......	......	16	52	213	& 10	Casks Dry Goods	The articles not specified.
And Octr 16th The Saguina for Michilimackinac & carried	12	100	4	1365	91	......	& 101	Packages Dry Goods	
Total Export to Michilimackinac.........	24	100	4	1381	143	213	111	Packages Dry Goods	

That from Detroit there was Exported to Fort Erie

On Board the Saguina Augt 12th	162	Packs Furrs	7	bbls Ginsing
On Board the Esperance Do	100	Do	"	——
On Board the Saguina Sep 2nd	56	Do	6	Ditto
	318		13	

But the Superintendant of Fort Erie as entered there only } 313 Packs Furrs 13 bbls Ginsing The 5 Packs Furrs that appear to be missing were of the Esperance's Cargo—

What became of the Three Hundred and Thirteen Packages of Furrs after their Entry at Fort Erie is not stated by the Superintendant.—

The Committee presume they were transported from Fort Erie by Land to Niagara, from thence shipped on board some of His Majesty's Vessels for Kingston and from Kingston brought to Montreal in Battoes or Canoes.—

To bring that transport into more regular order & view, and clearly to detect the Smuggling of Furrs into the American States, it is submitted to

Your Lordship, Whether His Majesty's ships carrying Furrs and Merchandizes from port to port on the great Lakes ought not to enter and clear the same at the Superintendant's office of the Port as Merchant Vessels are or may be by Law bound to do. and if it is Your Excellencys desire to be informed of the quantity and quality of the different species of Furrs and Merchandizes imported & exported, where Superintendants are Established, it will be necessary that the Merchants be directed by a Law to be made, if other means do not occur to Your Lordship's greater wisdom, to make regular entries of their Shipments enumerating the articles specifically, or such of them as shall be required, after the manner usually practised at His Majesty's custom houses in the sea port Towns.—

The Committee do not perceive that much trouble or difficulty will arise to the Merchant in adopting a similar system. Without it there is not a possibility of checking ascertaining or estimating the valuable Trade & Commerce carried on with the extensive and numerous Indian Nations Inhabiting His Majesty's Dominions Westward of Montreal or of knowing the progress of the encreasing Commerce and Agriculture in the new Settlements of the numerous Loyalists daily establishing themselves under Your Lordship's fostering care, upon the wastes of the Crown bordering on the Lakes. And if it is Your Lordship's wish completely to effect so useful a purpose, the Committee humbly suggest the necessity of appointing a superintendant of Navigation at Montreal, or rather at La Chine. For tho' no port for Shipping can ever be at the latter, yet the Canoes and Battoes or Vessels in which the Exportation and Importation of the Western Country is carried on, may be said to sail from, and arrive at La Chine.

The Superintendant of Fort Erie is of opinion that the quantity & quality of liquor contained in each cask should be marked on the head thereof.—

It will not be necessary in the opinion of the Committee to give the Merchant that trouble, if the following method of entering Goods at the Superintendant's Office was adopted.—

....

....

....

....

The Committee are of opinion that the Superintendants ought not to permit any Merchandize, Furrs or Effects to be shipped until the Owner or his Agent has made entry thereof as above, or as nearly correspondent thereunto as Commercial business, and the Conduct of it will admit, in the respective parts of the Inland Navigation.—

The Packages, Qualities and Quantities so ascertained together with the Masters Manifest of his Cargo, which is also upon *his* oath, will enable the Superintendants to Execute the trusts reposed in them, and perfect their Quarterly and annual Lists & Returns agreeable to Your Lordship's Instructions and the Laws of the Province made & provided.

The inconveniences represented by Mr. McGill Mr. McGregor and Major Close, in the Extracts of their Letters before the Committee, respecting affidavits, Bonds and Registers for Vessels built upon the Lakes owned by persons resident at Montreal or Quebec, may be obviated without any amendment of the late Law of the Province whenever it shall please Your Lordship to Commission Superintendants for those Ports. The Papers and Documents required by the Law for the security of the Crown and the subject may be entered into and obtained, at offices there; and the Registers so taken out may be transmitted by the Merchant to his Agent, or Correspondent, where the Vessel for which it is intended is building or has been built.—

The Committee at present have further but to remark that the Superintendant of Detroit in his Letter of the 1st of Novemb'r informs Your Lordship that six new Vessels will be then in the Register of that Port in the course of the present year.—Therefore he requests an additional supply of the necessary Documents devised by Your Lordship for the Government of the Inland Marine.

The discernment of that strength, and of those commercial advantages which are added to His Majesty's American Dominions by the Navies now arising on his Inland Canadian Seas, was reserved for your Lordship's profound & penetrating wisdom.

To establish the Empire of the British Flag upon the Fresh water Oceans of the New World and under that powerful protection to send freedom, light and commerce to its remotest parts, was reserved for the 28th year of the illustrious Reign of His sacred Majesty King George the Third.

To aid and assist in so glorious a pursuit must be the wish and desire of every Briton. That this Committee should be most anxiously ardent, needs no illustration or assurance. His duty, preservation, and Interests being so obviously combined with those of the Province at large.

The Committee will soon have the honour to lay before Your Lordship the Journal of their Entries and proceedings and with Your Excellency's approbation will prepare fair copies thereof to be transmitted to the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and to The Honourable the Commissioners of His Majestys Customs. Those Boards may be inclined to give Lights upon the important business of Revenue and Navigation which this Committee presume not to foresee.

All of which is nevertheless most humbly submitted to Your Lordship.—

(signed) By order of the Committee
William Grant,
Chairman.

Council Chamber
Quebec 19th Jany 1789
[Q 41 part 1 page 163]

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MAJOR CLOSE TO MR. MCKEE

Detroit 15th June 1789.

Sir, His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to nominate you one of the Members of a Board, for the more easy accommodation of persons desirous of forming immediate Settlements on the Waste Lands of the Crown in the District of Hesse. I am to request the pleasure of meeting you at my house on Wednesday next the 17th Inst at Eleven O'clock when the authority under which the Board is formed will be made known—

I have the Honor to be with regard Sir
Your most obed't & hum'l Serv't
F. Close
Major Commanding

Alex'r McKee Esq. Detroit
Indian Affairs M. G. V.

LORD DORCHESTER TO LORD SIDNEY

No 120 Quebec 25 June 1789.

My Lord, Since my Letter No 108 I have seen a copy of the treaty concluded by some of the Indian Chiefs with the Americans at Fort Harmar on the 9th of January last.

It runs in the name of the Sachems and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatima, and Sac Nations, ratifies the treaty made at fort McIntosh in 1785, and the boundary therein agreed upon between some of those nations and the United States, which leaves to the Indians all the country on the south of lake Erie between the Cayohaga and Miami rivers, extending south nearly to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and cedes to the United States all the lands, east, south & west, of that boundary, with liberty of hunting to the Indians; and within these Indian limits it stipulates the establishment of several trading posts of six miles square by the Americans, with a promise, on the part of the Indians not to suffer any traders to reside among them, unless furnished with a license from the American Governor.

It also stipulates the reservation of a tract, six miles deep along the streight of Detroit from the River Rosine to lake Sinclair, and the reservation of the post at Michilimakinac and twelve miles square about the same, to the sole use of the United States, excepting only two villages of the Wyandots within the tract along the Streight of Detroit, which, it is agreed, shall remain undisturbed. This tract includes the post of Detroit, and the adjacent settlements on that side of the streight.

Immediate notice to be given reciprocally of any hostile intentions against either, which may come to the knowledge of the other party; and the Indians are to prevent any nation with hostile intentions against the United States passing their country.

Those Indian Nations, who refused to attend Governor Sinclair as mentioned in my letter No. 108, seem now to be determined to remove & prevent, all American Settlements North west of the Ohio. They have dispatched war-pipes to the different nations, and sent a large deputation from the Wabash and Miamis to Detroit to announce their determination for war, and demand a supply of ammunition.

It appears they came with an intention of presenting the war-pipes to the commanding officer of Detroit, but the execution of this design was prevented by the prudent management of Mr. MacKee, the officer of the Indian Department who, in a private conference with one of the Chiefs, previous to the Council, had the address to discover their intentions, and to convince them of the inpropriety of such a measure.

It is however apprehended, when they meet in greater numbers, that they will be more importunate upon this subject,

I am with much respect & esteem
Your Lordship's most obedient
and most humble servant
Dorchester

The Right Hon'ble Lord Sydney.

Endorsed: Quebec 25th June 1789. Lord Dorchester No 120 R. 25 July.

[Q 42 p 58.]

LORD DORCHESTER TO LORD SYDNEY

No 122.

QUEBEC 15th July 1789.

MY LORD, Since my letter No 120 I am informed the Indians between the Ohio and Detroit are removing towards that post, and abandoning the interjacent country on account of the near approach of the American Settlements upon the great Miami, or Rocky River, and other parts. Five hundred Indians are arrived at the Graize, a branch of the Miami River, which runs into the head of Lake Erie, with a view of forming a village at the mouth of it. A general meeting of the western nations is expected to be held at the Miamis Towns, the result of which is to guide their future conduct, Till then nothing material is likely to happen amongst them, though messengers had arrived giving information of preparations at the American Post Vincennes to take possession of the Weaughs or Ouitanon, an Indian Town towards the head of the Wabash river, and that the nations of that vicinity were preparing to oppose it.

Should the Indians not be able to maintain the possession of their country, it is supposed they will remove to the Spanish side of the Mississippi, an idea of which begins already to gain ground among some of the nations.

I am with much respect & esteem
Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble servant
DORCHESTER

The Right Hon'ble Lord Sydney

Endorsed: Quebec 15 July 1789. Lord Dorchester No 122 R. 25th Augt

[Q 42 page 62.]

MEMORIAL.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Guy Lord Dorchester Captain General and Governor in Chief in & over the Province of Quebec &ca &ca &ca

The Memorial of the Secretary of the Province.

Respectfully sheweth That in consequence of the Establishment of a Civil Jurisdiction in those parts of the Province comprehending the new Districts, and the Representation made to Your Excellency by the Merchants and others of the necessity of Agents being appointed there for the distribution of Licences &ca which your Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council: Your Memorialist has among others whom he has solicited to take upon them that Charge, wrote to Mr Thomas Smith of the District of Hesse, whom your Excellency was pleased to honour with the appointment to the Clerkship of His Majesty's Courts in that District, and in consequence, has received his answer, signifying his readiness to accept that Trust; at the same time, requesting Instructions on the following Questions: Whether Persons resident within the extent of the authority of the Crown, on both sides of the Treaty Line, should not be required to comply with the Law in taking out Licences for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, and paying the Duties thereon? Whether the Licences issued out to Tavern Keepers for the present year by the Commanding Officer at Detroit are to be held as valid?

Your Lordship's Memorialist humbly conceives that these Questions are unanswerable to Mr Smith until Your Memorialist may be honoured with Your Excellency's Commands on those Questions and most respectfully soliciting Your Excellency's Instructions therein.

(signed) GEO; POWNALL

23rd July 1789.

Endorsed:—A. In Lord Dorchester's letter to Lord Sydney, No 125

[242 p 72.]

FROM MR. DEASE. UNADDRESSED

No 8. MICHILIMAKINAC Augt 19th 1789.

SIR—Having received instructions from Sir J. Johnson Bar't Superintendt General & Inspector Genl of Indian Affairs, to pursue such measures as would appear to me most condusive to the accomplishment of the business on which he sent you into the Indian country last year, And the different Indian Nations lately at war, having earnestly and repeatedly solicitated your return amongst them once more to confirm them in their present amicable dispositions towards each other, I think it necessary for the good of His Majesty's Service that you immediately prepare to return among these Indians & use your best endeavours to establish a lasting peace among them.

You will on every occasion inspire them with Sentiments of Respect & Attachment to the British Government and in your distribution of the presents you take along you will represent to them the great power & goodness of the Great King their father, and the expence he incurs on their account by appointing his servants to watch over their welfare and promote their happiness by uniting them with each other, you will warmly recommend to them the interest of trade and the protection of those who on that account & to supply their wants at the hazard of their lives & the risque of their property go and winter among you. You will shew them that a fair and open trade will always be the firmest source of their happiness, that in proportion as they promote trade & observe the advice of their father they will be the objects of his attention.—

In giving presents you will particularly distinguish such nations or bands whose commerce is most valuable to the traders, explaining to them distinctly that the presents they receive are not by way of trade but merely from the King's bounty.

You will keep a regular journal of your proceedings in which you will record whatever relates to the King's Service.—

You will report to me any abuses in Trade that may come to your knowledge, or any obstruction you may meet with in the discharge of your duty & from whom.

You will in all your proceedings observe the strictest œconomy consistent with the business you are sent on, and, on every occasion make the good of His Majesty's Service the principal object of your attention,

Wishing you every possible success in your undertaking and a safe return.

I am with due regard
Sir your obedt
hble Servt
[signed]
John Dease D. A. I. A.
No. 9.

MAJOR MURRAY TO CAPTAIN MCKEE

Detroit, 23d Sept 1789.

Dear Sir I send you according to my promise of yesterday a copy of Mr Symers Speech of 19th July together with the answer of the Indians

Yours faithfully
Pat Murray,
Major Commanding.

Capt McKee

"Miami's North Bend 19th July 1789

"Brothers Warriors and Chiefs of all the Nations of Red People, living between the Great Lakes and Mississippi river, listen to your white brother at the mouth of Miami, on the Ohio, and all his young Men Warriors who live between the great Miami and the little Miami.

"Brother Warriors and Chiefs of all the Nations of Indians we your Brothers are glad that you received into your town Manoque, and Isaac Freeman who I sent with Manoque, to tell you that your flesh and blood was with us, and that you believed what I told you, I was glad to see Manoque and my young Man come back again, and to see four of our people which had been with you come in, and I am glad that you tell us in your letter that you will send in more white prisoners when you can get them ready to come."—

Brothers of all the Indian Nations, I am now going into Kentucky and shall come back here again in fourteen days, I shall then be glad to see you come in with horses and take away your women and children that are with us. You shall have all of them, but you will be our good brothers and bring in to us, all the white prisoners that you can—I send you some salt and some Tobacco and some Bread, when you come in to see me your good brother, you shall have whisky, and you shall all eat and drink with us, and live with us like brothers and like friends—Manoque now goes out to your hunting camp to stay with you some days. I send with him one of my young men who comes out your friend and brother—when Manoque and my young white man comes back, some of you my good brothers will come in to this place with Manoque"

"Caucomme is now here with us and we are glad to see him, we gave him bread and meat and whisky, and we shall be glad to see you when you come here with Manoque—I shall be home to my house again in twelve or fourteen days, and then I hope to see many of my red brothers here.

"Warriors and Hunters farewell"

"I am your Brother Friend"
"John Cleves Symmers"
"My Indian name is Weconolly"

A true copy
Pat Murray
Indian Papers
M. G. II.

* * * * * * * * *

Miamis September 4th 1789.

"Brothers Americans, We have heard the Speech you have sent to us, don't think hard that we have not sent an answer sooner, our men are at a great distance from this, and it requires time to acquaint them of what you mentioned in your last speech to us.

"Brothers be strong and keep in your young men, be quiet and don't think hard that we have not sent in the minds of all our Brother Nations but we hope in a short time we can let you know all their minds, we are now doing all we can on that business. Brother Warriors it is you and us that have caused all good affairs to be at present in so bad a state, now Brother Warriors we tell you to be strong & let us try to clear this troublesome affair that is now between us. Brothers Americans, some of our Foolish Young Men have brought in your Flesh and Blood, We the Warriors took immediately in our possession the prisoners and now send them to you. think not hard of what foolish young men do. You see we have sent in your Flesh & Blood and we hope you will send in ours, so that we may live in peace and quietness with each other."

"Brothers you have seen your flesh & Blood and we have seen ours, we hope you are contented we are also. Now Brothers you see we are working for peace and quietness with all nations."

"You are always making peace, and we are doing all we can towards it; but there are so many foolish young men that go to hurt the good we are making between us Warriors. We ask their reason, they make answer that you are daily encroaching on the Land this side the river, and spoil their hunting, that is the reason they give us." Now Brothers let us try to settle all the affairs between us, and touch not our Lands, and then you will see that we will live in peace & quietness."

"Now Brothers be strong and let us know your minds as soon as possible for you know ours. Brothers be strong and let all your People know our minds in all parts and keep your young men in for we now intend to take all our Young Men into our lands to try to keep them from doing mischief. Brothers we think it is you at the Big Miamis that is always wanting to make peace, for that reason we hope you will let all your People know our good intent and we now go to all the Nations to try to make peace & quietness between us"

"Brother Americans be strong and make a good road between us that your young people may go from one to another in safety so that we can have word from each other without danger."

"Brothers be strong and let us have an answer as soon as possible, we are impatient for your answer.

A true copy
Pat Murray
Indian Affairs M. G. II

LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Articles wanting to compleat the supplies of Indian Presents for the Upper Posts and Visiting Indians for the years 1790 & 1791.

Seven thousand nine hundred needles.

Two thousand Pounds Carnot Tobacco.

Fifteen thousand small silver Broaches.

One hundred & Thirty one pair two Point Blankets.

One hundred & sixty five pair Two and a half Point Blankets.

Extra Articles that may be required to be taken from the above two years supplies to Pay the Purchase of Lands ordered

Three hundred pair of three point Blankets.

One thousand pair of two & a half point do.

One thousand pair of two point do.

Eight hundred pair of one & a half Point do.

Five hundred pair of one point do.

Seventy Five Beaver Traps.

(signed) John Johnson
S. G. & I G. I A.

Montreal 3d October 1789.

approved

(signed) Dorchester

By His Excellency's Command
(signed) Fran's Le Maistre M. S. D.

Endorsed:—In Lord Dorchesters No 8 of 24th Oct. 1789

[Q 43 part II page 621]

LORD DORCHESTER TO MR. GRENVILLE.

Quebec 10th November 1789.

Sir I have lately had intelligence of hostile Designs of the Hurons and other Indians, intended to be executed, in the course of the Winter, against Detroit, and those Indians of the six Nations, and others, headed by Joseph Brandt, who profess a determination to adhere to the resolutions of the general confederacy of the Indians, and to resist the encroachments of the Americans upon the Indian Country.

One of the roman catholic missionaries to the Indians at Detroit is said to be principally concerned in this plot, and to have been instrumental in alienating the minds of those people.

Although full credit is not due to these reports, in their present shape, I thought it expedient to put the Commandments of the Western posts, and the Militia of those Districts, upon their guard, and to give Directions for Inquiry to be made into the truth of them, and for such measures to be taken as our security might require, and the season permit, sending at the same time, under cover to the Commandant, to be used as Discretion may direct, admonitory Letters to both the Missionaries at Detroit, to the Chiefs of the Hurons, and a pastoral letter to the Roman Catholic people of the Settlement of Detroit at large, from the Canadian Bishop of Quebec, who has been missionary at Detroit for some years, and has influence among the Indians, as well as the Canadian Settlers and traders in those parts.

I am with much respect & esteem Sir
Your most obedient & most humble servant
DORCHESTER

The Right Hon'ble W. W. Grenville

Endorsed:—Quebec 10th November 1789 Lord Dorchester No 10 R'd 21st Dec'r By the Caroline

[Q 43 part II page 658.]

MINUTES

LAND BOARD District of Hesse 7th of December 1789—

Present

Patrick Murray Esquire Major in the 60th Regiment of Foot Commanding Detroit and its Dependencies &c &c &c.
William Dummer Powell
Alexander McKee
William Robertson &
Alexander Grant
} Esquires

The Board considering the views of Government towards the Settlement of this District and at the same time preserving due regard to the comfort of the native Indians a cession of all that tract of Land commencing at the entrance of the Channail Ecarté on the River St. Clair running up the main branch of said Channel to

then a due east line to the River a la Franche,* up the River la Franche to its source, or untill it strikes upon the Boundary of the last purchase from the Messasages, bounded by the waters of the River and Lake St. Clair, Detroit and Lake Erie.

a true extract from the minutes

Indian Affairs M. G. II
T. SMITH

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* River La Franche, now the Thames. C. M. B.

CAPTAIN PARR TO MR. LE MAISTRE.

MICHILIMACKINAC 26th Decem'r 1789.

SIR, Being informed that some Indians at this post complained that the Interpreter who is Store Keeper to that Department, gave them bad Rum, I immediately sent for him to know the reason, When he said that he had mixed a quantity of water with it, as it had ever been the custom to do so, and shewed me some in the state he gave it; as I was convinced such conduct cou'd not be justifiable and suspecting that it was carried on to a great degree from the instance before me, I desir'd to see some in the state he received it from the Commissary; this he could not produce, he having taken by his own acknowledgement Eight Gallons of Rum out of a Barrel he had a few Days before received, and substituted Water in its place; to which when he drew off any to give to Indians, he again added a third more water, thereby making an advantage which as I am confident is not justifiable I think my Duty to Report, for the information of the Commander in Chief and to say that I shall prevent as much as possible such improper practices for the future.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient, and most humble servant
(signed) J. PARR.
Capt 60th Reg't Commanding at Mackina.

Francis Le Maistre Esq'r D.

Endorsed:—In Lord Dorchester's to Mr. Grenville No 56 Dated 17th Oct'r 1790.

[Q 46 part II page 427.]

ANTONY WAYNE TO CHIEFS OF THE DELAWARES &C

To the Chiefs and Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamis Nations or Tribes of Indians and to all others to Whom it may Concern.

BROTHERS. I have received your Verbal Message sent by Stephen Young, George Whiteeyes and another warrior who were accompanied by Robert Wilson as your Interpreter.

If peace is your object and the wish and desire of your hearts, why did not you or some of the principal Chiefs of your Nation or Nations come forward and speak for yourselves.

The Ears and heart of the President of the United States (General Washington) are ever open to the voice of peace, and he has instructed me his chief warrior to listen to that welcome voice from whatever quarter it may come, provided it comes from proper Authority and from the heart.

But as you have only sent a Verbal Message by your Runners, and as the Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamis and Wyandots have for a long time shut their ears and hardened their hearts, so as not to permit that good voice to enter or to be heard, Altho: often repeated at different times and by several paths and strongly and loudly re-echoed by the Commissioners of Congress, and by all the Chiefs of the Six Nations assembled in Council at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake last summer.

It will now be necessary that you give Convincing proofs of your sincere wish and desire for peace by bringing in and delivering up all and every of the American or White prisoners now in your possession to the Officer Commanding at Fort Recovery or on the same ground where the action of the 4th Nov'm 91 took place, and that on or before the next full moon which will be on the 14th February or in the course of thirty days from and after this date, and immediately send off Runners to call in and restrain all and every of your warriors from committing any murder or murders, Robberies or depredations upon any of the Inhabitants or Citizens of the United States, or upon any escort, party or parties of troops on their way to or from any of our posts or Garrisons wheresoever or whatsoever.

In the meantime the path shall be kept open, so that you may have free Communication between your Towns and Fort Recovery the late field of Battle, the only path by which you can come, always taking care to show a White Flag which my warriors are ordered to pay particular respect to, and to receive you as friends and to guard you safe from harm to danger both in coming to that place and from thence here and in returning to your Towns.

The foregoing conditions being punctually complied with upon your part, I shall then be convinced of your peaceable dispositions, and my heart and Arms will be open to receive and meet you at this place on or before the 14th February the day above mentioned in order to fix and determine upon a proper time and place for holding a general treaty.

In the meantime it is to be well and perfectly understood that the progress of this Army is not to be retarded or molested in its advancing but shall be permitted to move peaceably and quietly with all its apparatus, provisions, and stores, and every article and thing necessary for holding the Treaty.

Thus will the door be opened for establishing a permanent and lasting peace founded upon former Treaties and on the Solid Basis of honor, Equity, and Justice and to the Mutual Interests and entire satisfaction of all parties.

And thus will the War Hatchet be burried so deep that it can never again be found.

From your friend and Brother
(signed) Antony Wayne
Major General Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America

Grenville 10 Jan'y 1790.
[C 247 p 55]

FROM MR. GAUTIER UNADDRESSED

Sir I had yesterday the honor of writing you and of transmitting you my returns & my Journal since the departure of Mr Dease I have refrained till this to make my observations concerning the Indian Department at this post it is extremely restrained & occasions a dissatisfaction among the nations, principally among domiciled Ottawas & Sauteaux who are the principal Indians in this country and who lead all the others. At the time of their arrival at this post, they could have nothing until after they had been in Council, the time when the Commandant orders what is necessary to be given to them, the principal chiefs went to the Interpreter who could not avoid giving them some pipes, some tobacco and something to drink, at his own expence because the Commandant would not give on this occasion what is a real loss to the Interpreter and which absorbs his pay. I have seen him many times mix a quart of rum to eight gallons so as to have with me in the house something to give them to drink without which they would not be content. The Captain has made it a crime and has told me that he will make his complaints to government, I doubt not that he has done so already but I expect from you a regulation on this subject, and observe to you that it will not be possible to preserve with honor my place & sacrifice my moderate salary to a necessary expence and which should only be considered by the Department.

Another subject is the coal which is necessary for the blacksmith of the department as by my orders it is forbidden for me to draw and I cannot pay for the goods of the department, and for which order it is necessary to have the approbation of the commandant, which has been refused me on this subject, I ignore that usage & take my right.

There are still some indispensibles which are not in the store as to-day some snow shoes & some shoes for the messenger to Detroit, inform me what

I should do in such a case, to-day I am obliged to buy them with my own money as necessary things. I send you the account & ask you to have it payed if you think right. This mixed department is susceptible to some inconveniences it would be better that it should become either the one or the other. The Indians find themselves obliged to know two fathers whose sentiments are often different.

You have subjoined the list of the articles which I think necessary for the service of the department for the following year. I have not mentioned the quantity of rum, you will regulate it yourself, I will only observe to you that there is not sufficient of it to wait till it arrive.

I am with respect Sir
The very humble & obedient servant
(signed) C. GAUTIER

Mackinac 27th Jany 1790

P. S. As I had not received the statement of rum I went to ask the Commandant how much remained & he told me that there was just a little remaining but to-day he told me that the rest was nearly 600 Gallons.

(signed) C. G.

Endorsed 8:—In Lord Dorchesters to Mr Grenville No 56 dated 7th Oct. 1790.

[Q 46. II p 429] D.

MR. MACKINTOSH TO MAJOR MURRAY

DETROIT, 16th February 1790.

SIR, Your having expressed a desire I should communicate to you in writing what I have heard the Taway Chief (Aguishere) tell respecting the traders, I now take the opportunity of repeating the circumstance.

At Sandusky about the middle of January last the above Chief told Mr. Williams & I that he was informed by a Cousin of his, that he saw an officer and a party of twelve at or close to Cahihago, which officer desired the Indians to tell the British Traders in that quarter, to withdraw from thence, and should they refuse, to fall upon them & plunder them and even to take their lives.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedt hu: servt
[Signed]
ANGUS MACKINTOSH

Major Murray. *D.*

Endorsed:—In Lord Dorchesters to Mr. Grenville No 35 of the 7 June 1790.

[Q 45 part II page 485]

LORD DORCHESTER TO MR. GRENVILLE

Duplicate
No 18 Secret. QUEBEC 8th March 1790.

SIR. In consequence of the Inquiries mentioned in my letter No. 10, respecting the truth of a report of hostile designs of the Hurons, and other Indians, against the post of Detroit, and the Indians of the Six Nations under Joseph Brandt, I have received assurances from the Commanding officer, as well as the Indian Agent at Detroit, that upon close investigation they have every reason to believe no such project has ever been encouraged, except by a very few discontented and deluded Indians, with a Huron Chief, Dewentete, at their head, whose conduct has for some time past been exceptionable, particularly since the late Indian Treaty with the United States at Muskingum, but they apprehend no danger from that Quarter adding that the Indians in general continue to shew every mark of attachment and felicity; nor do they entertain any suspicion of either of the Roman Catholic Missionaries at Detroit having been concerned in fomenting the supposed plot.

Notwithstanding, I think I can discern a connection between the reports, concerning those Indians near Detroit, the proceedings of the Governor of the northwestern Territory on the Muskingum, and the proceedings of the Congress.

These are raising a large body of troops, under color of compleating their establishment on the eastern frontier, the levies continue with alacrity, though these corps have been compleated long since. The pretence to the public is to repel the Indians, but those, who must know better, and see that an Indian war does not require so great a force, nor that very large proportion of Artillery, are given to understand, that part of these forces are to take possession of the frontier, as settled by treaty, to seize the posts and secure the fur trade; a more secret motive perhaps is to reduce the state Governments, and crush all internal opposition.

Some indications point to their approach by the Potowmac to the Ohio, and from thence by different streams to Lake Erie and Detroit; this alone would put them in possession of the greatest part of the fur trade to the southward of the Lakes, which might pass into the most favored Country by Presque Isle, Fort Pitt, and the Branches of the Potowmac, and the Susquehannah; some profit and much applause would follow this achievement.

The great approaches to Canada by the Mohawk river and Oswego, and by Lake Champlain to the river Sorel, are too well known to require explanation, but I must just observe, that suffering them to establish themselves on the latter up to the treaty line of the forty fifth degree of North latitude, would be nearly equivalent to the making them masters of the whole country.

The Upper posts were all repaired last year, and properly supplied with stores. Detroit is in a better condition than ever, but from the beginning it was only a defence against Indians and now its chief strength must be derived from their fidelity, joined with the Militia of the place, and the abilities of the Commandant. Niagara should make a good defence, especially if the Militia of the District behave well, and keep open the communication across the river. Michilimakinac can keep out only Indians, and Fort Ontario, partly from the defects of the work, partly from its position, neither is, nor can be rendered, defensible, in the present condition of things. The Works on the Sorel are all very bad. The Resources, which the lower part of the province is capable of bringing forward cannot be depended upon; a languid insensibility to all political importance, with but a few exceptions, runs through the whole; it will be difficult to rouse them even to their own defence, or make them perceive their danger, till it is at their door, and probably too late.

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I am with much respect & esteem
Sir
Your most obedient & most humble Servt.
Dorchester

The Right Honble
W. W. Grenville

Endorsed:—Quebec 8th March 1790. Lord Dorchester Dup. No 18 Secret.

[Q 44 part I page 121.]

NAMES OF PERSONS RECOMMENDED FOR SEATS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE INTENDED PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA

William Osgood, 1-2 to be an Upper Canadian.
William Drummer Powell
Richard Duncan, 3-4 Upper Canadian
William Robertson, 5
Robert Hamilton, 6.
Richard Cartwright, Junr 7.
John Munro, 8-9 Alex Grant

Nathaniel Petit, 10 Peter Russel
George Farley

N. B. It will be adviseable to add one or two Canadians from Detroit, but I am not sufficiently informed at present to make the selection.

D.

Endorsed:—In Lord Dorchester's to Mr. Grenville No 20 of 15 Mar 1790

[Q 44 part I page 134]

EXTRACT FROM MR McKEE'S JOURNAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AT DETROIT 10th MARCH 1790

Several persons from Sandusky bring accounts that an American Officer with a party of men, is opening a road across the Country towards Cayahaga, and that he told the Indians, they would be obliged at last to send the English out of the Country by force.

Endorsed:—In Lord Dorchester's to Mr. Grenville No 35 of the 7th June 1790.

[Q 45 part II page 486]

COL. MCKEE TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON

Detroit May 5th 1790

Sir, I am but a few days returned from a Tour into the Indian Country, where I went some time ago to sound and collect the Indians on the South side of the Lake, concerned in the purchase to be made from them of Land, all those I have hitherto met with I find inclined to comply with the wish of Government.

Since my return home dispatched messengers to assemble those in the vicinity of this place as soon as arrived from the wintering grounds which I now expect will be in the course of a few days. I understand there will be Indians tho' disposed to reserve spots on which they now comfortably live, we shall however endeavour to allow of as few of those as possible, as there seems on our part a great aversion to admitting it, yet nevertheless I fear it cannot be intirely avoided; and particularly as there is an Indian Settlement at the River Canard that cannot be removed without creating confusion and perhaps trouble nor will it be consistent with good policy or humanity to force them to quit it. It was, my intention by solliciting these lands (as Indians were already fixed there) to have accommodated several families, likewise who to my knowledge from their attachment to Government have been drove from their antient settlements and who in case of emergency might be depended upon, as well as any other Inhabitants, entertaining at the same time an Idea that all this description would be encouraged to live within the protection of the British Government. My application I understand has been laid before the Land Board at this place, which I can only apprehend is no more than to comply with common form, it resting with the Governor in Council to act as he may judge proper, it is from him therefore I am to hope a completion of my desire.

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I have the honor to be with respect, Sir,
Your faithfull obed't serv't
(signed) A. McKee

Sir John Johnson
Bart.
D

Endorsed:—In Lord Dorchesters No 35 of the 7th June 1790 (No 1)
[Q 45 part II page 480.]

EXTRACTS FROM LOG BOOK

Mouth of Detroit River. Friday 31st July 1789.

Winds S. W. fresh Gale and cloudy with Rain, the Surveyor with four men on Shore chaining and ascertaining the distance across the narrows, the light Boat sounding the channel to the Westward of the Isle de Bois-Blanc found 2½ and 3 fathoms in the Channel, Vessels can as well go up on the West side of the Island as the East, could not take the altitude of the Sun this Day, too cloudy.

Mouth of Detroit River Saturday 1 Aug't 1789

Winds S. W. Fresh Breeze, at Noon took the altitude of the Sun, found this Place in Latitute 41°, 52′ North, sett off with the Boats for Detroit, the River Detroit runs N. by E. and S by W. at 7 P. M. arrived at Detroit, cloudy rainy weather secured the Boats, the Bar point 4 Miles to the Southward of Isle Bois Blanc, Latitude 41°. 48′ North.

Detroit 2nd August 1789

Winds S. W. Fresh Breeze, upon examining the provisions found 246 Pounds of Biscuit and Flour and 50 pounds of Pork damaged and lost, owing to the Provision Boat sinking on the Lake on the 10th of July, this day delivered up the Corporal and Five Soldiers with their Arms and Ammunition to Major Murray Commandant at this place, likewise delivered over the Provisions and Stores to the Commissary of Provisions at this Post, and took his Receipt for the same.

Latitude of Detroit 42° 13′ North

(signed) Henry Ford
Commander of one of His Majesty's Vessels on Lake Erie

N. S. E. W.
34. 66. 7. 201 From the narrows of Fort Erie to the narrows at the entrance of Detroit River.

Quebec May 1790.
Examined
Gother Mann
Capt Command'g R'l Eng'rs
[Q 47 I page 210]

TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 14th May 1790

Sir The last letters from the Governours Secretary express His Excellency's Expectations that all obstacles would before this be removed to the immediate Location of such Loyalists as under various Instructions are entitled to Grants of Waste Land. We are sensible of the various Causes which protract all Transactions with the Indians, but as there are numbers to whom the Board has pledged the faith of Government for early locations and as at present the King has no regular Grant of any land unappropriated but a Square of Seven Miles on the River au Canard whereupon they can be fixed. The Board is desirous, if you think it consistent with propriety under the present circumstances to direct the Deputy Surveyor to report immediately a Plan of a Tract from point au Petè [Petée] to the *Grant of June 1784*

Entrance of the Straight, that it may be laid out in Townships and Lots for the earliest accommodation of the Petitioners.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient Humble Servants
WM DUMMER POWELL
WILLIAM ROBERTSON
ALEX'R GRANT
ADHEMAR [ST.] MARTIN

To Alex'r McKee Esq
Indian Affairs M. G. II

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES

LAND BOARD 22nd May 1790

Prest. Patrick Murray Esq Major
William Dummer Powell
Alex'r McKee
William Robertson
Alexander Grant
} Esq'rs

That the Board taking into consideration the letter of Alex'r McKee Esq Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs—

Agree that the Deputy Agent be requested to enable the Board to inform his Excellency the Governor why their minute of the 7th of December Last respecting the purchase to be made from the Indians was not carried into effect without Reserve, or if the cause of the Reserves is of a private nature not proper for the knowledge of the Board that he would communicate the same thro the proper Channel to the Governor as early as possible;

That the Institutions of the 2nd of September last respecting a County Town may be reconsidered as that it rendered nugatory by the Reserves stated in Capt. McKee's Letter to the board of yesterday's date, which reserves cover the whole unoccupied Ground on ye east side of the Streight.

That a Copy of the Minute be communicated to Capt McKee.

A true extract from ye minutes
T. SMITH C. L. B. Dist. of Hesse

Indian Affairs M: G. II.

COL. MCKEE TO THE LAND BOARD

Detroit 23d May 1790

Gentlemen, Having received a Copy of the proceedings of the 22nd Inst, wherein you request that I should enable the Board to inform his Excellency the Governor "why your minute of the 7th of December last respecting the purchase to be made from the Indians was not carried into effect without Reserve."

In answer to your request, it is incumbent on me to make the earliest report through the Superintendant General for his Excellency the Governor's Information, and willing in the mean time to give the Board every Satisfaction in my power consistent with my Duty.

I now inform you that I found it impracticable to obtain so extensive a tract, without paying some attention to the Claims of the Indians, and in complying with the express orders of His Excellency the Governor, that all possible regard shall be had to their ease and comfort, which would have been materially effected had not this reserve been made

I have the honor to be Gentlemen
Your most obedient & humble servant
A. McKee

To the Gentlemen of the Land Board
Indian Affairs M. G. II.

DISSENTING OPINION

I dissent from this minute because I do not think that this Board ought to presume to advise his Excellency the Governor on Subjects so intimately connected with the Indian Department; from the Reports of which I have every reason to be convinced that His Excellency's Instructions have been executed in the most advantageous Manner for the Crown whose Honour is equally concerned in securing the comfort and Peace of mind of the Indians under its Protection, and the undisturbed enjoyment of their Farms to the White Inhabitants, which could not be accomplished by any Means so effectual as those adopted by the Agent for Indian Affairs in the late Purchase.

Because several matters stated in the minute do not correspond with official Reports made to me several opinions therein expressed are contrary to mine and because I do not conceive that an Inquisition on the Conduct of Officers who from their Situation are Responsible to their proper Superiors is a fit Occupation for this Board, nor animidverstions thereon, a proper subject for the employment of its Members as such

Indian Affairs M. G. II Pat. Murray

LORD DORCHESTER TO MR. GRENVILLE.

No 37

Quebec 21st June 1790

Sir, Intelligence having been received at Detroit, that the Indians upon the Ohio, in the course of their hostilities against the settlers of that Country, had lately gone so far, as to burn one of their prisoners, a message of remonstrance was sent to them from the post to prevent if possible the like cruelties hereafter.

Eight prisoners, who had made their escape from the Indians, and came into Detroit, have been sent down to Niagara, and from thence to their friends in the United States, with some provisions for their journey.

I am with much respect and esteem Sir

Your most obedient and most humble servant

Dorchester

The Right Hon'ble W. W. Grenville.

Endorsed:—Quebec 21st June 1790 Lord Dorchester No 37 R'd 26 July

[Q 25 part II page 504.]

LORD DORCHESTER TO MR. GRENVILLE

No 54

Quebec 25th September 1790.

Sir, Thirteen prisoners, taken by a party of Indians on or near the Ohio, having been brought into the vicinity of Detroit in the Month of July last, the Commanding officer caused the King's Displeasure at such conduct to be signified to the chiefs in such a way as to induce them to deliver up these people, who were kindly treated, furnished with provisions, and according to their wish, sent by the way of the Moravian settlement to Fort Pitt, as the safest & nearest rout to their homes.

Care was taken at the same time not to encourage practices of this sort by the offer of a ransom.

I am with much respect & esteem, Sir

Your most obedient and most humble servant

Dorchester

The Right Hon'ble W. W. Grenville.

Endorsed:—Quebec 25th Sept'r 1790 Lord Dorchester No 54 R. 4th Nov'r

[Q 46 part II page 377]

REPORT ON THE STATE OF FORTS LERNOULT,[*] MICHILIMACKINAC, &C.

Detroit
State of Fort
Lernoult

Fort Lernoult at Detroit although in want of some things, yet it is not altogether in a bad state of repair; the following are the principal deficiencies. Some of the Platforms want trifling repairs, one new Mortar Bed, and one Gun Carriage are wanting; All the Drains want opening, they are now choaked up and very offensive, and the water stagnates under the floors of the several Buildings. Part of the interior line of the Parapet wants to be new sodded, or rather lined with Oak Planks. The Pump is out of repair, and some repairs are wanted to the roofs and Floors of the Barracks and Storehouses.

A Part of the Fraize is too weak, and the Abbatis has begun to decay. All the Checks of the Embrazures should be lined with Planks, they are at present Hurdle work, which is not sufficient to stand the shocks of the Firing from the Guns now in the fort, most of them being too short for Battery; the scaling of these Guns has already destroyed some of the Embrazures, which ought immediately to be rebuilt.

Defects of
Fort Lernoult

The disposition of the Building within the Fort is the most injudicious that could have been devised, as they do not admit of any interior space for a place of Arms, or Parade, where the Garrison can assemble.

The Fort being small and constructed with Half Bastions, of course their Faces are not properly defended, and the Ditch and Palisading is very imperfectly seen. There does not appear to me any other remedy for this, but in placing a small Blockhouse over the middle of the Ditch upon each Front to defend the same. The Repairs as before stated, together with these defences in the Ditch might cost about Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds. The Powder Magazin without the Fort wants the Floor to be compleated, this Building is in every respect badly situated and too much exposed.

Citadel or Barracks
inclosed

In what is called the Citadel, which is only the Barracks inclosed with a Picketted Fence, the Buildings want considerable repairs. The Soldiers Barracks want entire new Shingling; the Partitions, weather boarding, Floors &c want repairing, and several new sashes are wanting. The Officers Barracks want repairs, particularly the lower stories, where new Doors, window shutters, steps &c are necessary, and the Drains require to be opened and cleared. The Floors, Roofs and Sashes are in very bad condition. Repairs are also wanted to the Guard Houses; these several works if compleated might probably amount to eight Hundred or Nine Hundred Pounds.

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[*] Heitman gives this name as Le Noult and says it was afterwards called Fort Shelby.

Block Houses and Picketting round the Town } The several Block Houses have been repaired, and when the Picketting which surrounds and connects the Town with Fort Lernoult, shall have been renewed agreeable to Your Lordship's Directions, the Inhabitants having already provided the Pickets, the place will be secure from any surprize, but it is to be lamented that the situation of the Naval Yard, being altogether without the Defences, precludes it from the possibility of receiving any effectual protection.

Number of Troops requisite for Defence } I imagine Detroit would be properly Garrisoned with Five Hundred Men; of whom about one Hundred and Eighty might be sufficient for the Defence of Fort Lernoult, and the remainder to be distributed to the several Block-houses and points of defence in the Picketting round the Town.

Communication from Lake Erie to Detroit } In regard to the Communication from Lake Erie to Detroit, it having been a matter of doubt with some people whether a good ship channel might not be found between Gross Isle and the West Main shore, I considered this as an object of the first consequence to be ascertained, previous to the going into the investigation of the properties of the ground (as a Military Post) opposite to the Island of Bois Blanc; as the importance of this situation would have been much lessened, if another communication passing clear and independent of this place had been really practicable, I therefore determined to sound the channel carefully, in which I was assisted by Capt Grant of the Naval Department.

Plan (D)

In going down from Detroit by this channel (between Gross Isle and the West Main shore) we had very regular soundings of not less than three, nor more than four fathom, untill we came opposite the small Island called Isle au Celeron, which lyes near the South end of Gross Isle, and between it and the West Main Shore, at this place the Water suddenly shoaled, and upon examining the two outlets, the one by the West, and the other by the East of Isle au Celoron, we found that the soundings in both were very irregular, the former having from seven feet to three Fathom water, and the latter from six feet to two fathom and a half; the deep Water being only in holes, as we could never get more than two throws of the Leads without coming again

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*See Vol. XXXIV p 333 this series for derivation of name.

into shoal water. I therefore think it may be safely concluded there is no ship channel from Lake Erie up this River to the Westward of Gross Isle, and particularly when it is considered that the Waters of the Lake and River were at least three or four feet higher this year, than has ever been remembered at any former period.

The best Channel for Vessels passing this communication to or from Lake Erie, is between the Island Bois Blanc, and the East Main Shore; there is however another tolerable good channel to the Westward of the Island, which I likewise examined; but this unites with the former close in with the North End of the Island. I am therefore of opinion that the best situation for a Post, will be on the Main Shore (A) opposite to the North end of the Island Bois Blanc, as such a position will command both Channels, every Vessel being obliged to come within Five Hundred yards of it. There is good and safe anchorage in the Channel between the Island and the Main Shore; that shore is also well adapted for wharfs and other conveniences for Naval or Commercial purposes; and to which a post as above described would afford good protection; and if a Battery was constructed on the South end of the Island, the whole of this Channel and Harbour would be secured.

The Island of Bois Blanc is elevated about fifteen feet above the level of the water, and the Main Shore is about eighteen feet. The Ground of the latter for a very considerable extent preserves a regular and even surface; and is no where more than twenty five above the level of the River.

About four Miles above Isle au Bois Blanc is a low marshy Island called Turkey Island or Fighting Island, near Five Miles long, the Ship Channel divides here, and the Island may be passed on either side; but the Western Channel is now generally preferred, as having more breadth and nearly an equal depth of Water. It is but a few years since, that it was doubted whether the latter channel was safe or practicable.

Communication from Detroit to Lake Huron } Proceeding on the Communication from Detroit into Lake Huron, the current is pretty strong to Lake St Clair; which is distant from Detroit about seven miles. Isle Cochon lies about midway, and is two miles long; the Channel on either side is navigable for Vessels, and are used indifferently as the wind may best suit for one or the other; they are each of them Eight or Nine Hundred yards wide in the narrowest part. Lake St Clair is about twenty miles over, and has in general about three Fathoms water. At the entrance of the River St Clair from the Lake, there is a bar, through which there is a very narrow channel with not more than seven feet water, muddy bottom. From thence to Lake Huron (Fourteen Leagues) the current is very strong, and at the entrance of that Lake becomes rapid. After passing the Bar before mentioned there is good depth of water for vessels all the way up. From the general prevalence of the Northerly and Westerly winds, and the strength of the Current upon this communication, it is often a difficult and tedious operation to get up from Detroit; and vessels are not unfrequently a fortnight or more in accomplishing it. The whole of the east Shore of this River, as well as the West shore, seems good Land, and very proper for settling upon, and when that event shall have compleatly taken place, the Navigation will be much aided thereby, for the Banks of the River being cleared Vessels may then in contrary winds be tracked most of the way up to the Rapid, there being in general, two and a half, and three Fathom Water within Fifty feet of the shore. The River is for the most part about three quarters of a mile broad, except at the Rapid, where it is some what narrower. but the shore here does not offer any advantage to recommend it for a post.

Michilimackinac
Island.

The Island of Michilimackinac is about nine miles in circumference, and is chiefly composed of Lime Stone Rock. The small Bay on which the Town is built, is convenient and well sheltered by the opposite Island, there is a strong current sets through the Channel between them but the Bay is very little affected by it, this current passes in general with the winds either westward or eastward, but in winter it is said to change every twenty four hours.

Fort
Situation and
State of it.

The Fort stands over the North end of the Town on a Bank about Fifty or Sixty feet high, and is on this side very steep, but from the Land Front, the Ground rises gradually above the Fort, and at the distance of seven hundred or eight hundred yards, there is a very steep ascent of about one Hundred feet perpendicular height, and from this place the Fort is so effectually commanded that it never could resist cannon from hence, as the Garrison would not dare to shew themselves in their works. The Fort itself has never being compleated, the Ditches, which are in the Rock, are very little excavated, and the Rampart but partly raised, but in order to shut the place up from being surprised by Indians or others, a Picketting has been raised upon it all round, which now begins to be very rotten; I had a part of it towards the Bay, shored up while I was there, but the Bank having slipped from under the cell, there is an opening of Forty or Fifty feet long into the Fort. The Soldiers Barracks is in indifferent repair.

The Powder Magazine is in pretty good order, having lately had a new roof, and a window struck out at the end, it is now sufficiently dry and airy. There is a very good well sunk in the Rock and there is a Pile of Building of Masonry intended for Officers Barracks about half finished; the walls are nearly raised to third proper height, and the Window frames put in, but the Roof, Floor, &c are wanting. The Commanding Officers House, the Indian and Engineers Stores, are without the forts. There is only one Front of the Fort that has Flanks; which is opposite to the Commanding Ground.

Considering the foregoing circumstances and situation of this place, I cannot help being of opinion, that as a Military Post, the greater part of the expence bestowed here has been a waste of money. If the works were intended as a Defence against Musquetry or Indians only, too much was designed, and if against Cannon far too little, and most of that little ill judged. In the first case a Picketted Fort Flanked with Block houses, or if designed to be permanent, a Loop-Holed Wall instead of Picketting would have been quite sufficient. But if an Enemy with Cannon was to be apprehended, it was then absolutely necessary to have taken Post on the Commanding Ground, either by a Redoubt or such other works as the strength of the Garrison proposed to be kept here would have pointed out.

But for the immediate protection of the Town, it would still have been necessary to have had the small picketted or walled Fort in the situation where the present work stands. The Town being under the Hill is too distant and not seen from the Commanding Ground. Such being the state and circumstances of this Post as they have occurred to me, I cannot therefore recommend compleating the Fort on the Original Plan; and hardly any improvement or alteration can be made that will fall much short of a new one. But a temporary Business, and in order as far as may be, to insure the immediate possession of it, at least to prevent any surprize by Indians or others, I should imagine that the picketting ought to be renewed and the platform repaired, and if it should be judged expedient, the Officers Barracks might be compleated as they are much wanted. About one Hundred and Fifty men, would I conceive be requisite for the Defence of this place.

Falls of
St Mary
Plan [E]

What is called the Falls of St Mary on the Communication between Lake Superior and Huron is a strong Rapid of near a mile in length, and about half a mile across, but above and below the Rapid it is about three quarters of a mile across from shore to shore. Canoes pass the Rapid by *going up* quite light, and by taking out a part of their loading to *come down*.

South Shore

There is a Portage on the South Shore of about half a League in length, partly over wet ground, and partly rock, but there is no Hill, it is a Cart Road. Near the Foot of the Falls on this shore are two Forts (as they are called) or Dwelling Houses and Storehouses inclosed with a Picketted Fence, belonging to the Merchants; but this place is no otherwise settled or inhabited, except by such Indians and Traders as occasionally stop here. The situation here is convenient for the Trade, and the Land seems good and proper for settling upon, and although there is nothing very striking to recommend it as a Post, yet it may be capable of such a one at least, as might be sufficient for the protection of the Trade passing on this side of the Falls. The Channel for Canoes is near the shore, it is narrow and somewhat crooked, but has everywhere about three feet depth of water. There is a deeper channel but not safe for canoes near the middle of the Rapid or a little towards the north shore, by which small vessels have frequently passed; but the Rebusca, the vessel at present employed on Lake Superior between the Grand Portage and this place, does not come any lower than the Landing at the Head of the Falls.

1770894

North Shore

The North Shore immediately along the Rapid consists of several small Islands, the Channels between them are shoal, but a channel might probably be made with some Labour in the Rapid itself near this shore, fit for canoes to pass, and for which undertaking there are occasionally seasons here which are favourable, for when it blows hard from the eastward, it then frequently happens that the Rapids, or rather that part of the streights over which they pass, are nearly dry; by watching these opportunities the large stones might be blown up, and others cleared away so as to make it navigable for canoes on this side; or one of the channels passing between the Islands and the main shore, might perhaps be capable with the assistance of Locks, of being converted into a navigable canal; this would however I apprehend be attended with very considerable expence. The shore on this side opposite to the present Forts is mostly low and wet, of that which is dry there is but a small proportion of it good Land, the remainder is Rocky, but the dry ground altogether is of no great extent, for at six Hundred or seven Hundred yards back from the shore, the Land falls into Swamps and Savannahs, and this for the most part is the case all the way between this and Lake George. This part of the Country therefore, at least on this shore of the streights, does not appear to be propitious for a settlement of any magnitude, there are indeed to be found certain spots of good Land, but they are only of small extent.

Adverting merely to the Transport of Goods and convenience of Trade with Lake Superior, I think there does not appear any reason to suppose that it is not possible to have that business carried on nearly or quite as well on this side as on the other.

It is presumed, as before observed, that it is practicable to make a channel sufficient for canoes; and it is certain there can be no great difficulty in making a road for Carts; which would also be shorter than the present Portage on the other side. The Shore at the Foot of the Falls in consequence of the projection of the several Islands beforementioned in the Rapid, is here formed into a safe and commodious Bay, with from two to three Fathom water soft bottom, where the necessary Wharfs or Quays might be erected, and is therefore in this respect rather more convenient for vessels to come to than on the other side; and although as I have before remarked from the nature of the ground that a settlement of importance cannot be established here, yet there is more ground than is sufficient for such Families and Buildings as might be necessarly connected with the Transport, and for such works as may be requisite for their immediate protection, as well as the vessels or Boats while lying here.

Another circumstance much in favor of this shore which perhaps ought not to be omitted, is, that the *white fish* of which great quantities are taken here, and salted in the Fall of the Year, are as I am informed chiefly caught on this side of the streights. The depth of water in the Mid-Channel for a mile & a half below the Falls, is Five Fathom and a half; and lower down it runs in general from two to three fathom

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Conclusion and general remarks on the Navigation of the several Lakes } I will now beg leave to close this report with observing; that I have endeavoured as far as in my power to adhere to the spirit of my Instructions, and to give every information as complete as possible, not having designedly omitted anything which I thought would be in the least usefull. I have at present only further to add by way of recapitulation, a few remarks on the subject of the Lakes in general; that Vessels sailing on these waters being seldom for any length of time out of sight of Land, the navigation must be considered chiefly as Pilotage, to which the use of good Nautical Charts are essential, and are therefore much wanted. That Gales of wind or Squalls rise very suddenly upon the Lakes, and from the confined state of the waters, or want of Sea-Room, as it is called, Vessels here may in some degree be considered as always upon a Lee-shore, and this seems to point out the necessity for their being built on such a construction as will best enable them to work to windward.

Schooners should perhaps have the preference, as being rather safer than sloops, they should be from Eighty to One Hundred Tons burthen on Lake Ontario; and Fifty Tons burthen on Lakes Erie and Huron; but if not intended to communicate between these two Lakes, they may then be of the same size as on Lake Ontario; and if this system is approved, there can be no necessity to deviate from it unless an enemy should possess vessels of greater magnitude or Force; but as the intent of bringing any such forward, at least the Building them, can never remain a secret, there may be always time to counteract such a design, by preparing to meet them, at least upon equal terms.

It does not seem advisable, nor do I know of any good reason to continue the practice of building vessels flat bottomed, or to have very little draft of water, they are always unsafe, and many of the accidents which have happened upon the Lakes, have perhaps in some degree been owing to that construction; on the contrary, if they are built on proper principles for burden as well as for sailing; they will be safer, and will find sufficient depth of water, proportioned to any Tonnage which can be requisite for them upon these Lakes.

I am with the greatest respect My Lord
Your Lordship's most obedient Humble Servant
(signed) GOTHER MANN
Capt & Command'g Roy'l Eng'rs

Gother Mann.
(A true copy.)

To His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Lord Dorchester General and Commander in Chief in British America &c &c &c 6th December, 1788.*

[Q 47 part I page 112.]

LORD DORCHESTER TO MR. GRENVILLE

No. 58.

QUEBEC 24th October 1790

SIR I transmit copies of several reports and plans of the interior parts of this province, prepared by, and under the direction of, the Commanding Engineer, a schedule of which is subjoined.

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*Note.—The foregoing document having been without date when first received from the copyists, the necessity for a subsequent verification accounts for its being inserted out of its exact chronological order.—[Ed.]

I am with much respect and esteem, Sir
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
DORCHESTER

The Right Hon'ble William Wyndham Grenville
[Q 47 part I page 74.]

CAPTAIN CHARLTON TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND.

MICHILIMAKINAC, 1 July, 1792

SIR I do myself the honor to acquaint you with a very disagreeable event that has taken place here, a chippaway savage from Lake Superior having attempted to stab a trader & 2 others, a Mr Myers Michel closed upon the Indian was wounded endeavouring to take his knife from him on which the Savage was overpowered & secured from doing any injury by tying his hands behind his back. A great many people having now Collected, were Conducting him towards the commanding officers—in this situation the poor unfortunate Indian was attacked in a most cruel & unmerciful manner by Myers Michel, John Campbell, John Stork, George Edward Young, Barthelemi Blondeau, Etiene Campion, and an engagé called Lambert—who Beat, Kicked, stabed, & Tomahawked him untill they perceived me accompanied by Capt. Doyle running from my quarters to prevent as far as in our power so savage a Brutality being committed, and to afford protection to the poor Indian. the above 7 men were in a few minutes sent to the Fort, a Coroners Inquest was held on the Body but their Verdict, not particularising any one, 2 Justices of the Peace were obliged by me to take depositions against them —in the evening the 2 Magistrates requested by letter I would keep them in the Fort till next day at 12 o'clock, but the same evening they wrote me desiring I would order the 7 Prisoners charged with the death of Wawenesse to be given up to some Merchants of the Village. They have accepted bail for their appearance. The Indians who happened to be at the Post were assembled in Council & the most favourable explanation of the Transaction given them they appeared well satisfied with the steps they saw had been taken and behaved in every respect perfectly quiet.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Most obed't Humble Servant
EDW. CHARLTON
Capt 5th Reg't Com'g

Lt. Col: England Comm'g the District Detroit
[C 511 p. 24]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO MR. LE MAITRE

Detroit July 5th 1792

Sir On the 15th ulto. I had the honor to report to you the arrival here of the first Division 24th Regiment without any material accident, and that the first Division of the 5th Reg't was to sail on that day for Fort Erie. Yesterday Captain Charlton with the Detachment of the 5th Reg't under His Command from Michilimackinac arrived here in three days and is to sail in a few hours for Fort Erie. The second division of the 24th is not yet arrived here, tho' the vessels as you will perceive by my Report have sailed for them three weeks ago.

On Captain Charltons arrival, he reported a disagreeable circumstance that happened at Michilimackinac the day before he quitted the Command there, the particulars of which, I have the honor to enclose for His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs information.

I request you to represent to His Excellency, that the three Prisoners belonging to the Provincial Marine Department, confined near twelve months, and turned over to the charge of the sheriff here, are in a very wretched, deplorable situation, for want of provisions, clothing or any comfort, and two of them in a decline of Health owing I believe to the misery they suffer. They have been hitherto supported by some back pay due to them when they were made Prisoners. That fund tho' economically managed by Mr. Askin, is now totally exhausted. The sheriff has no means of supporting them, and I dont feel myself authorised to give them rations from the King's stores without permission. There are two other Civil Prisoners send down here from Michilimackinac, charged with the murder of a trader, and two more daily expected, that are also charged with being accessary to the same murder, those including a Negro Fellow, charged with Robbery make eight confined in a small House totally unfit for a jail, and as there is not at present any Civil Court established here, I beg to be permitted to send them to Niagara, or Kingston or any other place in the Government, considered most convenient for Delinquents of Their description, at the same time I request to submit the case to the three Prisoners belonging to the Marine department to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I send you a Return of the Garrison of Detroit to the 24th of June, and am prevented sending you the other usual Return's till I hear from Major Smith, and till the Arrival of the second Division from Fort Erie.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your very obedient and very humble servant

J W. England

Lieut. Col: Commanding at Detroit—

Francis Le Maitre Esq &c &c &c

[C 511 p. 21.]

FROM MR. MURRAY. UNADDRESSED

DETROIT Sept 15th Morning

Secret & Confidential

DEAR SIR, I think it my duty to inform you that I yesterday received information upon Oath, that a War Belt passed from Duantats about eight days ago, it came from the Chippways, to the Northward; my information further adds that the Chippways are the head of the confederacy, that the Ottawas, Hurons & Pautewatamis are concerned, but the Ottawas not so determined as the rest, & that they mean to strike the English at Detroit, and the Brants Village at the same time, it is supposed they mean to begin as soon as the communication closes; though my informant says they told him that it was to be in the middle of winter. You Sir are more able than I am to judge of the probability of this being true; at any rate I thought it necessary that you should at any rate be informed of these matters & I doubt not will take every proper step, would it not be right to give notice to Brant, if you think there is any foundation for this information? Duentet himself is my Informants author. I should suppose this intelligence will guide you in the disposal of the presents—particularly the Ammunition.

I am with particular Esteem & regard
Dear Sir Yours faithfully
PAT MURRAY

Indian Affairs M. G V

Estimate of the deficiency in the Store of the Indian Department at Michilimakinac according to Captain Doyles Return of the Proceedings of a Board of Survey held there 19 January 1793

			£		
Aroles	3 Doz. 8	@ 6d each	1	2	0
Arm Bands	½ pr		2	8	—
Blankets	17	4 Dr pr pair	13	12	—
Scarlet Cloth	2 ps 5¾ yds.	@ 4 Dr	57	12	—
Callicoe	13 pcs 5½ yds	@ 6s	72	“	“
Callimancoe	2 pcs 16 yds	4s	15	12	“
Combs	41	4s	8	4	“
Embossed serge	1 pc & ½	4s	11	8	“
Feathers	39	4s	7	16	“
Files	15	4s	3	0	“
Fire Steels	7	6d		3	6
Sterreting	9 pcs	8s pr yd	3	12	“
Guns	4	40s	8	“	“
Gun worms	2 Doz 7	6d	“	15	6
Gartering	10 pcs	8s	4	“	“
Hats	7	8s	2	16	“
Iron bars	5	1s 6d p lb	15	“	“
Brass, Tin & Copper Kettles	20	12s	12	“	“
Knifes	76	4s	15	4	“
Linen	8 pcs	5s per yard	50	“	“
Cod & Makerel Lines	22	8s	8	16	“
Muslin	1 pec & ½	16s	21	12	“
Needles	1190	4s p. 100	2	7	6
Ribband	4 pa & 32 yds	40s p Bolt	9	12	“
Scissors	90 pr	4s	12	“	“
			£358	12	6
Steel Bars	2	3s p. lb	4	10	“
Thread	50 lb	10s	25	“	“
Tobacco	348 lb	4s	69	12	“
Vermillion	19 lb ½	16s	15	12	“
Sail sheeting	1 pc		8	“	“
			£481	6	6

Signed A. McKee
D. A. T. A

[C 247 p 7.]

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CAPTAIN DOYLE TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND.

MICHILIMAKINAC, 2d Feby 1793

SIR I am sorry to be under the necessity of making a charge against Mr. Charles Gautier, Interpreter and Store Keeper to the Indian Department, with having embezzled the King's stores entrusted to his care, to an enormous Amount.

The proceedings of a Board of Survey with their opinion, I have the honor to transmit for your Inspection, as well as His Excellency's Colonel Simcoe.

I have sent the proceedings to Mr. Chew, Secretary of the Indian Department, giving him the reason of my refusal to pass Mr. Gautier's half yearly account, ending the 24th Dec. Mr. Gautier acknowledged to me, that he had converted many of the Articles which are deficient to his private use, Mr Gautier has also given me an inventory of Goods, which I transmit, furnished by him, out of the King's store, to a Mr. Langlade, now trading in the Indian Country, and Partner in the House of Gruet & Laframboise of this Post.

He expects returns to be made him by Langlade in spring, which if I can lay hold of, shall be lodged in the King's store. Mr. Gautier has declared, that the Partners of Mr. Langlade, were ignorant of the transaction. I have some reason to think otherwise, but want proof, I expect to make more discoveries, at present the alarm is too great, I am obliged to continue this man in his employment, from the impossibility of procuring a proper person to succeed him, however, I have taken an effectual method of his not having access to the store, by fixing a second lock upon the door, the key of which, I keep, and never allow him to visit it, but in presence of a commissioned officer, which is a disagreeable task to impose upon Gentlemen, but seeing the necessity, they submitted with the Greatest cheerfulness.

I have nothing further to add, but hope a proper person will be speedily sent, to supercede Mr Gautier, as much confusion may arise from my present situation, could Mr. Chabouilloz be appointed Interpretor and Store Keeper, it would be a relief and happiness to me, as well as every succeeding Commanding officer at this Post

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
Very Humble Servant
[Sg] WILLIAM DOYLE
Capt. 24th Regiment.

Lt. Col: England
Commanding at
Detroit and Dependencies
[C 247 p 10.]

TO CHIEFS OF THE WYANDOTS &C.

To the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippawas, Pattiwatimas, Shawanese, and Miamies—and the Head men of all the other Tribes in Alliance with them, to the Southward of the Lakes and North of the Ohio, and East of the Mississippi:

BROTHERS.

When the President of the United States consented to meet you next spring at the rapids of the Miami, it was under the full conviction that you had appointed that place, as the one most agreeable to you, at which the Council fire should be Kindled; but it has since been found that the Interpreter mistook the place you intended.

We now find that it is your desire that lower Sandusky should be the place at which the conference should be held.

Brothers, the United States will meet you by their Commissioners at Lower Sandusky on the first of June next, of which we beg you to notify all the Chiefs and Tribes whom it may concern. And it is Sincerely to be desired by all good men, that the great spirit might infuse into the hearts of all concerned; a sincere desire for peace and friendship, so necessary to the happiness of human nature.

Given by the Order of the
President of the United States
in the City of Philadelphia, this
Twenty-Eighth day of February
1793

[Signed]

H Knox
Sect'y of War, and having the direction of Indian Affairs

[C 274 p. 16.]

INDIAN SPEECH

Speech of the Confederate Indian [Nations at the Glaize to Lieut: Colonel England Commanding at Detroit.

Father We have laid before you our answer to the Speech of our Father the Governor at Niagara, and also our speech to the United States in Answer to their last Message, as also those Messages that we are now sending to our Confederates, to assemble at the foot of the Miamis Rapids in order to deliberate on what measures may be further necessary for us, to procure the peace and interest of our Country.

Father We are directed in the name of the Council at the Glaize to make you acquainted with their design of Calling a General meeting at the Miamis Rapids as early as possible for this purpose; and to solicit your Assistance in their name in furnishing provisions for us there, as you have always heretofore done. Our unsettled situation does not leave it in our power to provide provisions for ourselves on such occasions, for we find it even difficult to provide for our families when at home.

Father The supply we now ask, is exclusive of what our Father the Governor promised to send us to Sandusky, and we are sorry we are under the necessity of being further troublesome on this occasion.

A String of Wampum

[C 247 p 18.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LT. COL: ENGLAND (DATED MARCH 17TH 1793) TO HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL SIMCOE.*

"Colonel McKee will acquaint your Excellency that *General Snoke* with another Chief arrived here a few days ago from the Glaize with a message to you from the Confederate Indians, and also messages from that body to the Five Nations, and to the Indians in the neighborhood of Michillimakinac, all which he will forward to you by this opportunity, I yesterday by appointment saw those Chiefs, when all the Messages were explained to me and read, and *Snoke* delivered me a message accompanied with a speech, a copy of which I have the honor now to enclose to you. I answered in general terms by explaining that those Motives which ever induced their Father to assist his children with a supply of provisions when they Assembled in Council would Certainly induce him to continue them, on this laudable occasion, and promised them, that such a supply would be granted as their superintendant would find necessary from time to time to require; the object of this meeting will be explained to you by the Messages, and by Colonel McKee, and your Excellency will perceive that it is to be previous to that proposed to be held at Sandusky;—and consequently a greater supply of Provisions will be wanted that what you provided for by your order when here."

"I felt myself Authorized to make the Chiefs a promise of Supply from the General Custom and repeated orders on the subject, and should hope that it meets with your approbation, in a Letter from Col. McKee in answer to one I wrote him desiring he would state the quantity that may be required, he very properly declines mentioning any particular quantity, as the meeting may be subject to the greatest fluctuation, and he must be entirely governed by the numbers that assemble and the length of time they are together and states, that he will make the requisitions, as the Provisions appear to him to be necessary, and I shall on my part take care that they are provided as economically as possible; if you continue in your disposition of having them principally purchased on the *Frontiers,* should any opportunity offer, I should be happy to have any orders on the subject that you may consider necessary."

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*See appendix

"No effort can yet be made to get the vessels afloat, they are yet in the situation you saw them, and the water rather lower than when you were here, the Lake Sinclair, and the rivers are perfectly free of Ice, we wait with impatience for some westerly winds, when, it is expected the water here will rise, and then every exertion will be made to float the vessels, and when rigged I will immediately dispatch one to Fort Erie. You mentioned a wish of having the largest Gun boat sent early, but I apprehend we have so few Carpenters here, and so much work in the Dock Yard that I will not be able to send her with the first vessel, but no time shall be lost in preparing her for service."

"I have mentioned in a letter to Major of Brigade Littlehales, the steps I have taken to prepare for the additions, and repairs required for the defence of this Post, which I will lay before you, and as Mr. McNiff will probably be employed all the early part of the Summer in Surveys on the River Thames, and as there is no Master Carpenter here, or overseer of works, hope you Continue in the resolution of sending Mr. Pilkinton by the first vessel from Fort Erie, it will be absolutely necessary for him to bring a Master Carpenter with him, as this Post cannot furnish one, and there are but two Carpenters in the Regiment.—

[C 247 p 20]

TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND UNADDRESSED

Detroit March 17th 1793

Sir I was honored with your Letter dated at Dahous February 24th directing that I should write to the Commandant of Michillimackinac, to supercede Mr. Charles Gautiere, Indian Interpreter and Storekeeper there, and also desiring that I would order Captain La Mothe* to proceed there immediately, and take charge of the Department that Mr. Charles Gautiere was employed in, and in consequence of your Letter wrote to Colonel McKee desiring that Captain La Mothe should proceed with the Indians that came with the express from Michilimackinac but find that he has declined for the present going there and conceiving that the commandant would require some assistance in the Indian Department, I have not wrote to him, to supercede Mr. Gautiere, or send him to Montreal till I hear further from His Excellency Lt. Governor Simcoe, or till Captain La Mothe goes to Michilimackinac.

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*Captain Guillaume (William) La Mothe.

I send you herewith a Copy of Captain Doyles Letter to me, on the subject of the defalcation of the stores entrusted to Mr. Gautiere, also the Proceedings of the Board of Survey held by order of Capt. Doyle and two other papers relative to the stores, all which I request you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency Lt. Gov. Simcoe. Capt Doyle has wrote to Mr Glen (secretary to the Superintendant General) on the subject, but his letter is not yet forwarded from hence

I have the honor to be &c &c &c
R'D ENGLAND,
Lt. Col Commanding

[C 247 p 25.]

MAJOR LITTLEHALES TO MR. LE MAISTRE.

NAVY HALL March 31st 1793

SIR In conformity to His Excellency Lt Governor Simcoe's directions, I transmit to you for the Commander in Chiefs inspection, copies of two letters from Lt. Col. England to me dated Detroit March 17, 1793, one relative to Mr. Charles Gautiere (Indian Interpreter) at Michilimackinac with four enclosures enveloped, and marked No 1, 2, 3 & 4. The other conveying copies of two Estimates of Mr. McNiff for Pickets &c requisite for the repairs at Detroit; by this opportunity I likewise send "An Extract of a Letter from Lt Col. England to His Excellency Colonel Simcoe of the above mentioned date" with a Copy of a speech of the Confederate Indians at the Glaize to Colonel England.

His Excellency Lieut. Colonel Simcoe desires me to observe that Lt. Col. England reported personally to him at Detroit the circumstances concerning Mr. C. Gautiere Indian Interpreter at Mackinac. His Excellency therefore supposing that His Majesty's service would essentially suffer by so palpable a Defaulter's remaining in office &c, Colonel McKee being required to supply his place, particularly recommended Captain La Mothe as the most proper person to succeed him; His Excellency then desired Lt. Col. England to send Mr. La Mothe there to supersede, & order down to Montreal Mr C. Gautiere to answer for his conduct.

Lt. Col. England also mentioned some Repairs of a very inconsiderable nature, requisite for the Defence of Detroit, which His Excellency had an opportunity of seeing and gave his approbation to, but as he finds the materials are of some magnitude, and cannot be immediately procured, he refers this to be submitted to the Commander in Chief for his opinion

I am with regard Sir

Your most obed humble serv't

E B Littlehales

Francis Le Maistre Esq Mil. Sect'y &c

[C 247 p 27]

LIEUTENANT SELBY TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 9th May 1793.

Dear Colonel I wrote you a few lines by Mr. Smith since which nothing material has occurred, nor has any vessel yet arrived from below. The Boat which Colonel England had, to bring a load of wood, has since been given to Mr. Ruland, to bring Pickets for the Garrison, and she is now in a much worse state, than before she was repaired and is yet employed in that manner by order of the Commandant. An Indian who has much infested the mouth of the river &c. &c. by his thefts and depradations, was brought here the day before yesterday by some men from Gross Isle, whom he had robbed of their Clothing &c. by getting down the Chimney, he is confined in the little fort, until your pleasure shall be known; it is not Caldwell's son, but one of his gang & is the same young fellow who was brought here some time ago for something of the same kind. I cannot describe him better, as Elliott is sent down to the River Canard to settle a dispute between the Tall Indian & some french men, the latter having cut rails on the Lands which the Indian says belongs to the reserve.

Mr. Chabert* died a few days ago at Mad'e Goines and was buried with the honors of War by the 24th. Mrs. Allen also died yesterday. Ross Lewen has got down stairs again and is in greater spirits than could be expected after so unfortunate a loss.

La Mothe sailed yesterday in the Nancy—prior to his going off, he brought the Frenchman who got the Dollars to make a Teapot, from whom I received

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*Phillipe Jonquaire de Chabert died April 29, 1793.—C. M. B.

19 Dollars and 6 Shillings—he has produced also a bill for £4.10 what he says you owe him for some work done, so that if his demand is just he yet owes you £2.8.0—

I received the favor of your letter, and have got the Compass from Mr. Shepherd. I hope when the Chiefs come down to the foot of the Rapids, they will stave every cask of Rum that can be found in the Neighbourhood.

A contract is at last compleated for a bridge over the R. Canard. Mr. Ramsey is the Contractor at £240.

I am always Dear Colonel with
sincerity and respect
Your most faithful hum. Servt
S Selby.

Col. McKee
Rapids
Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

CAPTAIN DOYLE TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND

Michilimakinac 16th May 1793.

Sir. I have the honor to acquaint you, I received a letter by return of the Express, from Captain LeMaitre, dated the 13th of last September, in which he mentioned, that in consequence of your representation to Major General Clarke, of the ruinous state of the officers and soldiers Barracks at this Post, it was His Excellency's desire, that I should put them in a proper state of repair, and send an estimate of the expense to Quebec. I have accordingly made a Contract for a sufficient number of boards, which I must send to Campbell's Saw Mill for, whenever the large boats are repaired.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of informing you, that there is a very considerable breach in the Wall of the Fort, facing the Bason, which was occasioned, by violent rain, at the breaking up of the frost. The length of the breach, is thirty eight feet, having nearly extended to the Gate. The Wall was irregular, being at the side of the Hill, and from twelve to twenty feet in height.

A principal platform was rendered useless having received support from that wall; I have Cleared away the rubbish, and stopped up the breach, by strong booms, which from the nature of the ground, is all that can be done without building upon a new foundation, and am sorry to add, the remaining part of the wall now standing, is in a most dangerous situation.

Considering the Many, and great repairs wanting at this Post, I shall defer putting the Barracks in order, until I am honored with your Commands, and make no doubt, but you will relieve my Anxiety, by sending an Engineer, with some Artificrs to render this Miserable Fortress in some degree tenable.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient and
Very humble servant
Wm. Doyle
Capt 24th Regt

Lt Col: England
Commanding the District
Detroit

[C 511 p. 31]

JOSEPH BRANT TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 17th May 1793.

Dear Sir I beg leave to acquaint you, that, agreeably to the messages I received from our Western Brethren, I arrived here yesterday with 70 men, not a little afraid of being rather late, as the messages imported that the meeting was intended to be very early. I have sent three young men with this to inform you thereof, and to request, that you will be so good as use your endeavours to have the Chiefs collected, from the Glaise, as soon as possible, for the purpose of holding a private Council; We shall set off from this in two days, of course, shall soon be with you. The Buffaloe Creek Indians say they will wait for the arrival of the 7 Nations of Canada, tho' we have not yet heard whether they will come, according to their engagement, last fall—

I am very sorry that a letter I sent to you by the Felicity is not yet arrived, as it would acquaint you with all the proceedings, of the Ouias at Philadelphia, I hope however it will not be long before you receive it, as some steps seem necessary to be taken in consequence of their conduct at that place.

I am Dear Sir your sincere friend &c &c
Jos. Brant.

Colonel McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

UNADDRESSED AND WITHOUT SIGNATURE

Detroit 17th May 1793.

Sir, On my arrival the 13th at night at this Post my first care was to deliver Col. England's letters to the Command and to shew him my instructions—and in the same time to shew him the desire I had of sending an express to the Ottawas who were arrived at the *L'Abre Croche* in order to direct them to proceed, and his answer was, that he had received on the 13th in the morning an Express from them which imports that they were to arrive the day after; but owing to contrary winds they only arrived the 16th at night, and to day at two o'clock the Council was held where I did not miss doing all my efforts to make them determine to the desire of their eldest Brothers of seeing them assembled with them at the Foot of the Rapids for to determine and to deliberate on what they had to do before they saw the Commissioners—I also did not forget to present to them a few strings of Wampum on your behalf—

Equshaway on this occasion behaves with great warmth and spoke a long time to all the Young men and that he was determined to set off and hoped that all the young men would follow—he merits your good will for his manner of behaviour, and has given his possitive answer that he will assist and go to the Counsil without having in his power to tell the number until the arrival of La *fourche* who is yet behind—

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUTENANT SELBY TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 17th May 1793.

Dear Sir, Yesterday arrived the Chippawas, the Sagina, and Capt Lauton's little vessel, who brought hardly any letters, a whole bag full having been put on board the Felicity who was to call at the Grand River for Corn & may probably be some days before she arrives—The 24th remain here & the 5th at Niagara, the 2nd Batt: of the 60th relieve the 1st Batt'n & Capt Porter come again to Kingston Capt Stewart of the 5th is dead & Hamilton succeeds him—there is also a report that Capt Stevenson died at New York which I sincerely hope may be a mistake, tho' I think it not improbable—

The enclosed letters are all that came for you by the late arrivals. The Gov'r was at Toronto & Major Smith with him—The French King was put to death on the 21st Jan'y, in the house of assembly of the national convention, one of the members cut off his head with a pen knife, tis also said the Queen & the Royal family were murdered two days afterwards—

They have declared War against England & Holland & all our fleets & Armies are augmented in consequence thereof—100 Independ't Companies are ordered and a large augmentation to the Establishment.

The enclosed news Papers will amuse you for some time and shew you a state of the affairs of Europe.

I never was so much disappointed as I was yesterday, to find no letters from Niagara for myself regarding the Gov'rs offer to me last Winter and am quite at a loss how to act, & shall be much more so, should a Vessel sail with the members of the Council, before the felicity arrives.

I am Dear Colonel
most faithfully & affectionately yours
S. Selby.

Col. McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUTENANT SELBY TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 19th May 1793.

Dear Colonel Capt Brant will deliver this with the several enclosures marked 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. On the subjects of all I long to converse with you & hope very soon to have your directions to repair to the Rapids, I am astonished at an expression in the Governors letter where he says "I expect Mr Selby with impatience &c" I know of no immediate cause from which he formed his expectation, for the only one that I know of, has now no existence as you will perceive by Mr. Smiths letter which I have enclosed.

I congratulate you upon the appearance of your having your rank confirmed to you, should it take place, as I sincerely hope it will, it will not be very difficult to get the Half Pay with your present employment; there may be some difficulty about the Backpay.

I am always Dear Colonel
Yours faithfully
S. Selby.

Col. McKee.
Indian Affairs M G VI

MR. ELLIOT TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT 20th May 1793.

SIR I had the honor this day to receive your letter dated the 17th instant & in consequence thereof, immediately waited on Lieut Col: England to whom I produced your letter of requisition. But I cannot express to you my surprise, when he Informed me, he would not allow any more provisions to be sent from the Store to the foot of the Rapids without an order from His excellency the Governor.

I have therefore thought it requisite to give you the most early information of his resolution by express, that you may take such steps as may appear necessary on the occasion.

I have the Honor to be Sir your most obedient
& most humble Servant—
M. ELLIOTT

A. McKee Esq.
Agent Indian Affairs
Miamis Rapids
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUTENANT SELBY TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT 20th May 1793.

DEAR COLONEL I this day received the favor of your Letter of the 17th I never was so much astonished as to hear from Elliott that Colonel England would allow no more provision to be sent to the rapids untill he heard from the Gov'r—I conceive the Commanding officer wants no other authority than your requisition for whatever you may judge necessary for the Department, provided the demand is not so great as to risque the want of Provisions for the Garrison—I have enclosed my thoughts on the subject which I would not hesitate one moment in dispatching to the Governor, and in case of absolute necessity, I would order Provisions to be brought or borrowed that the public service might not suffer from the ignorance or folly of one of its officers.

I will arrange matters immediately so as to be with you in a few days.

I am always most faithfully Yours &c
S. SELBY.

Col. McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT May 21st 1793.

SIR, I was honored with your Letters of the 6th & 13th Ins. The Report of the Deserter you had the Goodness to send me has been as usual much exagerated by a number of Letters from the Glaze and as I had forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, The Information I received from thence, I propose to send the Deserter tomorrow to him, On board One of His Majesty's Vessels that sails for Fort Erie that he may be acquainted with what he now relates.

I feel myself very awkwardly circumstanced about the Issue of the Provisions you now require, my private opinion is, that you should have everything you demand for the use of the People you are directed to take the charge of, and my wishes are, that you should have the supplies you from time to time require, which I am very sensible are made with discretion, but my power is very limited and I have no authority to grant Provisions in Quantity, The last you took with you, I undertook to authorize, and reported it immediately to His Excellency the Lieut Governor, who has not since wrote to me and as I am subject to reprimand am very delicate in authorizing more without his sanction Thus far I conceive necessary to explain to you, that you may not for a moment suppose, that it is my private wish, to throw any Imped't in your negociations, or Transactions with the Indians—And now feeling, that you will be distressed from the delay occasioned by all the Chiefs not assembling at the time you had a right to expect them, and the Provisions you took with you being in consequence exhausted, I shall take it upon me, to order those Barrels you mention, to be delivered to Captain Elliott whenever he calls for them and send him off with all Dispatch, when the Object of your Instructions to him is accomplished. I shall report it to His Excellency to-morrow and wished that he would be pleased to give me Authority to issue at all times whatever you require, and save me in future the unpleasant task of making any Difficulty to the issuing of you may require for the Departement you have for such a length of time so ably directed, I shall acquaint you with his answer, which I trust will be such, as will be pleasing to both of us.

Whatever quantity of Indian Corn you may think proper to receive from Mr. Askins agents, shall be repaid him on his Requisition. I have wrote to Niagara to have the Provisions wanted for the Council at Sandusky, sent from Fort Erie, in the Vessel that conveys the Commissioners, it will save freight, and ensure your having them perhaps of a superior kind to those generally sent from this Post.

I am exceedingly thankful to you for your recollection of the Horse reported to be in the possession of Mr. Ironsides. I am certainly much at a loss for a horse, but would not wish to purchase one, that was not, such, as would not be an object to me to take some trouble with, and remove with me to Lower Canada, whenever I am ordered there, which I now find will not be for this year.

If in my situation here I can be of any service to you, when Captain Elliott, and your other officers are absent, I hope you will command me.

Your very obedt &
very hum Servt
R. J. England

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

FROM LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND UNADDRESSED

Detroit, May 27th

Sir. I was late yesterday Evening honored with your Letter of 26th Ins. which Lieut Selby's departure furnished me with an opportunity of acknowledging—I can only say on the subject of Provisions, that my wishes are to have your situation attended to, in every manner, that you desire, and that as long as I remain here no Difficulty on my part shall be started. To remedy any possibility of the kind, I have wrote to His Excellency The Lieut Governor requesting that you may have such supplies as you from time to time may require I feel the necessity, and indeed the propriety of your having a full supply at this particular time, when there is a probability of your having a number of Indians with you, and shall not object to any requisition you make previous to my hearing from His Excellency.

The boat is now loading with what you last required and will probably sail immediately. Lieut Selby who is in a hurry will acquaint you with further particulars.

I beg to hear from you whenever any opportunity offers, or when there is any occurrence that may be worth Communicating.

I am Sir
Your very obedt &
most hum Servt
R. J. England.

Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

MR. ELLIOT TO COL. MCKEE.

DETROIT 5th June 1793.

DEAR SIR, Agreeable to your desire I send you the Boat by Karaguantier's Party consisting of Thirty Men who arrived here yesterday. They received Provisions for fifteen days, I am sorry to inform you they had a Quarrel last night with the Inhabitants near the Spring which in all probability would have been attended with very bad consequences had I not received time enough to appease both parties, I was in bed when Colonel England sent for me on the occasion and had to sit up all night, I find the Inhabitants are much dissatisfied that the Indians are not taken up.

Yesterday the Weezle arrived from Fort Erie, she has brought accounts of the Total Defeat of General Dumourier's Army by the Austrians, there were killed on both sides Thirty thousand, it is supposed the number of killed was nearly equal on both sides but that the Austrians kept the field, took Thirty Pieces of Cannon and all their Baggage &c. the action lasted three days, and it appears that all France is in the greatest confusion, All the Shops in Paris were opened & the Goods taken out for the support of the Troops, from this circumstance you must naturally conclude that Cash is very scarce amongst them.

The Presents are on board the Dunmore at Fort Erie, she is expected here the first fair Wind.

I remain Dear Sir
Your most Obedient humble Servant
M. ELLIOTT

P. S. There are accounts of the Queen of France being beheaded. since Writing the above Colonel England informed me there were only Thirteen Thousand killed on both sides between the French and Austrians.

But compliments to Mr. Selby & Mr McKee—

Colonel McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

MR. WILSON TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT June 12th 1793.

SIR, Before I left Pittsburg I had been told that the Dellewers had intertained a verry unreasonable opinion of me Respecting the murder of the indians at Beaver Creek & that they would put me to Death on that account the first opportunity, if what I have heard be true they are sadly mistaken in their Conjectures, for had I known or had the most distant idea of their being attacked, I would have saved them. A Captain Bready who was one of the party to be tryed for his Life the week after I left home for that murder I am sorry my friends the Dellawars have an unfavourable opinion of me as I have on all ocasions when in my power been their friend on the Reports I heard, it was with Reluctance I undertook this Jorney Considering my Risque greater than usual, I Expect to be at the Treaty & am in hopes that I will be able to be more useful to the indians than at former treaties.

Should you think it proper I shall think you to mention this mater to the pipe and have his opinion as it was his people that suffered.

Your friends ware all well aboute the 15th Last month Mrs. Geaden & Miss Geaden was at my house they desired to be remembered to you I was at your Brothers a few days before he told me that ment to pay you a Vizet in case peace could be made & the way Safe. I am with respect

Sir your humble Servant

Wm Wilson

Col. Alexr McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

MR. REYNOLDS TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND

Detroit June 14th 1793

Sir From the great quantity of Provisions in His Majesty's Magazines at this Post, and the quantity that may (from the ordered early supply) be expected, shortly to arrive,—beg leave to state to you, the present situation of stores, in respect to room, for receiving the ordered supply.

The magazines will now contain, in addition to the quantity of Provisions now in them, about eighty Barrels, the begining of the next week, I expect forty Barrels of Flour from the Inhabitants, these will take up all the room that can be spared for the dry species, and Forty Barrels of Pork, will then completely fill the magazine; there is in the Northwest block House, upwards of Two Hundred and seventy Barrels of Pork, which from its decayed state, may shortly be put under repair, then store room will be wanted for that, and what may arrive from Fort Erie; Flour being the only part of the supply, for the Garrison of Michilimackinac, that will be sent immediately from the stores at that Post, and that will be immediately replaced, by the settlement or contractors, so that very little room will be gained by that if any—and as I am apprehensive that the provisions may suffer considerable damage, from want of store room, or covering, sufficient to Preserve the wet species from the sun, and the dry from rain; hope that you will take the same into Your consideration, that such provision may be made, for the preservation of the provisions ordered for the supply of this Post; as you may think so important an object may require; should the supply of this year be equal to that of the last, store room for Eight hundred Barrels or upwards will be necessary, and to enable the Assistant Commissary, to fulfill the General order, of issuing the oldest Provisions first, an additional space of store room, would be necessary on that account only

I am Sir Your very obedient servant
Thomas Reynolds
Ass Com'g & Store Keeper

Lieutenant Col. England
Commander Detroit
[C 511 p. 34.]

ESTIMATE

Estimate of expenses attending the Building a Provision Store, by order of Lieut-Colonel England, Commandant, Detroit June 15th 1793

Necessary Materials

180 feet of Pine timber	10 by 12 inches	£23	5	7½
180 “ “ “ ‘	5 “ 6 “			
180 “ “ “ “	6 In. square			
700 “ “ “ “	4 by 6 inches			
250 “ “ “ “	6 “ 10 “			
500 Inch Pine Boards		27	6	10½
15000 Shingles		23	8	9
70lb	20d	7	10	0
30lb	4d			

Workmanship

Carpenters and Shinglers		30	0	0
Halifax Currency		£111	11	3

Total amounting to one Hundred and Eleven Pounds, Eleven Shillings and three pence, Halifax Currency.

These are the Terms at which the Materials Could at present be procured, but they may not be the same at the time the work may be ordered to be put in execution.

R. W. Adge
Lieut. Roy'l A'ry Ast. Engineer.

[C 511 p 37]

REPORT

Report of a board of Survey held by order of Lieut Col England, Commandant of Detroit, on Six Gun Carriages, belonging to His Majestys Armed Snow Chippawa

Detroit June 17th 1793

President
Captain Schalch Royal Artillery

Members { Lieut Henn
Ensn Broadhead } 24th Reg't

The board having inspected the above carriages found them unserviceable, and had them broke up in their presence. The Iron work weighing, Two hundred weight, was returned into the ordnance stores

S. Schalch
Cap Royal Artillery
Edw'd Henn
Lieut 24th Reg't
I. R. Broadhead
Ensn 24th Reg't

[C 511 p 39]

MR. LUSBY TO COL. MCKEE

Makinac, 22d June 1793.

Sir. I take the opportunity pr the Nancy Capt. Mills Commanding to inform you that I have got no answer of my letter sent you last Year the Consequence is in regard of me being oblidged to find Charcole this two years past out of my pay. *Sir* rather Sevair then the other parts it is not onley the indean Department that I am oblidged to Serve, but I am oblidged to serve both the Barrack & Indigenear Department Likewise I hope you will consider me as your Blacksmith &c for your Department preferable to any other. It is rather Hard that I should find Coal out of my pay. I Beg your answer as I would rather quit the imploy than be obliged to find the Charcole out of my pay I have sent a few lines to Col Campbell in Consequence of this I am Sir

Yours

Thomas Lusby

Cornl MaKee
Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO MAJOR LITTLEHALES

Detroit June 24th 1793

Sir I have the honor herewith to enclose you a Return of the Officers Commanding at Detroit, and Michilimakinac, which you will be pleased to direct shou'd be forwarded in the usual channel, I have desired Duplicate of the state't: required by you to be sent by this opportunity, also a state't: to this day, of the Garrisons of Detroit and Michilimakinac, and a monthly return of the 24th Regiment to this Date.

In a letter I received from Captain Doyle commanding at Michilimakinac, I desire permission (in consequence of the Insufficiency of his store there) to sell some Indian Corn, and maple sugar, which he occasionally receives in presents from the Indians. The same permission was applied for last summer, granted by me, approved of at Head Quarters, and the Amount of the sale remitted regularly. I also inclose a copy of a letter I lately received from Captain Doyle, which I request you will be pleased to lay before His Excellency Lieut. Gov'r Simcoe and to inform me if the assistance Captain Doyle expects, is to be sent him, or if he may proceed to repairing the Barracks at this Post in the best manner he can

I am Sir with regard
Your very obed't and most humble servant

R. J. England
Lt. Col: Comm'g

The return I enclose of the officers commanding at Detroit and Michilimakinac to enable them to draw for their command money which return I suppose is to be sent to the Commander in Chief for his signature

R. E.

Major of Brigade Littlehales &c &c
[C 511 p 41]

RETURN

Return of the Officers, who commanded at the Posts of Detroit and Michilimakinac from the 25th Dec'm 1792 to 24th June 1793, both days included.

Posts	From	To	Officers Commanding
Detroit...........................	25th Dec'm 1792	24th June 1793	Lieut: Col: England
Michilimakinac.......................	25th Dec'm 1792	24 June 1793	Capt. Doyle 24th Reg't

R. J. England
Lt Col: Com'g

[C 511 p 38]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit July 2nd 1793

Sir, There have been so many interruptions by adverse winds and bad Expresses, that in order to endeavour to Keep up some communication I again try another Express, to acquaint you that I yesterday by the arrival of your Boat received your Letter of the 29th Inst at which time the Ottawa also arrived here from the Mouth of the Miamis River. Previous to the arrival of the Ottawa, as I suppose you before this know I dispatched the Felicity with the Quantity of Provisions contained in your last Requisition, except about fifty six bags of Indian Corn which she could not take, and as you desire the immediate return of the Ottawa, I have directed the few Articles she brought to be taken out of her and propose to put the same Quantity of Provisions in her, that I sent by the Felicity, with a large supply of Indian Corn, and as you mention your wish to send in her, a Deputation of Chiefs to Fort Erie, I think it advisable to give you the earliest Intimation of my sending her to you, that you may make such arrangements for unloading her as you best can, There are several Batteaux already forwarded to you which may be employed on this service, if you can procure proper hands.

Circumstanced as you are, you must be the best Judge how far it is necessary to detain any of the King's Vessels now with you, I am however certain that His Excellency the Lieut-Governor would wish that you should be accommodated in every respect (though he repeats his orders to me to hurry all the Vessels to Fort Erie) and as my Inclination corresponds on this occasion with His Excellencys wishes you will feel yourself perfectly at Liberty to give whatever orders you may think proper to all the Vessels I send you and the Officers Commanding them, have my written Instructions to consider themselves under your directions in every respect.

In a Letter yesterday received from His Excellency he mentions *"that if it shall be impossible for one of the larger Vessels to enter Sandusky, the Felicity must be sent there as a Store House for the Baggage &c. &c. of the Commissioners"* but as she may not be required for some time for that Service you may probably be induced to send her back to me when unloaded, and let me know when her Return will be necessary, and I will take care to send her to you. My Intentions were to send her to Michilimakinac, but as the Lieut Governor mentions the probability of her being required for the above Service I shall detain her particularly if I am informed by you, that one of the Larger Vessels cannot enter Sandusky.

I inclose you a Letter that The Lieut Governor inclosed me for Capt. Brant, and will send you by the Ottawa some News Papers, she will probably sail to-morrow evening, and will be with you I hope before this Letter. But as I have been hitherto unfortunate in adverse winds, think it necessary to apprise you of my Intentions

I am Sir with great Regard
Your very obedient
very humble Servant
R. J. England

Colonel McKee
&c &c
Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 3d July 1793.

Dear Sir, Enclosed you have a List of Articles I delivered out of the Store for Captain Elliott to take with him to the Rapids; since my last to you we have flying Reports that the Bedford Man of War of Seventy Four Guns was taken by twelve French Ships off Corke that the Americans supplied the French with Provisions and sold them their Vessels which are converted into Frigates and other armed Vessels Commanded by Frenchmen and mann'd by Americans, and that the Roman Catholicks in Ireland are very troublesome.

You will please to observe that if you want Oil Cloths in future it will be the proper method to have them put in the annual Requisition, I want much the Smith's name to close the Accounts

and am Sir Your's most sincerely

THOMAS DUGGAN

Isidore Chesne was buried last Monday.

Col'l McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT July 5th 1793.

SIR. I did myself the honor of writing to you by Express the 2nd Inst. when I informed you of my Intentions to send you by the Ottawa some Provisions, Captain Elliot who by your orders goes to the Foot of the Rapids, will have the Honor of delivering you this Letter, and will report to you the Particulars of the Provisions he now takes to you on Board the Ottawa, and Capt Cowen will have my written Instructions to put himself under your Directions, & to proceed to Fort Erie with the Deputation of Chiefs as mentioned by you in your former Letter, as soon as he has landed the Provisions she carries for your use—And as every Letter I receive from His Excellency mentions his desire of having the Vessels returned to Fort Erie with as much Expedition as possible I trust to your not detaining the Ottawa an hour unnecessarily. Captain Elliot will explain to you my Desire of attending to your Wishes in every respect, & the regret I feel in not having a constant Communication with you, which I have failed in notwithstanding the frequent attempts I have made.

I am Sir with great Regard your very
Humble and most obedt Servt.

R. J. ENGLAND

Col. McKee

Indians Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT, July the 7th 1793.

SIR Immediately on the arrival of the Ottawa here, I decided on sending her to you with the same Quantity and Species of Provisions that I before sent you in the Felicity, and on the 2nd Instant, sent you an Express to inform you of My Intentions since then, the Ottawa sailed for the Mouth of the Miamis, with the Provisions on Board her, that I mentioned by my Express, and I yesterday received by the Felicity, yours Letters of the 3d & 10th Ins in the Later of which, you desire that the Felicity should immediately return to you, but as the Provisions you require should be sent in her, have already been forwarded in the Ottawa, & as I conceive a further supply would embarass you at this time I delay sending her 'till I again hear from you, particularly as she will be required to take out the Quakers, and Others now here belonging to the United States, to the Grand Council, whenever it assembles, and you desire their attendance. This however is only a secondary object, and I now send an Express to you, to prevent disappointments—and to inform you that if you require the Felicity to be sent to you, that she shall immediately be dispatched with whatever Quantity of Provisions you desire. In the mean time she shall be detained here till I hear from you, tho' her services for a variety of Purposes are much wanted.

You will observe, that the quantity of Pease already sent you, exceeds by far, that mentioned in your Requisition, authorized by His Excellency the Lieut Governor. I shall however continue to send you whatever you require if the Stores here will admit of it.

I am much obliged by your Goodness, in endeavouring to get me a horse and regret the Disapointments you mentions you mention to have met with, and request you will not give yourself any further trouble, except you hear of one, that would be an Object to take with me to Lower Canada, which you know is attended with much Inconvenience & Risk.

I beg to hear from you as expeditiously as possible, and shall be happy to contribute every thing in my power, to assist your arrangements.

I am Sir, with very great Regard
Your very obedient &
most humble Servant
R. J. England

Colonel McKee
&c &c
Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 7th July 1793

Dear Sir, I received your favor of the 11th yesterday evening by the Felicity which you expect to return to the Miamis River. Colonel England is of opinion that you knew nothing of the Ottawa going there with provisions which he thinks must be the cause of your expecting the Felicity, however he signified to me his wishes to send you an Express on the occasion, and he detains the Vessel until he receives your answer.

I am afraid I shall not be able to succeed with regard to the Port Wine however I shall do my utmost for you, Mr Reynolds tells me there are neither Plank nor Boards in the yard, everything else shall be sent agreeable to your Letter.

The Bearer who goes Express I promised to pay here, so that if you should give him anything please let me know it as well as what Articles you wish me to give him in Payment. No news since my last by Captain Elliott.

I remain Dear Sir Yours most sincerely

Thomas Duggan.

Col. McKee.

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 8th July 1793

Dear Sir, The Letters tied with Crimson tape were to have been sent by an Express but he did not wait until Colonel England wrote his Letters, I send them therefore by Capt. John, which I hope will answer the same purpose, I did intend sending by Capt John the small articles you required, but am of opinion now, it will be better to send them by another opportunity.

I remain with regard Dear Sir Yours Sincerely

Thomas Duggan

I am just going to get Capt John off which when done I shall go in pursuit of the Wine you require.

Colo McKee.

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit July 8th 1793

Sir, I had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday on the subject of Provisions and understood from Mr Duggan that he forwarded my Letter to you by *Captain John,* who set out this day for the Foot of the Rapids—Since I wrote *Blue Jacket** has been with me soliciting a Pass and permission to go in one of His Majestys Vessels to Fort Erie, in his way to Montreal, where as he alledges, he wishes to see Sir John Johnson, all Representation on my part, of the Impropriety of his turning his Back on the Council, or going to Lower Canada without mentioning it to you, has hitherto been in vain as he says he is determined to go I did not refuse him a Pass—but said every thing I could think of to prevail on him to go first to the Foot of the Rapids—which he declines, saying he is a Grand Chief & not under the controul of any Person. From an Idea that it may not be pleasing to you, that he should quit this neighbour hood at this time, I send the Bearer to inform you of his Intentions and to request you will let me know as expeditiously as possible, if you have any objection to his going down, or to my giving him the Protection he solicits.

I trust the Ottawa has reached you before now, and hope soon to hear from you in answer to my Letter of yesterday.

I am Sir with very great Regard
your most obedient and most humble Servant
R. J. England

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G VI

LIEUT. COL ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit July 15th 1793

Sir, Your answer to my express relative to Blue Jacket, was exactly what I expected, I endeavoured to deliver him the message his Chiefs sent, the day after I received it, but he kept out of my way, and was drunk for two Days, I however this Morning with proper solemnity delivered it to him in the presence of two young Men of his Nation, & Captain Elliot, He then decided on returning to the Council Fire, and said he would set out early tomorrow morning—I don't know if he has been tampered with, or not, but I have not the highest Opinion of either his zeal, or abilities. He certainly may do mischief but I don't think he will do much Good. I never intended to give him either a Pass or a Passage but consider it best to keep him in good Temper, 'till I communicated his Intentions to you, and received your Opinion—From the mode of application to me, & the Business being much urged by young *Lasalle* I have strong suspicions that he wished him to go down, and indeed from what I have since heard, that he has said I am confident he don't wish him to return to the Foot of the Rapids.

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*See appendix

I am sorry to say that Captain Elliots report of the state of your Boat is much worse than the report made to you of her. After reconsidering what could be done to assist you & restore the Boat to the Service she has been employed on, I have directed the Assistant Builder to take out in a Batteau such hands as he thinks will be requisite to repair her and all the materials mentioned by the Carpenter of the Ottawa, they are numerous and the Repairs required very heavy—but I have no Remedy. By Captain Elliot's & Captain Cowen's Report, he will require two men constantly employed at her for a Week, & I fear much longer, as soon as the Materials can be procured. They shall all leave this, and with them the Oars you before mentioned. I have sign'd the Requisition for the Articles Captain Elliot is to take you, & will give every Dispatch to your Business here that I possibly can.

As I am now obliged to send an additional Batteau—would beg to have her sent back as soon as possible and also my little Schenutady [Schenectady] Boat, sent you by Messrs Buttler & Scheeane if you can spare her if not, beg she may be taken care of. The Commissary mentions that there was a sail to the Batteau you returned, but when she came back, the Sail was missing—I know you cannot attend to those matters, but the Indians will fail in being accommodated if they don't pay some attention to the Boat furniture they receive.

It was my decided intention have immediately begun on the Boat intended for you, and indeed had given instructions to the Master Builder to that purpose but his being obliged to go to repair your Boat, will of course prevent him beginning for some time. On his return he shall set about her, but I cannot promise you when he shall be finished, as there are not many hands in the yard, and the Vessels on their arrival, always require some repairs—I will as much as in my power oblige them to exert themselves.

I am Sir
Your very obedient &
very humble Servant
R. J. England.

Colonel McKee
&c &c
Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

MR. ELLIOTT TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 16 July 1793.

Dear Sir, I arrived here last Sunday evening and expect to set out from hence to day or tomorrow morning with the presents you required in the same boat I come, it will be impossible to take any Planks or Boards in her; Mr. Baker is gone off this morning with two Carpenters and utensils to repair the Boat at the Island.

I am, with Compliments to my Friends
at the Foot of the Rapids
Dear Sir Your's most sincerely
[signed] M. Elliott

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. WILSON TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 16th July 1793.

Dear Sir, I received your favour of the 6th instant, you will please accept my thanks for your good wishes as to my Personal safety should I be at Sandusky I am well convinced of your good wishes to serve me as well as of the personal prejudice of indians as to the Loss of friends &c, I hope ear this you have had an opportunity of speaking Pips Brother on the Subject, though it Doth not appear to me if all we here be true that a meeting will take place at Sandusky. Nevertheless if evil impresions remain on the Minds of the Delewers as to the affair of Beaver Creek it would make me the more happey to think they were subsided, as I am so well convinced of my own inesence, a Boy aboute ten years old Returned in the evening after the affair happened Called to me to Bring him over the Creek which I did to his great satisfaction he seen the Pains I took in having the bodeys of the four Dead that I found Bureyed, he is alive & well & shall be restored to his Relations on Demand. Since my arrival here I find his mother & two others were killed which was not found by the perpetrators of the murder nor by me.

Inclosed you will find a Letter Directed to you which was given in Charge to me by Mr. Joseph Simon, then at fort pitt with instructions to Deliver the same with my owen hand, I am som what of the opinion that the business on which I set out is coming near a Close, therefore Least I should not have the pleasure of seeing you I have thought proper to inclose the same by the Bearer.

I am with esteem Your obedt Humble Servant

[signed] Wm Wilson

Col. Alexr McKee

Enclosed you will find one of the latest Phillada. peapers that has come to hand.

W. W.

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 16th July 1793

Dear Sir, I am very busy in getting the things ready to send by Captain Elliott to the Miamis Rapids, and have only time to acknowledge the Receipt of your favours 4th & 11th instant as well as Mr Selby's, the contents of all which I have paid proper attention to and shall answer by Capt Elliott who gives me to understand he means to set out this day. I hope you have received the Keg of Wine I sent by Antoine Laselle in good order.

I enclose you a Letter from Colonel England and am

Dear Sir Yours very sincerely

(signed) Thomas Duggan

P. S. Dumourier has certainly joined the Austrians with a few Officers, his friends.

Colonel McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 17th July 1793

Dear Sir, By Captain Elliott who sets out from hence for the Miamis Rapids this day I acknowledge the Receipt of your favors of the 4th & 11th instant and agreeable to the former send you the Rum, Twine, Ribbond, Fishhooks, and handkerchiefs also Paper and Wax as you will see in the enclosed Memorandum. Captain Elliott cannot take the Boards & Plank.

I have as you desired in your Letter of the 11th a very good look out after Blue Jacket and the other Person whom I have had repeatedly at my house since I received your caution. I think from my own remarks and some information that he personates what you represent him to be, he invited Blue Jacket three or four days ago to dine with him and the Friends—Quakers but he disappointed him and the Friends, he got merry before dinner time & thought himself better engaged. Blue Jacket was to set off yesterday in company with the Shawanese Express but Colonel England told me he saw him late in the evening, I imagine he will be off to-day, I think his son in Law young Laselle tampers with him as much as any one.

The Planks & Boards shall be sent whenever an opportunity serves, you will find two dozen pairs of shoes in the Trunk.

It is said all the French West India Islands, Martinico excepted, are in the hands of the British, as well as the Islands of St Peter & Miquelon, upwards of Sixty White Persons died of the Small Pox at Post St Vincennes, They at last consented to have innoculation introduced which has saved several lives, they are in very great want of provisions there.

I am Dear Sir Yours very sincerely

(signed) THOMAS DUGGAN

Colonel McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT July 17th 1793.

SIR I have the Honor to inclose you a Copy of a Letter I last week received from His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe, you will perceive from the Date, as well as the Subject of it, that it was wrote before the Deputation of American Indians had reached Fort Erie, That circumstance probably may Occasion a change in the arrangement he mentions, as well as some considerable Delay in the arrival of the Commissioners of the United States whenever that event takes place, I will strictly attend to His Excellency's Instructions relative to the Felicity, and also will take care to have a large Vessel prepared to convey them to Fort Erie, after the Council breaks up.

At this period, it is difficult to recommend what should be done with the Ottawa, but as all the King's Vessels on this Lake, are at present occupied with the Indian Arrangements, and no supplies of any kind forwarded this year; I would by all means wish that she should be suffered to proceed immediately to Fort Erie, if you can with any convenience dispose of the Provisions on Board her. I would send you the Felicity to replace her but have no other Vessel here, to send the Quakers and their attendants into Sandusky, whenever I receive your summons for them, I am also very confident, from the repeated Instructions, that I have received from His Excellency that he is anxious to have the three large Vessels at Fort Erie, and that he will be much disapointed at the Delay of the Ottawa—But as arrangements are subject to Delays & alterations, it is impossible for me at this Distance to decide finally, and unnecessary to say more, than to recommend the Dispatch of the Ottawa if no strong reason presents itself to you for detaining her longer.

Mr Baker with three assistants sailed yesterday for Turtle Island with materials to repair your Boat. The moment he returns, he shall begin to build the boat directed for you.

I beg to refer you to Captain Elliott for further particulars relative to *Blue Jacket* &c. &c. &c. and have only to add that I shall have great pleasure in attending to your wishes here.

I am Sir with very great Regard
Your most obedient and very Humble Servant
(signed) R. J. England

It is impossible to say when I may expect a Vessel from Fort Erie, as the two Vessels now there are disposed of in attending the Commissioners and Indians.

R. J. England.

Colonel McKee &c. &c. &c.

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit July 22nd 1793.

Sir. By the arrival of the Dunmore yesterday evening, I am informed of the Lieut Governor's extreme anxiety for the return of the Ottawa to Fort Erie, whose Lieut. Talbot with two hundred and seventy Indians from Lower Canada, has been for some considerable time waiting for her. You will therefore be pleased to direct, that she is immediately dispatched to Fort Erie, if she should not have already sailed in consequence of my former Letters. I foresaw that His Excellency would be impatient, as he repeatedly wrote to me not to suffer any of the Large Vessels to delay here, and mentioned in my letters to you, that the Ottawa should not be detained at the mouth of the

Miamis. It was my intention to have sent this letter by Express to you, but Mr. Duggan found the Bearer, ready to set out, and he has promised to take charge of it, and deliver it to you safe, and with every Expedition.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant

(signed)

R. J. England.

Colonel McKee
&c &c
Indian Affairs
M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 22nd July 1793.

Dear Sir, I enclose your letter from Colonel England by the Bearer Charles Rouleau who sets off for the Miamis Rapids the instant I finish this Letter, the Colonel desired me to tell Rouleau that you would recompense him if he would be diligent and careful of his letter. The Onidas are going to join the American Commissioners who are at Capt Elliotts tomorrow they go on board the Dunmore.

I hope you have received every thing I sent you safe & I remain

Dear Sir yours very sincerely

[signed] Thomas Duggan

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G VI

FROM LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND UNADDRESSED

Detroit July 24th 1793.

Sir Messrs. Parish, Lindley, Elliot, Hartshorn, and Moore, all of the Society called Quakers, who have been for six weeks past at this Post, by Permission of His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe, have requested me to introduce them to you, they have been selected by their Society to attend the proposed Council at Sandusky, and to assist by their friendly offices, to make Peace between the United States, and the American Indians.

Those Gentlemen while here have conducted themselves very correctly so far as came within my knowledge, which they wish me to mention to you and at the same time, to beg your Protection and Countenance when they go to the Council.

They are provided with such Stores, Tents, Bedding, as they may have occasion for, and I understand from them, that they are totally distinct, and separate from the Commissioners. In what view they are to be considered by the Indians, they will best explain, I have not discovered that they have any credentials *except from their own Society.*

I have the Honor to be Sir your very
obedient and very humble Servant
[signed] R. J. England

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO LIEUTENANT SELBY

Detroit 29th July 1793.

Dear Sir, I received your favour of the 21st instant and have been all over Detroit to get a gallon Jar but could not find one. I therefore send Mr. Askin a Basket with a large Jar of boiled Oil who promised me he would take great care of it, and deliver it to the Colonel. What will not be used can be easily sent here when the Boats come in.

I remain Dear Sir
Yours sincerely
[signed] Thomas Duggan

Excuse haste not knowing how I can send down the Jar to the Spring well to be put in Mr Askins Boat.

Lieut. Selby.
Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 30th July 1793.

Dear Sir, By Mr. McKee you will receive three Cases and one Nest Trunks as under, No. 7 A Case containing 40 pairs Shoes, 12 Doz Looking Glasses, 12 lbs Thread and 2 Blank Books.

8 A Nest Trunks.

25 A Case Tobacco.

41 ditto. I doz Land and 2 doz Plain Hats which I hope you will receive safe yesterday I sent by Mr. John Askin Junior a Jar of Oil. The Mackinac Indians came away from the Rapids behave very ill. They went off yesterday and in the Night killed a Calf belonging to one of the Inhabitants and carried it off, it was four months old.

It appears that Mr. Jaque [Jacques] Baby's Appointment of Lieutenant for the County of Kent has given umbrage to some of our great Folks here who talk of nothing but resigning in consequence of it, I mean some of our Militia Officers. I hope you enjoy good health and am with sincerity

Dear Sir
Your very humble Servant
[signed]
THOMAS DUGGAN.

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT July 31st 1793.

SIR. I am very happy to hear that you have dispatched the Ottawa, particularly as the Lieut Governor mentions especially, his wishes to me that she should not be detained. I am very sensible that it is absolutely necessary a Vessel should be sent you to remove the Provisions from Turtle Island, to Sandusky, whenever the Council meets, and I will endeavour to send you one, but at present there is not a King's Vessel in this Post, nor have I the least Guess when I may see one. The Felicity is appointed to carry the Commissioners up the Sandusky River, as I before explained to you, and the Dunmore is now attending them at the Rivers Mouths, and is also to proceed to the entrance of Sandusky with their Stores, and part of their attendants, but is immediately on Landing them, to proceed as the service may require, should no other Vessel be in Readiness—she can be appointed to convey the Provisions in question. But if any other mode should be considered more convenient by you, It will be readily adopted by me. The Forty Tierces of

Flour you require, shall be ready whenever any opportunity offers of carrying them out—but as I before observed; that there was not a King's Vessel here, hope you will not rely on my sending them to you. Should the Felicity be now idle, and not immediately required by the Commissioners, she may be sent for them. I have no Idea when the Council is to assemble, and all arrangements must be governed by that meeting.

The Assistant Builder is now preparing the Materials for your boat, and I expect he will begin on her this week, and then all Hands in the yard shall be kept constantly at her 'till finished, if not interrupted by occasional Repairs for the King's Vessels. The Assistant builder says he is well acquainted with your Ideas, as to size, kind & manner of Rigging her, and he says you gave him your directions in writing. he proposes a small Cabbin and a Fore Castle decked. Should these be not agreeable to your wishes, be so good as to let me know immediately, and if you have any directions to give relative to her, you cannot be too expeditious in sending them.

I am much obliged to you for your Attention to the Schenectady Boat, and the trouble you have taken about her, she is not come, as you mentioned in your Letter of the 21st inst. It is not now very material, & if she can be any convenience to you beg you may keep her.

Captain Bunbury informs me that a Batteau will be requisite to remain with the Felicity, when she goes up the Sandusky and beg to know if you can appropriate one of those at the Foot of the Rapids for that Service or if you wish me to send you another. Captain Bunbury further hinted, the Propriety of having a handsome Boat for the Commissioners to land in, should you have occasion for any assistance of mine on this Business I beg you will command me.

I am Sir with great Regard your most
obedient and very humble Servant
R. J. England

Colonel McKee &c
Indian Affairs M. G VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit August 5th 1793.

Sir, I was favored with your letter of the 31st July by Mr. Clarke, and on Receipt of it, gave immediate directions to have your Boat hunted up, and put in the best Repair possible. It gives me much Concern to find that you have been so frequently tormented by her, and that the Assistant Builder did not more effectually attend to his Duty, when I sent him to Turtle Island, on purpose to have her *properly* and *well* repaired—The Requisitions made by Mr. Clarke for Presents and Provisions are approved of, and the different articles ordered to be embarked with all Expedition If reports from the Mouth of the Miamis are correct, this is the last Batch of Provisions that you will have occasion for, I am glad you did not demand any Indian Corn, as there are not above two hundred Bushels in Store, I have wrote to the Lieut Governor for more, and hope it may be sent in the Ottawa which is now the only Vessel at Liberty, till the Indian Council breaks up. Should that event happen suddenly, be pleased to let me know what you would recommend in sending the Lower Canada Indians back, and whether Vessels for that purpose should be sent to the Mouth of the Miamis or the Indians sent here. I should hope for many Reasons the Later may be avoided, and when I am acquainted with your wishes will endeavour to make some arrangement of Vessels. I forward you by this opportunity a Packet and Letter, I received by one of the Late Arrivals from Fort Erie.

I am with very great Regard your very
obedt and very humble Servant
[signed] R. J. England.

The materials are prepared for your new Boat. And she is this day to be begun on. The Master Builder promises to have his Part finished in four Weeks but I doubt it. R. E.

Colonel McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND* TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit August 18th 1793.

Sir, I received an Express on the 16th Ins. at Ten O'Clock at Night from Captain Bunbury, informing me that the Commissioners of the United States received that Evening a Message from the Indians at the Foot of the Rapids, which decided them on immediately embarking to return to Fort Erie. In consequence of this Information, I send his Majesty's Sloop The Felicity to Turtle Island, with Directions to Lieut. Flemming who commands her, to put himself under your command; conceiving that her assistance may be necessary to you, either in conveying Provisions or in accommodating any

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*See appendix

Indians that may wish to return immediately to Fort Erie, She is the only King's Vessel here, but on the Arrival of the Chippawa (which I don't expect for ten Days) I will send her to you, if you should require her assistance.

I send by this Opportunity some Letters directed for Captain Brant, One of which I received yesterday from His Excellency the Lieut Governor, who wished it should be forwarded with all convenient expedition, Should it be Captain Brants or his Son's Intentions, to return immediately to the Grand River I should hope that they would not make Detroit their way, As I am apprehensive the Later may renew a Riot he occasioned when last on his Way to the Foot of the Rapids, and which the Inhabitants here have not forgot. You may there fore be able to prevail on the Son particularly, to embark on board the Felicity if it should be your convenience to send her to Fort Erie, at the same time I would not wish that he knew I wrote to you on the subject, as it may cause some Jealousy.

I beg to hear from you as expeditiously as possible in any manner most convenient to you, and should be glad to be informed of any particular Intelligence that may reach you relative to the Movements of the American Army,

Your new Boat is building—as the plan is yours I will not say anything of it, but apprehend she will require an Establishment of a Master and some seamen, you no doubt are better acquainted with the Kind of Boat calculated for the Navigation she is intended for than I possibly can be.

I send you a few Late British and American News Papers.

I have the honour to be Sir
Your very obedient very Humble Servant
(signed) R. J. England.

Colonel McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MC KEE

Detroit August 25th, 1793.

Sir, I am sensible that your time has been much occupied with the Load of Business that naturally must be the attendant of so very numerous an assemblage of Indians, and tho, anxious to be informed of the particulars of their Proceedings, did not wish to encrease your trouble where it could be avoided. The Mysteries of the various Councils being as I am told, now over, I hope you will feel yourself more at leisure, and that more frequent opportunities of Communication may offer, as I shall conceive it of material consequence, to hear frequently from you, and to be acquainted with every Circumstance relative to the Armies of the United States that reaches you.

Tho I was perfectly in the Dark what use the Felicity may prove to you, I am well pleased at my sending her, as you mention she will be of much convenience to you. From the late prevailing winds I have every reason to expect hourly some more of the King's Vessels from Fort Erie, the first that arrives will I am apprehensive be obliged to return immediately with the Relieved Detachment of Royal Artillery, but you may rely on having the first I can possibly put my hands on, provided you continue to require her, But I must request that she may not be detained above two Days at most at Turtle Island, As from the Service the vessels on the Lake, were employed on during the Summer, The Transport of Stores for this Post, and Michilmakinac, has been much interrupted, and a very inconsiderable part of the Supply yet arrived. And I request you will by some opportunity, let me know if you imagine you will have occasion for more than one vessel as it is very probable the three large vessels may arrive here at the same time.

Mr. Willbank returns to you with the Articles mentioned in your Requisitions, with the addition of a few more trifling things that he asked me for.

I am Sir with great Regard
Your very obedient and
very Humble Servant

[signed]

R. J. England.

Your Boat shall be decked over as mentioned in your Letter.
Colonel McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 25th August 1793.

Dear Sir Since my letter of this morning to you I received your favor of the 22d instant by young Brant, Twelve days provisions shall be delivered the Six Nations agreeable to your desire.

Powell* and family are arrived at their Mansion house at the petit Cote a few days ago, it is remarked here that he has not been to see Mr William Robertson while in London. In my next you shall know if he is to winter here or not, it is imagined he is to come to decide the Causes he left undecided when he left this place last year.

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* William Dummer Powell, the first judge of the Western District.—C. M. B.

I hope all the Gentlemen at the Rapids are well and am

Dear Sir Your very humble Servant

(signed) Thomas Duggan

Colonel McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 25th August 1793

Dear Sir, I received your favours of the 21st and 22nd instant by Mr Wilbank covering Requisitions for a Deputation of Southern Indians & four Messengers, besides Maple Sugar &c, for himself, all which I have delivered —he further got a written order from Colonel England for one Trunk, Two Groce Gartering, Six pairs Scissors, Four yards Cadies, four Looking Glasses, Three Gallons of Rum, and Six Feathers, which he has also received.

I applied to Doctor Wright for the Emeticks, and Salts, he has given me the former & says he has none of the latter, I therefore went to Mr Shepherd's where I got a half Pound which I send you by this Opportunity together with Twelve Emeticks, One Quire of Folio Post and Two half Quires ditto, Which I hope you will receive safe, and with wishing you all happiness,

I remain Dear Sir Your's very sincerely

(signed) Thomas Duggan

Colo McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO COL. MCKEE

Makinac 26th August 1793

Sir, I had the honor of yours of the 5th July and 6th August and am much obliged to you for what you say about General Clarke's approving of my appointment. Matchiquiwissis young men arrived here yesterday, They appear almost reconciled to their loss, but it is my opinion they will revenge his death on the author of it.

I have agreeable to your directions sent my accounts to the Secretary *General* of the Department in the absence of the Superintendant General which

I hope will meet with his approbation. As I knew you were busy at the foot of the Rapids, I took the opportunity of sending Captain Chew by Mr. McForsyth a small car of Curiosities.

I send you by Mr Meldrum three Buffalo Skins and one Bear Skin, and am sorry I could not get any Martins brown enough to send you.

I shall be very happy in executing any orders you may enjoin me with respect to the Department at this Post, & I remain with respect

Sir Your most obedient humble Servant
(signed) G. Lamothe

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

FROM MR. DUGGAN UNADDRESSED

Detroit 9th September 1793.

Dear Sir, Yesterday I received the enclosed Letters by the Dunmore who has brought Late Albany papers I have seen one of the 8th August giving certain accounts of the Defeat of the French Army by the Combined Army at Famars, I suppose the papers I now send you will give the particulars of the Action, Great applause is given to the British Troops under the command of the Duke of York; particularly to the 14th and 53d Regiment of Infantry.

It is reported that Spain has declared war against America and that the French Republic has a fleet on their Coast

All the Indians from below are off thank God—

The 10th twelve o'Clock Mr Jaque Baby has just taken the official Oath as Lieutenant for the County of Kent at Forsiths and some of the French Militia assembled on the Bank & fired several vollies on the occasion.

No news from Sir John at this place.

Mr & Mrs. Allison are arrived here I cant tell you if they are come to winter or not.

Mr Rooslewin removed to Forsith's house.

This is all from

Dear Sir Yours very sincerely
(signed) Thomas Duggan

P. S. I wish I had Amos Weston's signature. Please let me know who is to be in Isidore Chene's Place.

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT September 10th, 1793.

SIR, Tho, I Imagine from the number of Indians that have passed thro here from the Foot of the Rapids, that all those of the Six & Seven Nations, that wished to return home, are already provided with Passages, yet as I promised in my Last Letter that I would send a King's Vessel to receive any that may remain at the Foot of the Rapids, I have directed Captain Cowen to make Turtle Island his way to Fort Erie (with the Ottawa) and to inform you of his arrival, with a view that you may send any Indians on Board him that you wish, and also that you may be furnished with an Opportunity of writing to His Excellency The Lieut. Governor if requisite. I have sent by Captain Cowen some Letters directed for you, that were sent to my care and am to repeat my request that he may not be detained longer at Turtle Island, than is *absolutely* necessary.

I am Sir
Your very obedt and
very humble Servant

[signed]

R. J. ENGLAND.

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO CAPTAIN CHEW

MICHIMACKINAC 15th, September 1793.

SIR I have the Honor to enclose you the requisition for the year 1794 it would be very necessary that the Articles therein mentioned should be advanced early enough in the spring on the communication as to be in the fort time enough for the presents made in the spring, as there remains not enough in the Store for the numbers of Nations which is to come in, and which have been asked by the Neighboring Indians of this Post, especially the sues, chippawa's & fox's white are at war for to make a treaty of peace together; If it was possible to send by the first Canoes, Tobacco & Vermilion, two articles absolutely necessary, and which is wanting in the Store.

There is no extraordinary news, only the return of the Ottawa's & Chippawa's which is arrived from the Council held at the Milè's River, the first having lost four men amongst which was two Chiefs, which causes great mourning amongst the Nations.

On the 24th, Sep. I will address you the Return of what remains in the Store.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most humble and
Obedient Servant
[sgd] G. Lamothe.

Montreal 4 March 1794
a true Copy, Joseph Chew.
Captain Chew
[C 247 p 40]

* * * * * * * * * *

REQUISITION

Requisition for stores proposed as presents for Indians resorting to the post of Michilimakinac for the year 1794

Articles sent in part....	Ten pair of Arm Bands @ 11s 6d	£5	15	....
	One Anvil for the Blacksmith 150 lb 9d	5	12	6
	Two Groce of Owls 3s 6d	....	7	"
20 prs 1 pt	One hundred pair of Blankets 1 point 5s 6d	27	10	"
10 do. ½	One hundred do. do 1½ do 6s 9d	33	15	"
60 do. 2	One hundred do. do. 2 do 9s	45	"	"
50 do. 2½	Three hundred do. do. 2½ do 13s 3d	198	15	"
100 do. 3	Two hundred do. do. 3 do 16s	160	"	"
	Six pieces fine scarlet cloth 204s	61	4	"
	Six do. do. different colorurs 204s	61	4	"
	Thirty do. Calico 38s	57	"	"
	Twelve do. Callimanco 27s	16	4	"
	One Hundred and fifty Combs 12½ doz. 3s 10½d	2	8	5¼
x	Twenty pieces of Embossed Serge 52s 5d	52	8	4
	Ten doz of fire Steels 1s 3d	"	12	6
10 pieces	Twenty five pieces of ferreting 6s 3d	7	16	3
	Two doz of half round files assorted	1	12	"
	Two do flat do	1	12	"
7½ doz files	Six feather Edged do	....	8	....
	One dozen Rattail do	....	9	10
	One do. smooths, flats & half rounds	1	"	9
	One do. Large three square	1	"	"
	One do. Bastard flat & half round	"	15	....
1000	Two thousand Gun flints 12s	1	4	....
	Ten pieces of Gartering 4s 3d	2	2	6
	Twenty dozen Gun Worms 1s 3d	1	5	"
3 Laced Hats	Three dozen Hats for Chiefs 120s 1d	18	....	3
	Fifty Common do. 4 doz. & 2 40s	8	6	8
	Fifteen Bars of Iron 9s 3d	6	18	9
	Four Nests of Kettles Brass 129s 9d	25	19	"
	Five do do Copper 89s 7d	22	7	11
4 Doz Knives	Twenty dozen Knives per gro 37s 8d	3	2	9¼
	Forty pieces of Linnen 40s 3d	80	10	....
	Eight dozen Looking Glasses 4s 3d	1	14	....
	Fifteen pieces Moltons 45s	33	15	....
	One thousand Needles 8s 6d	....	8	6
	Ten pieces of Red Strouds 80s	80	"	"
	One Screw plate fit for Gun Work	....	10	....
500 lbs Shott	One thousand lbs Shott pr Cwt 24s 6d	12	5	....

Requisition.—Continued

	Ten dozen Scissars 5s 5d	£2	14	2
	Ten Barrs Steel 7s 9d	3	17	6
	One Hundred pounds Net thread 6d	2	10	....
	Twenty do. Sewing do. 7s 2½d	7	4	2
x	Forty pounds vermillion 5s	10	"	"
150	One thousand pounds Tobacco @ 6d lb	25	"	"
	Twelve flags	6	12	6
4 pieces	Ten pieces of Russia Sheeting 5Cs	29	"	"
	Twenty do Striped Cottons	77	4	8
x	Twenty Gorgets	"	"	"
x	Ten Coats for Chiefs	"	"	"
	Two cases of pipes 1Cs	1	"	"
	Six dozen pair of Shoes 4s 8d	16	16	"
	Five dozen Mackril Lines 2s 6d	"	12	6
	Sterling £	1263	10	5½

Michilimakinac 15th Sept. 1793

(signed) G. Lamothe
Interpreter

Approved
(signed) William Doyle
Capt 24th Regt Commanding Montreal

CAPTAIN DOYLE TO CAPTAIN CHEW

Michilimackinac 17 September 1793

Dr Sir. I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 13th August with the inclosures, No 1, 2, 3 by Mr. Gautier, who arrived at this post upon the 14th Inst. judging from the spirit of your letter, and that of Mr. Secretary Coffins to you written the 29th of July, I do not think it proper to send Mr. Gautier to Niagara at the Public Expense until I am honor'd with His Excellency Colonel Simcoe's Commands on that head.

The Situation of this unhappy man, who unfortunately has a family is truly deplorable & however justly merited his sufferings are, one Cannot avoid feeling for that of his family.

Captain Lamothe has transmitted to you a requisition of Indian presents for the ensuing year approved and signed by me, I beg leave to submit to you the necessity of their being forwarded in the most expeditious manner, having reason to believe that Indians beyond the Mississippi, propose visiting this Post early next spring for the purpose of concluding a peace with the Ottawas & Chippawa's, which will be a desirable object to attain, I must also mention there is not in Store more than fifty pounds of Tobacco, which will be Constantly diminishing when the Ottawas receive their usual presents, a small Bale of that necessary Article might be sent by a Merchts Canoe at a trifling expense.

I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Indians since I have had the honor to Command. Any difficulties which have arisen between them and the Traders, I have observed the latter were generally the aggressors; I beg you'll accept my best thanks, for your obliging Communications from time to time and am with great regard.

Your most obedient and
very humble servant
William Doyle *Capt 24 Regt*

Joseph Chew Esq
S. I. A. &: &· &·
Montreal
[C 247 p 41.]

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 20th Septem. 1793

Dear Sir, herewith enclosed are three Letters for you and two for Mr Selby which I send by Mr Norton, Since my last to you we have received no European News, nor have we as yet any accounts of the Cork Fleet nor the Vessel with the Indian Presents. I perceive one of the Letters for you is addressed with a small Box, Mr Meldrum told me it was yet on board the Detroit, I shall receive and put it into Store today.

A Mr Pattison [Pattinson] belonging as it is said to the Cheap Shop Company is arrived here with three or four Boat loads of Goods I understand he will undersell every Trader here.

I hope you and all the Gentlemen at the Rapids are well and am

Dear Sir
your's very sincerely
[signed] Thomas Duggan.

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

LIEUTENANT SCHIEFFELIN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 2d October 1793.

Sir, Having memorialed his Excellency General Simcoe on my pretentions to half-pay. To which he was pleased to answer, by Commodore Grant, "That he would do everything that lay in his power to support my claims" and requested that I would procure a Certificate from you, having served under your auspices; testifying, That I was Commissioned a Lieut. in Captain Joncaire De Chaberts Company of Provincial Volunteers & served &c. Which Certificate he will deem a sufficient Voucher of my Services.

I therefore, beg Sir, as you are well acquainted with the particular hardship of my case, That you will be pleased to favor me with the required certificate, as soon as possible. in order, that I may forward the same to His Excellency. He purposing to write to England immediately respecting the promises.

Inclosed I send you a Copy of the Certificate which you was pleased to favour me with;—The Original I sent to Quebec with my Commission & other Papers.

I am informed by the Commodore, That Governor Hamilton (prompted by his wonted goodness) has thought me worthy of recommendation, in two different Letters, to Governor Sinclair. And further acquaints me, that the Governor & Council have ordered me the quantity of Two Thousand Acres of the Crown's ungranted Lands.

We have no news worth troubling you with—Mr. Duggan will write you what is now in circulation, and any that may come to hand, I will esteem it a pleasure to communicate the same.

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your most Humble Servant
[signed] J. Schieffelin

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 3d October 1793.

Dear Sir, Agreeable to your desire in Mr Selby's Letter of the 28th Ultimo, I have forwarded Govr Simcoe's Letter and delivered Mr. Thomas Smith the one addressed to him yesterday, Mr Smith gave me two Letters for Captain Elliott which I shall send him this day by Mr Ramsey; since my last to you I had certain accounts of Mr Molloy being at Kingston so I look out for him by the first King's Vessel from Fort Erie, Mr Moses Dare is another Cheap Shop adventurer, the same that was here three years ago, is arrived with a Cargo, it appears that he and his Competitor, Mr Pattison, are fully resolved to undersell all the other Traders of this place, the latter gives no less than Five pounds, Ten shillings a Month for La Fois' house opposite Provincal the Blacksmiths Shop.

Major Campbel and Ensign Parker both of the 24th Regiment are arrived who bring accounts of part of Lord Dorchesters baggage being at Quebec but no Word of his Lordship, We expect to hear of him by the Dunmore. Mr White Attorney General & Mr Burns Clerk of the Crown are here for the purpose of holding a Court Oyer and Terminer to commence the fourteenth Instant & to be held at Maisonville, after which a Surrogate Court is to be held, They stay at Madame Lamothe's.

A Mr. Le Brun is sent by the french Republic to the Court of England as Plenipotentiary with an intent of bringing about a reconciliation between them, & the noted marat is gone to England as Consul whose reception, it is thought, will not be an agreeable one.

I enclose three Letters to your address which I hope will come to hand safe, If the person I shall entrust this with goes by water, you will receive the small Box, I have nothing more at this time to say than that I am

Dear Sir
your's most sincerely
[signed] Thomas Duggan

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M G VI

MR. SMITH TO COL. MC KEE

Detroit, 6th October 1793.

Dear Sir, I have been honored with your letter a few days ago. As to the Blacksmiths Tools they belong to the Estate of the late Ettienne Bellard and have been deposited with me as one of the principal creditors; therefore I should be extremely glad if you will be good enough to have them brought to your side of the River, it will be rendering me service in particular as having no other resource towards the payment of £115 due by Bellard's Estate.

A young man of the name of Pattison is arrived here from Montreal with a great quantity of Goods which he sells very low. I had a mind to purchase from him a few articles which I know you want, but Capt. Elliott not being here with whom I might consult upon that head, have thought proper to defer saying anything until I see him.

"Best Port at 16s Gall Best Madeira at 24s Gallon. York Madeira at 16s Green Tea at 9s lb. Coffee at 3s lb. Loaf Sugar 3s. West India Rum 12s. Gallon Hyson Tea 16s lb." On the 4th instant an accident happened to the Ottawa, In heaving of her down at the King's Wharf she sunk; The Commodore arrived in Town the day after and before a great number of gentlemen treated Captain Cowen in a very Blackguard manner. he is confined to his room and a Court of Inquiry is soon to be held on the conduct of both. The Vessel however is again a float and out of all danger to the great satisfaction of all the friends of Cowan.

It is reported that Lord Dorchester's baggage is arrived at Quebec and himself expected out in the Cork Fleet. not a word of Sir John Johnson.

A report prevails here that Governor Simcoe has quarrelled with his Council and has gone off to Toronto in a *pet.* representations have been made to the King & Parliament against him and the people are murmuring very hard.

Mr. Schieffielin received the Governor's sanction to 2000 acres of Land and his assurance for Half-pay he seems to be desirous to procure your Certificate of his having been a Lieutenant in Capt Chaberts Company of Volunteers.

The Attorney General & Clerk of the Crown is here waiting the sessions which will commence about the 16th of this month. P—ll* is very quiet as yet; but it is said that he has formed a new party & expects to carry through all the Indian deeds. Since I began this Letter Captain Elliott is arrived and I expect the boat with the things will be sent off very soon. Col. England has asked me to remain here until the Large Boat goes to the Rapids, but that will be rather too long for me, therefore you may expect me sooner. Compts to Mr. Selby & Mrs. McKee and am

Dear Colonel
Your very sincere humble servant
T. Smith.

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

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*Judge Powell.—C. M. B.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT 8th October 1793.

DEAR SIR, Captain Elliott is getting ready the Articles expressed in the Memorandum you gave Mr Smith which he will send you in a few days.

Since my last to you nothing extraordinary happened here except the Ottawa's sinking close to the King's Warf on Friday last when they were heaving her down, the day following Captain made his appearance on the Wharf & I am informed his usage towards Captain Cowen was shocking such as calling him a Rascal, threatening him with his horsewhip & a file of men to conduct him from off the Wharf if he did not instantly go away and has ordered him under arrest, he stays at Mr McDonnel's and as I am informed has demanded a Court of Inquiry, We don't know what may be the event, Whether any powder will be smelt on the occasion or not; They have got the Ottawa up & is a float but have not begun to rig her yet, When I learn any particulars about this matter and how it will end you shall have due notice of it, In the mean time

I remain Dear Sir
Your most obedient Servant
[signed] THOMAS DUGGAN

Colonel McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

MR. ELLIOTT TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT 20th October 1793.

DEAR SIR, I received your favors of the 16th & 18th instant to which I have paid due attention; With Colonel Englands approbation I send you not only Ten Barrels Powder and Twenty Cases Shot but also 200 lbs Tobacco, 40 Pairs Blankets 2½ pt. 6 Pieces Molton, 2000 Flints, 12 Doz Knives, Six Barrels Pork, Six Barrels Flour and Two Barrels Peas in the Boat Belonging to the Indian Department under the charge of Mr Morton which I hope you will receive safe.

The Articles you wrote for I sent by Mr Heward several days ago & am surprised he is not yet returned.

I am afraid little assistance will be had from this Quarter I understand most of the Indians are gone to their Wintering Grounds.

I remain Dear Sir Your's most sincerely
(signed) M. Elliott

Colonel McKee

Mr. Eddy has given the name of the Indian Feeder to the Boat but Colonel England does not wish to give her any name but leave it with you. I hope you will call her the Shawanese.

M. E.

Indian Affairs M G VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 20th October 1793

Dear Sir, Since my last to you nothing extraordinary happened here further than the Lieutenant for the County of Kent sending circular Letters to the Captains of Militia of said County to give him in a Return of the Strength of their Companies such as are capable of bearing Arms from the age of Fifteen to Fifty, this I understand to be a transaction of yesterday, tho' Adjutant Schieffelin says that neither he nor Major McGregor had any notice of it.

By two Passengers in the Dunmore from Philadelphia we learn the Yellow fever is equal to a plague there that the infection was brought thither in Spanish Bales of Cotton and that hundreds die daily, their accounts are melancholy—No News of Lord Dorchester nor Sir John—One Vessel is arrived with Pork from Cork, and others were hourly expected—I remain

Dear Sir Your's most sincerely
(signed) Thomas Duggan

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI

Since my writing the within the Nancy arrived with certain Accounts of the arrival of the Cork Fleet at Quebec and no other News—I have forwarded Mr Selby's Letters.

FROM LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND UNADDRESSED

Detroit October 22nd, 1793

Sir I was honored with your letters of the 16th and 10th instant. and am much obliged by the Intelligence you communicated to me, which I propose to transmit to morrow to His Excellency The Lieut Governor by the Dunmore, Captain Elliot informs me that he has attended to your orders to him & I have desired him forward by this Opportunity, a little Store of Provisions, and a few articles that you may have occasion for. He writes to you, and will no doubt explain the Particulars.

I send out the boat that I had built for your Department which I hope may answer the purpose, she waits to be *christened* by you, I have appointed a man to command her who has been strongly recommended to the Marine Department by Captain Barnes, should he not conduct himself properly, he of course must be removed. I have deferred ordering her to be painted or decorated till next Spring, when anything you consider necessary will be done.

I am anxious to hear further from you and hope you will have the goodness to forward as expeditiously as possible any, and all the Intelligence of the Movements in your neighborhood that reaches you.

I have the honor to be Sir
with great regard your most
obedient & very huml. Servant
[signed] R. J. England

Indian Affairs
M. G. VI

MR. SMITH TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 22nd October 1793.

Dear Sir I should have seen you before now if Capt. Elliott had not expressed a wish for my staying until he went out himself. indeed I offered to go out with the new Boat but he said that Heward would go for the first trip. In consequence of a Letter from Adam Brown Mr. Duggan & myself have been hurried this morning in collecting as many Indians as possible but am afraid that not much dependance can be put on this quarter as they are all scattered and gone a hunting farther off than they ever use to do. Have not spoke to Askin yet, but as soon as I have a little time that account shall be settled according to your desire which I hope will be the last that ever you or me shall have with him. Capt, Elliot is not here at present. he is gone down to the mouth of the River in order to put Heward when he arrives from the Rapids on board the new Boat, which has provisions on board her for your place. I have tryed all the Country for a Blacksmith without any success. Roileau the frenchman is now going out with whom I have made an arrangement to do all the work belonging to the Department, and who had an intention (if it was not for the bad news) of building a shop somewhere opposite to your place with your permission. have acquainted him that the land is your property. Before this time I hope that you have received all the things which you gave me a memorandum of. The Merchants have stoped all the Goods from going out and are in the dumps. My best respects to Mr. Selby Mr. Mc Kee and Mr. Clark and

I am Dear Colonel
ever your devoted humble servant
[signed]
T. Smith

N. B. I am now just going to sit down to Breakfast with Mr. Duggan. he is busy making the toast & his boy looking at him. Mr. Rosslewen begs his respects may be remembered to you all. The affair lately between the Commodore & Cowen* has only been patch'd up to the dishonor of both but particularly the latter.

Colonel Mc Kee
Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

FROM LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND. UNADDRESSED [COL. MCKEE]

Detroit November 5th 1793.

Sir, Not having had the pleasure of hearing from you since the 22d of last Month, I have conceived it expedient to send Mr Smith to you lest any Letters you may have intended for me may have miscarried — You, I hope, already know, that I sent out your new vessel some considerable time ago with such articles as I imagine you may have immediate Occasion for. The Quantity was small but not knowing your situation, or being acquainted with your wishes, I thought it adviseable to risk but a few, sensible that if you had occasion for more you would mention the assortment the first Opportunity.

Captain Elliot who now writes to you, is anxious to join you but at the same time is apprehensive that you would find it necessary for him to be here, in order to attend to any directions you may think proper to send him. I beg to hear from you as soon as possible, Mr Smith proposes to return immediately, but if he should be too much fatigued, you cannot fail of procuring some faithful Person to communicate your wishes to me.

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*See page 87.

I am Sir with great Regard
Your very obedient
and very humble Servant
[signed] R. J. England

Indian Affairs M. G. VI.

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 5th November 1793.

Dear Sir, The reason of my not being now at the Foot of the Rapids is because I did not receive your letter till after I sent off the Boat, The Reason of Mr Smith's going to you is owing to the anxiety of Colo England concerning the affairs in the Miamis Country, the first opportunity that offers I shall send you the Box and Guns you wrote for, the most consequential news we have here you will find in the two loose Gazettes herewith enclosed.

I hope you are all well & I remain
Dear Sir
Yours most sincerely
[signed] Thomas Duggan
for Capt Elliott

Col. McKee
Indian Affairs M G VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit November 14th 1793.

Sir I was honored with your letter of the 10th Inst. by Mr Smith who I am well pleased I sent to you, particularly as I have not yet heard of Mr LaFontainne nor received the Letter you mention to have wrote by him the 4th Instant—I hope it did not contain any Requisition for Articles or Stores or other particulars, that can occasion disappointment to you. I received by Mr Ironsides the Basket directed to His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe which I suppose contains the Maps you mentioned in a former Letter, unfortunately the last Vessel that I believe will sail this Fall to Fort Erie, sailed from here, early in the Morning of the day that Mr Ironsides arrived, and I hear no good opportunity will offer of my forwarding the Basket this year I feel a little at a Loss how to forward to His Excellency the Dispatches you propose to send me in consequence of Mr Clarke's excursion to the Glaze, as the Season for navigating is I apprehend too far advanced to risk a Vessel and the weather here already unusually severe. To prevent a disappointment, I have directed Captain Elliott to look out for a proper person, if such can be found here, to carry your dispatches by hand, and would be glad If you can spare James McPherson, that you would send him to me immediately, either to go with the Letters you now propose sending, or with such Information hereafter, as may be proper to communicate, He of course shall be liberally paid. Two of the King's Vessels are now at Fort Erie, and the other two are gone to provide Wood for the Marine Department, If however it becomes absolutely necessary, and that in the opinion of those better acquainted with the Lake and Seasons here than I can possibly be, that a Vessel will be safe in going down I will recall one of those that are Wooding, and Dispatch her immediately.

I have the Honor to be Sir with great regard
Your very obedient & very Humble Servant.
(signed) R J. England

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G VI

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 14th November 1793

Dear Sir, I send you by Mr McDonnel who sets out for the Rapids this day the Box with Wampum you wrote for to Captain Elliott, I have put some paper in it for you. Detroit is quite barren of news at present. Captain Elliott received Mr Selby's Letter of the 10th & sends you in a small Trunk, the Key of which is here enclosed, 15 yards Flannel, one loaf of Sugar and one pair Overalls. La Fontaine the Person you mentioned in your letter to Colonel England is not yet arrived here. Colonel England has desired Captain Elliott in case your dispatches should be too late to send by a Vessel, to look out for a fit person to take them by land to Niagara. We expect by the first Vessel some Regulations from Lord Dorchester, I am informed the

French addressed him on his arrival and complimented him and Family in the highest Degree.

Capt Elliott has got the Cellar in exceeding good order and put your Stores in it.

I remain Dear Sir Your's most sincerely
(signed) Thomas Duggan

Colonel McKee

You will find some Sugar of Lead in the little Trunk, Doctor Wright had no more to spare, as *his Medicines* are not yet arrived.

Indian Affairs M. G VI

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit November 19th 1793

Sir, I would not suffer the Sagina to sail to your neighbourhood without acknowledging your Letter of the 15th Instant which I had the honor to receive on the 17th I agree with you, that the Reports of the Indians relative to the Army under General Wayne are too contradictory to make it any object, to Risk a Vessel to Fort Erie at this late Season, tho' one is ordered to be in readyness in case I should hear anything decisive from you; and should you feel it necessary to have your Information communicated, I would be glad you would send me some one to go by Land to Niagara, Lest it may be considered too Late to navigate, I propose at all Events to send some one when next I hear from you, as no doubt His Excellency The Lieut Governor will be anxious to hear from that post, in consequence of the Information forwarded some considerable time past.

Captain Elliot not being here I have just sent for Mr Duggan to desire he would send you that part of your late Requisition, that no opportunity offered of sending before, and desired him add a few more articles which perhaps you may wish to give to the Chiefs in your neighbourhood before you quit them, not knowing exactly what your wishes may be, I have desired him select such as he considers, you are in general most desirous to have, and to inform you with the Particulars - should you not have Occasion for them, They can return in the Sagina

I am Sir with great Regard
your very obedient
and very humble Servant
[signed] R. J. England

Colonel McKee &c &c &c.

Indian Affairs M G VI

COL. MCKEE TO JOSEPH CHEW, SECRETARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DETROIT 13 Dec'm 1793

DEAR SIR Since my letter to you of the 15th November, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 9th september with the stationary for this place and Michilimackinac, which from the lateness of the season Cannot be forwarded until the spring.

I did not get in from the Indian Country until the 7th Inst: and now enclose the information of a deserter whom I brought here with me.

There are various accounts relative to the Present situation of the United States Army, some stating it had retired and gone into their Forts, but others with more probability, that it was still at the Bridge about 6 miles on this side Fort Jefferson and Hutting for the Winter.

The requisitions for the presents for the ensuing year is exclusive of the deficiences of the Present one, and which I hope will accompany the others early in the spring.

The vouchers for the distribution of Presents cannot now be sent, a small part only having yet been delivered, owing to continued alarms, which during the whole fall has been kept up in the Indian Country.

I am D'r Sir Your sincere and obedient humble servant

A. McKEE

[C 247 p 48]

GENERAL RETURN of Indian Presents Remaining in, Received into & Issued from His
Guill'm La Mothe Interpreter

Date 1793.		Awls.	Arm Bands.	Blankets.					Scarlet Cloth.		Callicoe pcs. yds.		Callimancoe.	Combs, doz.	Emboss'd Serge pcs.	Broaches.	Feathers.	Files assorted.	Fire Steels.	Ferritings.	Guns.	Gunpowder.	Gun Flints.	Gun Worms.	Gartering.	Hatts.
		gro.	prs.	prs.	1½ pt.	2 pt.	2½ pt.	3 pt.	pcs.	yds.									doz.					gro.	gro.	
June 25th...	Remaining.....	3	3½	80½	48	12	230	141	4	7½	20	14½	10.2	4½	23.1	622	62	13	17¾	10	2	457	800	3	13	58
	Receiv'd from Ind'n Presents.........	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	....		......		....	..	....	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..
	Rec'd from S. Goddard store Keeper Gen'l.........	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	....		......		....	..	....	...	..	..	...	..	40	500	...	..	5	..
	Total......	3	3½	80½	48	12	230	141	4	7½	20	14½	10.2	4½	23.1	622	62	13	17¾	10	42	957	800	3	18	58
Dec'r 24th...	Issued as per Abstract & Vouchers....	2	1	50	12	12	116	66	2		12		6	1½	13.	28	10	8	7	3	27	300	200	1	8	12
	Remaining 24th Dec'r...	1	2½	30½	36	..	114	75	2	7½	8	14½	4.2	3½	10.1	594	52	5	10¾	7	15	657	600	2	10	46

A True Copy

G. SELBY.

Indian Affairs M. G. 2

Majesty's Stores at Michilimackinac between 25th June & 24th December 1793 by
& Store Keeper at this Post.

Iron in bars.	Kettles Brass.	Kettles Tin.	Kettles Copper.	Knives Butchers.	Linen.		Linen Co'd.	Lines Makina.	Looking Glasses.	Molten.		Medals.	Muslin.	Needles.	Ribbond.	Ratteen.	Strouds.	Shott & Ball.	Scissors.	Shirts.	Steel in Bars.	Thread.	Tobacco.	Vermillion.	Bunting.	Beaver Skins.	Martin Skins.	Otter Skins.	Deer Skins.	Fish Hooks.	Kegs of Ball.	Raccoon Skins.	Colours.	
				doz.	pcs.	yds.				pcs.	yds.				pcs.	pcs.	pcs.	cases.	gro.			lbs.	cas.	lbs.						gro.	pcs.			
21	1	2	102	25	40	21	62	57	81	25	1	8	9	250	29	4.1	36	7½	2	5	16½	109	94½	17	½	9	12	..	5	4	8¾	12	3	..
..	..	..	....	..	.....		..	..	..	....		..	....	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	....	..	.....		..	..	..	....		..	3	500	12	...	..	..	..	..	...	12	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	102	25	40	21	62	57	81	25	1	8	3.9	750	41	4.1	36	7½	2	5	16½	121	94½	17	½	9	12	..	5	4	8¾	12	3	..
6	1	2	50	8	26		40	42	28	14	1	2	.1½	150	5	2.1	22	6	6	5	5	69	26	6	½	9	12	..	5	..	3½	6	3	5
5	..	..	52	17	14	21	22	15	53	11		6	3.7½	600	36	2	14	1½	1½	..	11½	52	68½	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	5½	6	..	..

Signed

G. LaMothe

RETURN

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE
Quebec 1st Jan 1794

Return of Ordnance appropriated for the Post of Detroit at Three Hundred Pounds per Gun

Guns	Iron	18	Pounders	Two	
		12	Do	Two	and one of each unserviceable to be brought away
		9	Do	Seven	
		6	Do	Eight	
		4	Do	Ten	and three unserviceable to b brought away
	Brass	6	Do	Three	
		3	Do	Two	
Mortars Brass		4 2-5 Inch		Four	

Proportion		At The Post S.	R.	U.	
Bayonets Musquets	400	535 "	4 "	29	The Repairable to be repaired and the unservice able to be brought away.
Musquets English	400	477 "	72 "	31	
Scabbards for bayonets	400	515 "	10 "	"	
Slings Musquet	400	504 "	2 "	"	

Stores Wanting to Complete the proportion from the last Return of the 17th September 1794

Axes felling	Five	one from Quebec and four to be repaired by the Engineers Departmen
Axes Pick	Three	To be repaired by the Engineers Dept
Beams Iron	One	
Buckets of Leather	Five	
Bits Gimlet	Ten	From Quebec to complete the Proportion
Brushes Kit	One	
Boxes Tin Tube with Straps	Four	
Carriages Travelling with Lumbers 6 Pounders	One	
Carriages Garrison 6 Pounders	Three	To be repaired by the Engineers Dept
Carriages Garrison 4 Pounders	Two	From Quebec in lieu of two condemne by survey

Cartridges Flannel 6 Pounders		one hundred & Thirty Seven	From Quebec in lieu of Issues and to complete the Proportion
Cartridges Paper Empty	9 Pounders	one hundred & Eighty Three	
	6 do	Eighteen	
	4 do	Sixty one	
	2 do	Five	

Chests................	Laboratory	One	From Quebec to Complete the Proportion
Chalk	Pounds	One and three quarters	From Quebec in lieu of issues
Cloths	Hair	Three	One from Quebec to complete the Proportion and two to be repaired by Engs Dept
Engines	Fire	One	To be repaired by Engineers Department
Forelock Kegs		Two	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Funnel	Plate	One	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Hammers	Claw	Four	From Quebec to complete the proportion three to be repaired by Engineer Dept
Handspikes	Traversing	Two	In lieu of condemned by survey and to complete the proportion to be made on the spot
	Common	Fourteen	
Harness Horse	Bridles	Six	From Quebec to complete the proportion
	Collars Wt. Hems sets	Six	
	Chains trace pairs	Six	
	Halters hemp	Six	
	Wanties Wt. ropes	Six	
	Muzzles	Six	
Heads Spunges	Twelve pounders four Rammers		
Rammers	Four do four of each		
Horns powder		Three	To be repaired by the Engineer Dept
Hooks Wad with staves	9 Pounders	Three	One for Quebec and two to be repaired by En: Dep.
	6 do Light	Three	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Hooks	Bill	Two	From Quebec in lieu of condemned and to complete proportion
Irons	Priming	Two	
Iron	Crow Bar	One	
Junk	Ten hundred weight Two quarters and nine pounds		From Quebec in lieu of issues wanted to complete the proportion
Levers, hand, Craw		Fifteen	In lieu of one condemned by survey &c to complete the proportion to be made on the spot
Line Hambio Skeins		Three	From Quebec in lieu of Issues
Lanthorns	Muscovey	One	From Quebec to complete the proportion
	Tin	Two	To be repaired by Engineer Department
	Dark	Five	
Locks	Pad	Three	From Quebec in lieu of Issues
Linstocks Wt Cocks		Three	To be repaired by Engineer Department
Marling Skeins......	Tarrd	Nine	From Quebec in lieu of Issues and to complete the proportion
Match slow..	Three quarters of one	Cwt.	

Nails	Twelve penny	Four hundred and nineteen	From Quebec in lieu of Issues and to complete the the Proportion
	Six Penny	Two hundred and thirty	
Oil Neatsfoot Gallons		One	
Paper Common		Three Quires and Six sheets	
Port fires, Dozens		Four and one half	
Powder, Corn'd Barrels		Thirty two and ten pounds	
Rope	White Six inch, fathoms,	Twelve	
	Tarred 4 2-5 Inch fathoms	Three & a half	
Rope, Drag, Setts,		One & a half	
Saws....Tener....		One	
Saws....Spare....		Three	
Shot Round fixed to wood bottoms with flannel Cartridges filled with Powder	6 Pounders	Two	
		Twenty-nine	To be repaired on the spot.
Shot case fixed to wood Bottoms with flannel Cartgs filled with powder	3 pounders	Fifteen	To be completed at the Post
Sheep....Skins		Twenty two	From Quebec in lieu of condemned issued, and to complete the Proportion
Spunges with Staves	18 Pounders	One	To be repaired by Engineer Dept
	9 Pounders	Two	
	6 do	Five	From Quebec in lieu of issues and to complete the proportion.
	4 do	Four	To be repaired by the Engineer Dept
Tompeons	12 do	One	To be made on the spot in lieu of Condemned and to Complete the Proportion
	9 do	Three	
	6 do	Six	
	2 do	Five	
	2 do	Three	
Tacks....Spounge		one thousand six hundred and fifty	From Quebec in lieu of Issues and to complete the the proportion
Thread Common, Ounces		Six	From Quebec and in lieu of Condemned & issues
Thread Pack Pounds		Two	From Quebec in lieu of issues & to Complete Proportion
Trucks Fore Hind Wood	9 Pounders	Ten & Ten	To be made on the spot in lieu of condemned and to complete the Proportion
	6 Do	Sixteen & Sixteen	
Twine ounces		Fourteen	From Quebec in lieu of issues

Tents	Laboratory		One	To be repaired by the Engineer Dept
Tents	Foot		Four	
Tables	Powder		One	To be made by the Engineer Department
Vices			One	From Quebec to complete the Proportion
Weights lead	Twelve Pounds		One	
	Two do		One	

For Infantry &c

Cartridges	Musquet	one hundred and seventy Thousand		From Quebec in lieu of issues and to complete the Proportion
	Carbine		Twelve	
Emory	Course	Pounds	Four	
Flints	Musquet	One Thousand four hundred		From William Henry
Formers for Cartridges	Musquet		Seven	From Quebec to complete Proportion
	Carbine		One	
Oil	Sweet	Gallons	Six & a half	From Quebec in lieu of issues and to complete the Proportion
Powder	Corn'd	Barrels	Nine	
Paper	Musquet	Fourteen Reams five quires and twenty one sheets		From Wm Henry in lieu of issues and to complete the Proportion
Thread	Common	Eight ounces two ounces		
Stores set apart in the store houses for Compleating Two Gun Boats				
Mantelets			Fourteen	To be demanded from England

[Signed] WILLIAM BORTHWICK

Lieut. Col. Com. Royal Artillery

QUEBEC 4th April 1794

Approved (signed)

DORCHESTER

By His Excellencys Comm'd

(Signed) FRANS LE MAISTRE *M. S.*

[C 511 p 47]

RETURN

Office of Ordnance
Quebec 1st January 1794

Return of Ordnance. Appropriated for the Post of Point Au Fer at One Hundred Rounds per Gun.

Ordnance—Iron	6 Pounders		One
	1	Do	Four
	1½	Do	One

Stores Wanting to complete the proportion from last Return of First September 1793.

Barrows Hand	Two
1 pr Cartridges—Paper—Empty	Fifteen
Junk Cwt: Qrs Lbs	seventeen pounds
Match slow Pounds	Two
Nails spunge	Fifty
Shovels Iron	Two
Shot Grape Half pounders	Twenty

(Signed) William Borthwick
Lt Col: Com'g Roy'l Artillery

Quebec 4th April 1794

Approved
(Signed) Dorchester

By His Excellencys Comm'd
(Signed) Frans LeMaistre M S
[C 511 p 51]

RETURN.

Office of Ordnance
Quebec 1st Jan'y 1794

Return of Ammunition at Montreal for use of the Troops in that District

Powder Corn'd	Forty three Barrels and twenty pounds
Paper Musquet	Nine Rheams and Eleven Quire
Flints Musquet	Three Thousand three hundred & seventy five
Thread........	Twenty seven pound and eight ounces and one half

Wm Borthwick
Lt. Col. Comg. Ry. Artillery

[C 511 p 52]

RETURN

Office of Ordnance
Quebec 1st January 1794

Return of Ordnance appropriated for the Post of Michilimackinac at One hundred and Fifty pounds per Gun.

Ordnance	Brass	6 Pounders	Two
		½ Do	Two
	Iron	6 Do	Two
		½ Do	Eight
	Mortars Brass 4 2-5 Inch		One
	Iron Howitzers 3½ Inch		Two

Stores wanting to complete the proportion from the last Return of 16th Oct. 1793

Cartridges Paper 6 Pounders	Forty six	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Cartridges Flannel 6 Pounders	Forty five	From Quebec in lieu of Issues
Cat Gut Knots	Two	From Wm Henry to complete the proportion
Handspikes Common	Two	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Wadhooks 6 Pounders	Two	From Kingston to complete the proportion
Junk Pounds	one hundred and forty six	From Quebec in lieu of Issues and wanting to complete the proportion
Ladles with Staves	Two	From Kingston to complete the proportion
Line Hambro Skeins	Two	From Quebec in lieu of Issues
Lintstocks with Cocks	Two	From Kingston to complete the proportion
Nails spunge	seven hundred	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Nails sixpenny	one hundred	From Wm Henry to complete the proportion
Nails Twelve penny	one hundred	From Quebec to complete the proportion
Oil sweet Gallons	One	From Quebec in lieu of Issues and wanting to complete the proportion
Portfires	Eleven	
Powder—Corn'd—Barrels	Four Barrels seventy four pounds	
Sheep skins	Three	From Quebec in lieu of Issues
Thread common ounces	Twelve	From Wm Henry in lieu of issues
Tubes Tin Fixed	Eighty seven	
Powder Corn'd Barrels Pounds	Eighteen	From Quebec in lieu of issues and wanted to complete the proportion
Thread ounces	Three	From Wm Henry in lieu of Issues

(signed) William Borthwick
Lieut. Colo. Com'g Royal Artillery

Quebec 4 April 1794

Approved
(signed) Dorchester

By His Excellency's Command
(sgd) Fran's LeMaistre M. S.
[C 511 p. 64]

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. CHEW

INDIAN DEPARTMENT
Detroit 3d February 1794.

SIR I enclose you three Journals of Indian Affairs for June, September, and December Quarters, all which as well as the other papers now transmitted I was obliged to sign on account of Col. Mc Kee being in the Indian Country where his presence is very requisite on account of the Critical situation of the Indians, I enclose you also a Copy of Genl Wayne's speech to the chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese &c. &c which was brought in three days ago, and tho': I have it not officially from Col. McKee yet I thought it very proper to have it transmitted to you, All I have to say to you in addition to this speech is that Bob Wilson who went with Young & White Eyes as Interpreter to Fort Grenville reports that, that Fort is Garrisoned by Four Thousand men, that it is Two miles in Circumference and that three hundred men mount guard there daily; That Fort Recovery is garrisoned by three hundred, and that Wayne and his Warriors will drink of our waters early in the spring, there is not one belonging to the Indian Department here at present but myself, there are all in the Miamis Country and Col. Mc Kee would have been here before the departure of the Express were it not for the absolute necessity of his being in the Indian Country at this juncture.

You shall have every intelligence concerning the Indian affairs in this Quarter and by the earliest opportunities, I have more to add than that I

Remain Sir
Your most obedt. humble
Servant
[sgd] THOMAS DUGGAN

P. S. When I saw Col Mc Kee the last time, I spoke to him about sending down the Quarterly accounts of Presents issued since the 24th March last. Pay lists and abstracts &c. but he was of opinion it was not safe to send them by this opportunity, so that they must remain here till the Navigation will be open.

Montreal 24th, March 1794
A true Copy of the Original Letter directed to me
JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 60]

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL

1793

September 25th to 26th. Nothing occured worth Mentioning.

27th. Mr. Clarke arrived from the Glaze, he brings no news.

30th. A band of Ottawas from the Mouth of the River arrived on their way to the Glaize

1st Oct'r A Young man belonging to a band of ottawas died last night

15th do. Messengers with painted Tobacco arrived from the Glaze with an account of the approach of Waynes Army.

16. do—Wrote to Colonel England an account of the approach of Waynes Army.

17—do—Kikinathucka arrived with a confirmation of the American Army being near Fort Jefferson

18—do—Yanigo arrived from Roche de Bout with an account of the little otter having seen the American Army four days ago at Fort Jefferson which he descrebes to be infinitely more numerous than St. Clars, and that he sent directions to the women to hide their corn and prepare to leave their village,—

19th do—An ottawa from Roche de Bout passed this morning with painted Tobacco to Equshawa in order to hasten him to go upwards.

20th do—Received Mr. Chews letter of 28th & 31st Aug't—an Indian was seen this evening close under the bank by the water side who ran to the woods on being discovered; I suspect him to belong to some unfriendly party near hand and that he was sent as a spy to know the strength of this part of the Country.

21st do—As soon as it was light I went & discovered the track of the Indian seen last night. he directed his course towards the south west, Equshewa arrived to be certainly informed of the approach of the American Army.—

22d do—Two Hurons arrived who had been with the party under the little Otter, they relate that they attacked a convoy of Provisions five days ago under an escort of one hundred and twenty men between Fort St. Clair and Fort Jefferson, that they Killed between Twenty and Thirty and took ten prisoners with all the provisions and Sixty horses, they also say there was an Indian Among the Killed supposed to be a Chickasaw, About an hour after the arrival of the above Hurons, a runner arrived express from the Glaize with information that the American Army was coming on very rapidly O.° And were within two days march of the Glaize three days ago, Equshewa sent off messages to Sandusky and the Ottawas on the Lake requiring them to come on immediately. This evening Mr. Clarke returned from Roche de Bout and brought one of the prisoners from the little otter, he says his name is Connor a Soldier belonging to the 2d U. S. Regiment, that he was one of the party of a hundred and twenty men sent to escort provisions and officers baggage from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, that on the 17th Instant in the morning early they were attacked by the Indians, that the greater part of the soldiers ran away and dispersed on the first alarm and that the remainder who stood were either killed or taken prisoners—he says he can not tell the Number killed but imagines them to be above Thirty, and he was one of the ten prisoners taken, he says that General Wayne's Army was at Fort Jefferson, and that it consisted of between Three and Four thousand men including Militia, and a hundred Chickasaw Indians. that the Army intrench every night with Felled Trees &c. and that their marches are much longer than General St. Clair's, sometimes fifteen miles a day. That it was the Common Conversation among the officers that they expected to be in Detroit before the Winter, he further adds that the Indians plundered the waggons of every thing valuable, and destroyed what they could not bring away on Sixty horses, which they took out of the Waggons, and that they left some teams of oxen behind in the Waggons without Killing of them. The runner who came in this morning brought me a private message from the Chiefs at the Glaize desiring me to move from this place immediately as it was not safe on account of the Rapid Movements of the American Army.

23 do—The Ottawas of Roche de Bout who have just returned from war came here this day and brought another prisoner and ten scalps.

24th do—The little otter in Council this morning gave me up the Prisoner brought in Yesterday called Henry Darias a German soldier who served under General Burgoyne, and delivered seven scalps to Equshewa to be sent to the different Lake Indians to hasten them to the defence of their country. Equshwa set off with them immediately. The prisoner Connor was not given up to me as I expected, but taken back again on the return of the Ottawas this day. Equshewa informed me yesterday that the alarm we had here a few nights ago, and which we supposed to be caused by Chickasaws, but he believes to be Senecas, as he had been told before the Corn Planter returned home, that General Washington had offered him three hundred dollars for my Scalp, and a sum in proportion for all others concerned in the Indian Department, and he advised me to be very watchful and endeavour to get into a more secure situation.

25 do—This morning early two runners one a Delaware the other a Shawonoe

came here from the Glaze with information that the American Army was left four days ago between the Ground where St Clairs defeat was and the Glaize, and that they were making rapid marshes, They brought painted Tobacco for the last time to the Hurons and Lake Indians which was immediately forwarded by Runners.

27th do—Forty three Wyandots arrived on their way to the Glaize. The Wastinow Chief and two of his men arrived from above with two scalps and an American officer's Sword, These three men fought and drove off a party of forty horse who charged there were six of the Wastinoes when the American party first discovered them but three of them ran to the woods before a shot was fired.

28th do—The Wyandots held a Council with Captn Pipe this morning one of the men belonging to the new Boat came up this morning from the mouth of the River with letters from Colonel England and Capt. Elliott.

29th do—Took my heavy baggage and papers to the mouth of the River and encamped near Swan Creek.

31st do—One of the large Boats was driven on shore having parted with her anchor in a heavy gale.

1st November—Dragged all day for the anchor without success.

2d do—Returned to the Rapids where no certain intelligence of the American Army or movements of the Indians had arrived.

5th do—Potowatomie's from the Head of the River Raisin arrived on their way to the Glaize, they say the greatest part of their Tribe have crossed the Country to the Glaize in Consequence of the pressing messages of Equshewa; they say that Equshewa has gone to bring all the Ottawas & Chippewas in the neighborhood of Detroit.

7th do—Mr Clarke whom I sent to the Glaize the third Instant returned, he brought an account that the American Army is advanced only as far as the Bridge, six miles on this side Fort Jefferson where they are encamped and entrenched.—Mr, Smith arrived express this night from Colo England.

10th do—Mr. Smith returned with my letter to Colonel England.

11th do—I sent Mr, Clarke and McPherson to the Glaize to learn the real state of the Indians and American Army before the Close of the Navigation.—

14th do—Mr. Clarke returned from the Glaize with accounts that some Shawonoe spies just came in there who say they saw a very large body of Horse at Kettle Creek where the road forks to the Miamis Towns and the Glaize. That they were coming the Glaize road & when they left them were a day and a half March from that place the chiefs have sent pressing Messages to the Lake Indians to join them without delay, and have requested my assistance in forwarding them.

The potowatomies have all returned home from a belief that the Americans do not mean to come on this Winter so that the numbers who are left to oppose this Army are small indeed.

15th do—Sent off Simon Girty* to the Glaize for intelligence with directions to return the moment he shall have learn't any certain accounts of the American Army. An Ottawa sent by Equshewa to Roche de Bout Call'd on me in his way to inform me he was sent to acquaint the Ottawas that one of the prisoners a Frenchman taken by the little otter's party had shot the Indian who owned him, whilst asleep and Tomahawked the Indians wife, Tis a considerable loss to this nation as both the man and woman were leaders of Parties in war, and I greatly fear that all the other prisoners will be sacrificed to revenge this murder.

18th do—Received letters from Colo England by Mr McDonald a trader. Two Ottawas arrived from Equshewa who say he will be here tomorrow.

20th do—Alarmed this night by the report of a Mingoe that sculking Indians were seen about here this evening.

21st do—left the foot of the rapids & got to pointe au there.

25th do—Received an account from the Glaize by John Watkins a Deserter from the American Army who was sent down to me by the chiefs that the Militia had gone home and the Light-Horse returned to Kentucky for the Winter, and that there was not more than twenty days Provisions in Camp for the Army, who are yet six miles on this side Fort Jefferson, making huts.

26—do—Set off for Detroit.

1st December. Arrived this evening at the Mouth of Detroit River after very stormy disagreeable weather.

3d do—Sent for some Hurons who returned from the Glaize to be more particularly informed of the situation of the Indians and American Army.

4th do—Received nearly the same information as that of the 25th, the Chief I sent for was sick and could not come to me.

5th do—Proceeded up the River as far as the Petite Cote.

7th do—Arrived at Detroit.

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*See appendix

16th do—de seven nation Indian died last night at this place.—
24th do—from the 16th to this day no news of any kind.

(signed) Thomas Duggan,
Clk I. D. for Colo McKee on business in the Indian Country

Montreal 24 March 1794
A True Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. D.

[C 274 p 49.]

MR. SHARP TO MR. REYNOLDS

Detroit 27th March 1794

Sir In compliance with your request, I hereby offer to Government Two Hundred Bushels of Indian Corn at the rate of Seven Shillings and Eleven pence half penny N Y. Currency per French Bushel, and deliverable on demand at Foot of the Miamy Rapids

I am Sir Your very humble Servant
(signed) Geo. Sharp

Thos Reynolds Esq'r
Indian Affairs M G. VII

MR ASKIN TO MR. REYNOLDS

Detroit 27th March 1794

Sir I will furnish Indian Corn for the use of Government at the foot of the Rapids Miamis River for Seven Shillings and eleven pence half penny New York Currency per Bushell. at this present time I have above One hundred Bushels there and can from the River Raison at a short notice furnish four hundred more, if a larger quantity is still wanted and time allowed to transport it I will also furnish it at same rate with the addition of charges from hence to the foot of the Rapids.

I am Sir Your most obedient and humble Servant
(signed John Askin*

Mr Thomas Reynolds
Assistant Commissary & Store Keeper.
Indian Affairs M. G VII

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*For papers of John Askin, Indian trader, see Vol. XXXII, p. 468, this series.

MR. ASKIN TO MR. ANDERSON

DETROIT March the 28th 1794.

SIR I have only time to say that you will deliver to the order of Colonel McKee as much Indian Corn as he may send for taking a receipt for the Quantity you deliver.

You must give French measure.

I am Sir in haste Yours
(signed) JOHN ASKIN

Addressed:—
Mr John Anderson
River Raison

Indian Affairs M G. VII

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. CHEW

DETROIT 16th April 1794

DR SIR In consequence of the complaints made by the 7 Nations of Canada to Coln Campbell, Coln McKee enquired of me what treatment they met with here after they came in, from the rapids on their return home, in which having satisfied him, I thought it proper to write you a few lines on the subject, to inform you that the seven nations were used better than they deserved, and had provisions as much as they could possbly use themselves, nor can I in any way whatever account for the cause of their Complaints unless it was their not having an extra allowance in order to change it for rum and get drunk, it is Certain that when they arrived several days provisions at once they destroyed more in one day than in two when given to them daily, indeed some of the chiefs told me that after the provisions were issued that they were not fairly distributed, and intreated me to let them have their's apart, shortly before they went away which I agreed to. They were thankful to me for my kindness, as they expressed themselves, and were quite satisfied, when the Canada Indians Come to this Country it would not be amiss for one of their Interpreters to be with them, which would be a means of preventing any future complaints on their parts, the best Green Tea, Coffee, and Sugar should be provided for them, as they say they are not accustomed to live as our Indians do, I shall only add that their complaints are quite groundless.

*The ℒth Ultimo Governor Simcoe with his suite set out from hence for the Miamis Rapids as did also Colonel McKee, Capt. Elliott, Lieut. Selby & Mr McKee and a few days after the "Ottawa" Captain Cowan, sailed for the mouth of the Ottawa River with Three Companies of the 24th and a party of Artillery to join them. I understand Forts are to be built between the Rapids and the Glazis, these preparations have put all the Indians here in great spirits.

I have just received information "that the spaniards have undoubtedly given the hatchet to the Indians, and that another messenger arrived from the Spanish Governor, to Governor Simcoe, and met him just as he arrived at the Foot of the Rapids."

This is all the News from
Dr Sir
Yours very truly
(sgd) THOMAS DUGGAN

Joseph Chew Esqr
[C 247 p 110]

CAPT. CALDWELL TO COL. MC KEE

DETROIT 2nd May 1794

DEAR SIR I send you enclosed a List of the Militia residing in the County of Essex. you will find several names but in age opposite to them they are men who were not present, likewise there are some who have not yet given in their names but Mr. Field and Mr. Mc Killip in whose Companies they are, promised to send them to me as soon as they possibly can.

I did not think fit to give Colonel England a List until I hear from you. There are several of the new Settlement who say they will not serve under Stockwel, it seems they understant he is to be a Lieutenant, they have made complaints against him at the Presbitery at the enrolling of the Militia, Tom Smith took down their Names & promised to send me their Complaints in writing which when received I shall transmit to you by the first opportunity. In the mean time I remain

Dear Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
[signed] WM. CALDWELL

Col. Alex. Mc Kee
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII.

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* Should be the 6th

REPLY OF THE SIX NATIONS

Reply of the Six Nations of Indians Assembled in Council at Buffaloe Creek the 21st April 1794, to a speech from General Knox, Secretary of War for the United States, delivered by General Chapin on the 10th February last, as Interpreted by Jasper Parish one of the Interpreters for the United States.

Clear Sky an Onondaga Sachem spoke as follows

General Chapin. We are happy to see that you are arrived safe at our Council fire, and that it has pleased the great spirit above to preserve you in good health.

We are also happy in seeing you Col. Butler as the representative of the English.

Captain Brant then rose and spoke.

Brother, You of the United States listin to what we are now going to say to you, likewise you the representative of the English.

Brother, We are happy to see you Colonel Butler and you General Chapin sitting side by side. with the intention of hearing what we have to say, we wish that no business should be transacted by us the Six Nations unless it be done openly and above Board.

Brother You of the United States make your mind easy on account of the long time your presidents word has been under our Consideration, when we received them we observed to you as it was a business of the utmost importance, of course would require a serious reflection, and length of time to be considered of.—Which we have now done.—

Brother, The answer you brought us from Congress is not agreeable to our expectation, this is the reason we have so long delayed answering it, the business would have been done with expedition, had the United States in any way approved of our proposals, We should then have been able to have accepted of your invitation and would have Collected our associates and repaired to the Venango, the place proposed by Congress for meeting us.

Brother, We are sorry that it is out of our power now to attend, were we even to go, your commissioners would conduct all business as they would think proper, this has been too much the case at every treaty held with you.

Brother, At the first meeting you had with us (after the conclusion of the War between you and Great Britain) at Fort Stanwix your Commiss'rs settled everything as they thought would best suit them, and be most condusive to their own interest, they pointed out a Division line, and at once Confirmed the same, without waiting to hear our opinion of it, and whether it would be proved by us or not, holding out that our Country was aded to them by the

King of England, this language confused us the minds of our chiefs, and detered them from making any reply, they still saying if we did not consent to their proposals, that their Warriors were at their back and that they will know we should receive no protection whatever from the King of England. such has been the language held out by your Commissioners at every treaty held with us, at Fort McIntosh, at Rocky River, and in short at every place we have ever met you to transact business.—

Brother, Such has been your proceedings with us from time to time, such the Ideas held out to us, owing to which peace has not been established, but much Mischief done to the southward as you very well know.—

Brother,—Ever since the conclusion of your war with the English we the Six Nations have exerted ourselves to keep peace, we look'd upon it, that it would be for the interests of you, the United States as well as ours.—

The confederate nations were advised by us to request a conference with you, in order that steps might be taken to bring about a peace between the States and the Western Brethern, this request was made and congress appointed Muskingum as the place, which from its central situation we agreed to, we then proposed a boundary line but your Governor St. Clair did not think proper to approve of it, the Wyandots some Delawares and a few others, not authorised by our confederacy to transact any business, went at this time and confirmed a line, as claimed by you, although no part of these lands were their property, nor the property of any individuals, but a common to all nations of Indians.

Brothers, This was fully explained at our Council held at Lower Sandusky (long previous to the last inded transaction) for the purposes of forming our confederacy and adopting such rules, as would be benificial to all Indians, our attendance to the Westward has therefore been frequent, to arrange matters for the mutual welfare of all the nations of our own Colour.

Umbrage has been taken at this attendance by the United States, who supposed we went thither to take an active part in the war,—with our Brethren against them, but this has never been the Case.

Brother, You must be fully convinced from our steady perseverance, that we were truly desirous of a peace being established, this your commissioners must have seen during the last summer.—The exertions we the Six Nations have made towards accomplishing this desirable object, has made the Western Nations rather dubious as to our sincerity after we even knew their sentiments on this head we were still not discouraged, but proceeded as we before had done, in what to us appeared reasonable and right, last fall we pointed out steps to be taken by Congress, and sent them forward by you, which we expected would have proved satisfactory but to our great disappointment did not, had our advice taken place we should then have more than ever exerted ourselves in order that our offer should be confirmed by our Confederacy and strictly adhered to, from our offers being rejected, we are again placed in a similar situation to what we were when we first entered on the business.

Brother, You must recollect the number of Chiefs who have waited on Congress at divers times, they have pointed out means to be taken, and held out the same language uniformly at one time as another, which was, that you should in part withdraw your Boundary line and claims on our land, had you done this peace would have taken place.—

Brother, We have borne everything patiently for a long time past, we have done every thing we Consistently could with the welfare of our nations in General Notwithstanding the many advantages that has been taken of us by individuals making purchasses of our Lands, whose fraudulent conduct to wards us Congress has never thought proper to Enquire into that we might be rectified and our minds made easy, our patience is now worn out, you see the difficulties we labour under, and that it is impossible for us to rise from our seats to attend your Counsil agreeable to the invitation we have received.

The Boundary line pointed out we think is a just one, and with which you might be well satisfied, without claiming any of our Lands to the Westward of that line, the trifle, that has been paid by Congress, can be no object in comparison to what peace would be.—

Brother,—We are of the same opinion with the people of the United States, you call yourselves free and Independant, we as the Ancient Inhabitants of this Country and sovereigns of the soil say that we are equally as free as you, or any other Nation or Nations under the Sun. This country was gave to us by the great spirit above, We wish to enjoy it in peace, and that we may have one open passage along the Lake within the line we pointed out.

Brother, The great exertions we have made for these number of years, in endeavouring to accomplish a peace between you and our Western Nations which we have unfortunately not been able to bring about, our patience is now exhausted, and we are discouraged from persevering any longer, therefore throw ourselves under the protection of the great spirit above, who we hope will order all things for the best;—We tell you our patience is exhausted, still we wish for peace, and whenever persons duly authorised, come here with full powers to proclaim the pleasing sound we shall be ready to pay attention

Here a large belt was returned which accompanied the message from General Knox

Montreal 3' May 1794

a true Copy
Joseph Chew

[C 247 p 124.]

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 30 May 1794.

Dear Sir I have only time to tell you that a few Indians fell in with a party of Americans between Fort Washington and Hamilton and Brought away forty Scalps, the number of Americans killed is unknown as a party of Horse came up and beat off the Indians, who had only one man lost on this occasion

I remain Dear Sir Yours very sincerely
(s'g'd) Thos Duggan

Joseph Chew Esq'r
Montreal 22d June 1794
A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.
[C 247 p 157]

INDIAN SPEECH

Speech of the Seven Nation's of Canada to the Indian Nation's of Michilimackinac delivered at Montreal the 7th of May 1794.

Brothers. I did my best, we are seven nation's, just what you bid me to do, I did, take my speech, You told me I shut up my ears that I did not hear, I did that, now you shall hear the King. You'l consider of it, there is your paper Come to you again.

Brothers, You'l consider of it, perhaps there will two come to settle the affair with you.

Brothers. We are all in good health and well, (the seven nations) I hope you are in the same situation in good health, I wish you well Brothers, and the Commanding Officer at Michilimackinac.

4 Strings Black and
White Wampum

As Interpreted by
Jacob Hill

A true Copy
JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 136]

COL. MCKEE TO CAPT. BRANT

DETROIT May 10th 1794.

DEAR SIR I have just recd. your Letter of the 8th Inst. by Delaware Aron who arrived here with his Party this morning, he has communicated to me the Business he has come upon to the Lake Indians &c.

A large Assembly of those Nations is soon to take place at the foot of the Miamis Rapids; it is therefore thought expedient for him to attend there where he will have an opportunity not only of delivering his Messages in full Council, but also of hearing from them the Speeches brought lately into that Country from the Mississippi in the name of the Spaniards, Southern and Western Indians which seems to have given the Indians in this Quarter great spirits & made the Nations in general more unanimous than ever in supporting one another and their common Interest.

Aron on his return will be able to acquaint the Five Nations with their Brethern the Lake Indians which are to be determined at the Intended Meeting which will be held in a few days, a great part of the Ottawas, Chipawas, Potawatamies &c are now on their way there.

I am &c.

[signed] A. MCKEE

Captain Brant
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

RETURN

Office of Ordnance
Quebec 11th May 1794

Return of Ordnance; Mortars, small arms, and Powder at the several Posts in Upper Canada from the latest Returns, also the quantity of Powder now ordered to be sent with the number of Rounds appropriated to Each Gun and Mortar.

Michilimakinac 16th Oct. 1793

Guns	Brass	6 pns	2	Shot shells and stoves
		½	2	for 100 Rounds of Round,
	Iron	6 pns	2	and 50 Rounds of Case Shot
		½	8	for Each Gun
Howitzers Iron 3½ In			2	for Each Gun
Mortars Brass 4 2-5 In			1	
Stands of Arms			50	

	B bbls	
Powder—Barrels of 90 lb each	22.88	Total 28 Barrels
Ordered & ready to be sent	5.2	

Detroit 17th September 1793

Guns	Iron	18 pns	2	
		12	2	Shot Shells & Stones for 250
		9	7	Rounds of Round 30 Case & 20
		6	8	Grape Shot for each Iron Gun
		4	10	200 Rounds of Round & 100 Rounds
	Brass	6 pns	3	of case fix 1 for each Brass Gun
		3	2	and 300 Shells for each mortar
Mortars Brass 4 2-5 In			4.	
Small Arms			400	

	lbs	
Powder Bar's of 90" ea:	378.80	Total—496 Barrels
Ordered & ready to be sent	90.10	

Guns and Small arms surplus at this Post from above Return

Guns—Iron	4 pns	4
	3	1
	½	3

Small Arms 77 serv'ble & 72 Rep'ble

[C 511 p. 69]

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 24th May 1794.

(Extract)

Since my last to you all I have learned is that Wayne according to report is building another Fort on this side of Fort Recovery, and that the stores & provisions for his Army are forwarded by the big Miamis River, Blue Jacket a Shawanoe Chief came here two days ago from the Glaze and says some of their spies arrived there just before he came away, who report, that they saw great numbers of Boats with troops going down the Ohio, and suppose they are going against the spaniards; the Indians seem to be unanimous and determined to defend their Country particularly since the detachment of the 24th went to the Miamis River, the Fort I mentioned in my last letter is building below the Rapids. There are now several Bands of Chippawas and ottawas here who are on their way to the Miamis Rapids

I remain with much esteem Dear Sir
Your obliged Humble Servant
Thos Duggan

P. S. Captain Elliott is just arrived, he says he heard nothing of Wayne's building a Fort on this side of Fort Recovery, it is imagined the Boats that were seen going down the Ohio with American troops were Commanded by Clarke.—

Montreal 22d June 1794.

A true Extract
Joseph Chew

[C 247 p 155]

RETURN

Office of Ordnance
Quebec 2d June 1794

Return of Ordnance at the several posts in upper Canada.

Nature			Number		Total	
			Serv'ble	Unserv'ble	Serv'ble	Unserv'ble
Michilimakinac	Brass	6 pounders	2			
		½	2			
		4 2-5 Ins. Mrts	1			
	Iron	6 pounders	2		17	
		½	8			
		3½ Ins. Haw'd	2			
Detroit	Brass	6 pounders	3			
		3	2			
		4 2-5 In Morts	4			
	Iron	18 Pounders	2			
		12	2	1		
		9	7	1		
		6	8		46	7
		4	14	3		
		3	1			
		patteraroes		1		
		½ P. L. Swivels	3			
		4 2-5 in. Morts		1		
Niagara	Brass	6 pounders	3			
		4	1			
		3	3			
		8 in. Morts	1			
		4 2-5	4			
	Iron	18 pounders	3	46		
		12	11			
		9	13			
		6	2			
		4	1			
		18 prs careonades	4			

[C 511 p 72]

CAPT. DOYLE TO MR. CHEW

MICHILIMACKINAC 9th June 1794

DEAR SIR I was favored with your letter of the 18th of last month by Mr Ford who delivered to me the Articles, which you intrusted in his charge which believe me were very acceptable, particularly the Vermillion, which is in good demand, I think it proper to acquaint you for the information of Sir John Johnson that I sent Sixty warriors of the Ottawa Nation and Twenty Five of the Chippawas on the 29 ulto: to the Miamis having received orders from Detroit to that purpose, a party Consisting of Twenty one belonging to the Grand Sable will set out tomorrow for the same place. I have further to acquaint that at the requisition of Capt. Lamothe I have been under the necessity of Dismissing Thomas Pusby lately Blacksmith in the Indian Department from that Situation. The Indians having complained of his beating and otherwise ill treating them, when they did not make him presents for the work he was ordered to do. I have appointed Pierre Gravel in that Situation, and am happy to add he gives the Indians much satisfaction, we are all impatient to hear from Detroit, we hourly expect a vessel when I suppose I shall hear from Col. Mc Kee respecting his appointment.

I beg you will excuse the Shortness of my letter, Indians being this instant in Council waiting to see me. Allow me to assure you I am with great truth

Dear
Your most obedt. & humble Servant
WILLIAM DOYLE.

JOSEPH CHEW Esq.
Sect. I. D.
Montreal
[C 247 p 174]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

RAPIDS 10th June 1794

DR SIR I wrote you on the 8th Inst: and probably this may go by the same Conveyance, the enclosed Message was received this morning, and in consequence thereof the Indians here amounting to about 500 will move up immediately, there is a report that a considerable number are expected from Michilimackinac, but I have not received any account from thence on that subject, If I find in the Course of the summer, that I can be spared from this place, I shall consider it my duty to visit that Post, and regulate all matters that may appear necessary for the good of His Majesty's service, and comfort of the Indians resorting thither.

You have also enclosed the further information of Sullivan the Deserter.—

I am with great Regard Dr. Sir
Your sincere, and obedient humble servant
A. McKee

Joseph Chew Esq & &
[C 247 p 173]

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF LIEUT: ALLAN OF THE KING'S NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT COMMANDING AT PRESQUE ISLE, JULY 1st, 1794.

"That several people under the direction of a surveyor from the states did some days agoe plant a stake on Meductic-point as a Boundary between those states and His Majesty's Dominions in America. This transaction however trivial in itself and little as it deserves to be noticed has nevertheless alarmed the settlers and increased their fears to that degree that several who are settled threaten to quit their improvements and many who had intended moving up have in consequence of it declined.

I shall direct the stake to be taken up as I think it is showing too much sanction to the Act to suffer it to remain."

[C 673 p 33]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS DUGGAN OF THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT AT DETROIT TO JOSEPH CHEW, S. I. D.

Dated Detroit 10th July 1794

Since my last to you by Mr. Molloy I have had official accounts of the Indians having had an Engagement at Fort Recovery. that they had taken and killed 325 horses, and thirty head of oxen, and about 50 men including the Mountain Leader, the Chickesaw chief, Wells & May two spies, Captain Gibson the Commandant of the Fort, and two other officers, the Mackinac and Lake Indians by their inclination to go home again seem to think they have made a good Campaign. when in reality their services are more wanted than ever, no less than a hundred and fourteen Mackinac Indians besides

Numbers of other Indians from Sagwinon, the Pinery, and River La Tranch, arrived here yesterday from the Miami Country, in my next you shall know whether or not we can persuade them to return to the Glaize, in the Engagement above mentioned the Indians had seventeen killed, and about the same number wounded, in attempting to possess themselves of the Fort, not one of them was Killed by Gibsons party, they were Killed by the Garrison in attempting to Rush into the Fort after the pursued.

Montreal 4" Augt. 1794

A true Extract
JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 207]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. THOS. DUGGAN TO JOSEPH CHEW, SECT'Y OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dated DETROIT 22d August 1794

I am sorry to inform you that an express is this moment arrived from the foot of the Rapids with account of the Indians being defeated by Wayne's Army in the plains on this side Colonel McKees Place of residence, we are informed that great numbers were killed on both sides and that Wayne was advancing with his Army close to Fort Miamis and were surrounding it.—*

Colonel McKee is come to Point du Chene at the Mouth of the River, and the Indians retreated about six miles on this side Fort Miamis, the Militia do duty here at present.

Montreal 15th Sept. 1794

a true Copy
JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 244.]

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*See appendix

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. THOS. DUGGAN TO JOSEPH CHEW, SECT'Y OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

dated DETROIT 23d August 1794. 12 oclock at night

In my Letter of yesterday I mentioned to you that the Indians were defeated at the same side and below Colonel McKee's place of Residence at the Miamis Rapids, before I began this letter I drew something like a sketch with a Pencil to Contradict my account of yesterday which was owing to hurry. The Militia do duty here and I am just going the rounds, so shall leave this unfinished until my return. ½ after 12, I am just returned from my rounds, nothing extraordinary, all is well at present, God knows how long it will be so, as there are a great number of disaffected persons here, it is reported the Americans have surrounded Fort Miamis and intend to attack it, the sketch above mentioned you will find by turning over this

Montreal 15 Augt. 1794
A true Extract
JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 245]

REMAINS OF ORDNANCE

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE

Detroit 1st Sept 1794.

Remains of Ordnance Stores in the Garrison in charge of Kenelin Chandler Esqr., Store Keeper, Under the Care of Edward Byrn Corporal in the Royal Regiment of Artill'y from the 17th September 1793 to the 1st September 1794.

Species.			Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts			Issues			Remains 1st Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Adze Copper			2	2	1	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Aprons of Lead			50	50	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..	30	..	..
Axes	Broad		2	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	1
	Felling		6	1	4	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	2	4	..
	Pick		6	3	3	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
Bags Sand			500	500	..	..	44	..	..	....	..	..	533	..	..
Barrels Budge			10	10	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..
Beams Iron			1	....	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	..
Beds for Mortars 4 2-5 Inch			4	4	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	1
Blocks	Iron brass sheares	Treble	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
		Double	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
	Wood	Double	1	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
		5 In. pairs	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
Buckets Leather			12	10	5	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	8	5	..
Bottles stone for oil			....	5	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	5	..	..
Bitts Gimblet			20	10	..	..	10	..	..	....	..	..	20	..	..
Bellows for proving shells			1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Blankets			30	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..
Barrows hand			6	6	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
Brass or Copper old lbs			....	33	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	33	..	..
Brushes	Kitt		2	1	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
	Paint		....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	Hand		....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	2
Box for Quick Match			1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..

Return.—*Continued.*

Species.			Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Boxes	Side for Armorers..	6 Poundr	6	7	1	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	1
		3 do	4	8	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..
	for pack saddles.......3 do		....	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
	Tin Tube without straps	18 do	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
		12 do	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
		9 do	....	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
		6 do	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
		3 do	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
	Tin Tube with straps...	6 do	6	2	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..
	Diggin.............	Copper...	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		Tin	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Carriages	Travilling with Limbers	6 Poundr	4	2	..	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	1
		3 do	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
	Grasshoppers........3 do		....	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
	Cavileer.............3 do		....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	for Gun boats with slides...........	12 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
		6 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	Garrison..........	18 do	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
		12 do	2	2	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
		9 do	7	7	1	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..
		6 do	8	5	3	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..
		4 do	10	8	..	3	....	..	..	....	..	..	7	..	..
	Grasshoppers for Howetzers Mortars 4 2-5............		....	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		12 Poundr	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	Garrison...	18 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
		12 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	..
		9 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	..
		6 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
		4 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	1
		3 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Caps for spunges......		6 do	6	8	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
		3 do	4	8	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	1	4	..	..
		4 2-5 in.	....	8	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
Calipers small..................			1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Cartouches Leather.............			12	12	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..
Cases tin for ½ in. swivils.........			....	....	..	..	60	..	..	48	..	..	12	..	..

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
		S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Cases tin for 4 2-5 Inch Howetzers.					12			12					
Cartridges. Fla'el.. Empty. 18 Poundrs		71						8			63		
12 do		299						5			257		
9 do		247						84			163		
6 do	400	266			137			138			265		
4 do		50						2			33		
3 do		56						56					
½ do					60			48			12		
4 2-5 Inch..	400	467						75			392		
filled with Powder 18 Poundr		24									24		
12 do		26									26		
9 do		84									84		
6 do		96									96		
4 do		223									223		
Paper . filled with Powder 18 do		12									12		
12 do		12									12		
9 do		42									42		
6 do		48									48		
Empty. 18 do	700	700									671		
12 do	700	817									806		
9 do	2200	2017									1965		
6 do	2500	2182									2477		
4 do	3100	3039									3206		
2 do	600	595									600		
Blank Musqt do		478									473		
Coins for guns													
Carts Amunition	4	4						1			3		
Sling	1	1	1						1		1		
Caps Muzle 4 2-5 inch	4	1	3								1	3	
Cat-gut Knots Dozens & odd	2 6s	8 10s						3			8:7		
Chests Laboratory	4	3			1						4		
with hinges complete		1									1		
Chalk Pounds	40	38¼			13¼			2½			37½		
Compasses Pairs	2	2						1			1		
Cotten Hs	1	1									1		
Canteens tin	30	30						19			11		

Return.—*Continued.*

Species.		Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
			S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Cloaths	Hair	10	7	2		1			2			6	2	
	Painted	4	4						2			2		
	Oil													
Drivers Copper		2	2						1			1		
Engines	Fire	1		1									1	
	Fuze	1	1									1		
Flags	Union	1				1						1		
	Ordnance	1	1									1		
Flasks powder			21	2								21	2	
Flax H		6	6¾									6¾		
Files of sorts		10	10						2			8		
Forelock Kegs		50	84			2			6			80		
Forms for Cartridges	18 Poundrs	1	1									1		
	12 do	1	1									1		
	9 do	1	1									1		
	6 do	1	3									3		
	4 do	1	3									3		
	3 do													
	1 do		1									1		
	½ do		1									1		
Funnels	Plate	2	1	1		1			1			1	1	
	Copper	1	1									1		
	Tin	1	1									1		
Fuzes 4 2-5 In drove		1300	1300						300			1000		
Form & staple for Fuzes		1	1						1					
Gauges for shot sets Iron			1									1		
Gauges for shot Iron add	18 Poundrs	1	1									1		
	12 do	1	1									1		
	9 do	1	1						1					
	6 do	1	1						1					
	4 do	1	1									1		
	3 do	1	1						1					
Hooks wad with Staves	9 Pdrs	7	4	2		4			4			4	2	
	6 "	8	11			6			4			13		
	4 "	10	16	1		2						18	1	
	3 "	2	2			2			2			2		
Hoops Copper			1564			360			116			1800		
Hatchet, Hand			6						2			4		

Return.—*Continued.*

Species.		Proportion	Remain 17: Sep. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1s Sep. '94		
			S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Iron: old, Cr. Qr. H.		....	14.1.26	..	..	....	..	..	7.1.26	..	..	7.0.0	..	..
Iron	Priming	40	38	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	34	..	..
	Craw barr	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Junk T Cr. Qr. H.		7:0:0:0	6.9.1.19	..	..	10.0.16	..	..	14.0.10	..	..	6:5:1.17	..	..
Kitt, Hs		6	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Knives	Laboratorey	,8	8	1	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..
	Cutting	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Drawing	2	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
Kettles Copper	Kitt	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
	Camp wt cover	6	6	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
Ladles wt. Staves	18 Poundrs	2	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
	12 do	2	4	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
	9 do	7	13	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..
	6 do	11	25	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	23	1	..
	4 do	10	28	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	27	..	..
	3 do	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Leavers hand Crow		....	15	3	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	9	..	3
Lim Hamburg Scains		10	7	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..
Lantherns	Muscovy	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Tin	4	2	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	2
	Dark	4	2	4	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	5	..
Locks Pads		6	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..
Linstocks	with Cocks	22	19	3	..	....	..	..	14	..	..	5	..	..
	without Cocks	....	14	4	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	5	3	..
Mallets of wood		....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Gauges for shot wood	18 Pdrs.	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
	12 do	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Grace	Firkins	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	½	..	..	1½	..	..
	Kitts for—do.—	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Pounds	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Gimblet spike		12	12	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..
Gin Triangle		1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Hammers claw		8	5	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	2

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.			Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts			Issues			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Handspikes.		Traversing.........	10	8	2	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	2
		Cannon............	100	86	..	..	12	..	..	22	..	..	76	..	..
		Gin................	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	2
		Sling cart..........	....	1	..	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	1
Harness		Mens sets............	10	10	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	..
	Horse	Collars wt hames....	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
		Chains Trace pairs...	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
		Bridle.............	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
		Halters hemp.......	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
		Wanties wt ropes....	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
		Muzzles............	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..
Heads spunge & rammers..........		18 Paundrs	2.2	2.2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2:2	..	..
		12 do	2.2	2.0	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	2:3	..	..
		9 do	4.4	14:10	..	..	....	..	..	4.4	..	..	10:6	..	..
		6 do	6.6	10:4	..	..	....	..	..	4.4	..	..	6.	..	..
		4 do	6.6	....	..	..	18:12	..	..	....	..	..	18:12	..	..
Hides Tanned....................			10	10	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	..
Hose for fire Engine feet.........			200	200	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	200	..	..
Horns Powder....................			42	39	10	..	16	..	..	13	..	..	42	10	..
Hooks Tackle small..............			....	12	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..
Hooks..		Engine..............	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
		Bell................	6	4	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
	wad wt staves..	18 Pds	2	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
		12 do	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Hooks wads with staves..........		9 Poundrs.	7	4	2	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..
		6 do	8	11	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	13	..	..
		4 do	10	16	1	..	2	..	..	....	..	..	18	1	..
		3 do	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Hoops Copper....................			....	1564	..	..	360	..	..	116	..	..	1800	..	..
Hatchet hand....................			....	6	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
Iron old C. Qr. H................			....	14.1.6	..	..	....	..	..	7.1.26	..	..	7.0.0	..	..
Iron............		Priming.......	40	38	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	34	..	..
		Crow bar......	6	5	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Junk T C. Qr H.................			7.0 0.0	6.9.1.19	..	..	10.0.16	..	..	14.0.10	..	..	6.5.1.17	..	..
Kitt w..........................			6	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Knives..........		Laboratory.....	8	8	1	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..
		Cutting........	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
		Drawing.......	2	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
Kettles...		Kitt.............	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Copper...		Camp wt cover.....	6	6	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species		Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
			S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Ladles wt staves.....	18 Poundrs	2	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
	12 do	2	4	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
	9 do	7	13	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..
	6 do	11	25	..	..	2	1	..	4	..	..	23	1	..
	4 do	10	28	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	27	..	..
	3 do	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Leavers hand crow...............		....	15	3	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	9	..	3
Line Hamburg skeans............		10	7	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..
Lantherns.......	Muscovey......	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Tin...........	4	2	2	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	2
	Dark..........	4	2	4	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	5	..
Locks Pad......................		6	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..
Lintstocks......	with Cocks.....	22	19	3	..	....	..	..	14	..	..	5	..	..
	without Cocks..	....	14	4	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	14	..	..
Mallets of wood................		....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
	Tarred..........	20	11	..	..	9	..	..	7	..	..	13	..	..
	White..........	10	11	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..
	Slow............	6.0.0	5.1.0	..	..	3.0	..	..	1.13.7	..	..	4.0.11	..	..
	Quick..........	10	10	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..
Mallets of wood 4 2-5 inch.......		3	4	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Traveling magazines Lock & Keys.		....	....	..	..	11	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..
Measures Copper Powder sets......		1	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	℔. oz 4	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	2	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	1	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	8	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	6	....	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	4	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
	2	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
	1	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Nails..............	20 Penny..	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	12 do ..	600	181	..	..	....	..	..	70	..	..	111	..	..
	6 do ..	600	370	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	370	..	..
	Dog.......	100	100	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..	70	..	..
	Clout......	100	100	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..	70	..	..
	of Sorts...	....	....	..	..	649	..	..	....	..	..	649	..	..
Oil Galls & Quarts....	Neatfoot...	2:0	1:0	..	..	....	..	..	1½	..	..	2½	..	..
	Lintseed...	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	Sweet.....	1:0	1:0	..	..	6:1	..	..	½	..	..	7.0½	..	..

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species			Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts			Issues			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Ordnance.	Brass..	12 Poundr...													
		6 do ..	3	3									3		
		3 do ..	2	2						2					
		4 2-5 Mortar	4	4						2			2		
	Iron...	18 Pdrs......	2	2									2		
		12 do	2	2		1							2		1
		9 do	7	7		1				4			3		
		6 do	8	8			6			4			10		
		4 do	10	14		3				6			8		3
		3 do		1									1		
		partororos...				1									1
		swivils.......		3									3		
		4 2-5 Mortars				1									1
Paper cannon R: Qrs: Sheets......			4:0:0	3:16:18			:3:6			5:16			3:14:8		
Pots Watering....................			3	3									3		
Pinsers common pairs............			2	2									2		
Perpendiculars....................			2	2						1			1		
Port fires Dozens & odd..........			28:0	23:6			4:6			11:7			16:5		
Port fire stick....................			12	15						8			7		
Powder corned whole Barrels & ℔.					10	20			16½					10	36½
Powder, do, Barrels reduced to 90℔			300	267:80			90			52:42			308:38		
Powder Milled ℔................			10	10						2			8		
Powder Screen..................			1	1									1		
Punches for vents................			22	24						9			15		
Potty ℔.........................			12	12									12		
Picker for searching Guns.........			1	1									1		
Relievers for searching Guns......			3	6									6		
Quadrent Brass...................			2	2	1					1			1	1	
Rasps..........................			6	6						1			5		
Ropes..	White..... fathom....	6 inch.....	15	3			12						15		
		3 do	50	50									50		
		1½ do	66	60						13½			46¼		
	Tarred..... fathoms...	4½ do	20	16½									16¼		
		3½ do	40	40½			3¼			18½			25½		
		3 do				36									
		2 do													
	Slings for Guns........		2	3		1				1			2		
	Dragg setts............		9	7½			1½			4			5	1	
Sadles Pack......................					4									4	

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species			Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts			Issues			Remain 1s Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Saws		Hand	2	2									2		
		Tinnor	4	3			1			1			3		
		Cross cut	2	2									2		
Scales wood for triangle pairs			1	1									1		
Scissors Pairs			8	8						3			5		
Screws Hand large			1	1									1		
Staves spare			30	47			1			8			40		
Steelyard Pairs			1	1									1		
Scrapers for shells 4 2-5 inch			1	3						1			2		
Searchers for Guns 8 prongs			1	1									1		
Setters for frozes 4 2-5 inch			4	4						1			3		
Sheers pairs			1	1									1		
Shells	Fixed	4 2-5 inch		130									130		
		Hand Grenades.	100	120						55			65		
	Empty	4 2-5 inch	1200	1313						180			1133		
		Hand grenades.		106									106		
Shot	Round loose	18 Poundrs	500	661									661		
		12 do	500	1368									1368		
		9 do	1750	1933						240			1693		
		6 do	2000	2120			50			240			1930		
		4 do	2500	2925			62						2987		
		3 do		66									66		
		2 do		750									750		
		of Sorts		13									13		
	Round fixed to wood bottoms.	9 do		11									11		
		6 do		1									1		
		4 do		47									47		
		3 do		51									51		
		2 do													
	Round fixed to wood bottoms flannel cartridges filled with powder	12 do													
		6 do	1750	719	29		2						721		
		3 do	400	400	28					130			270	5	
		2 do													
	Case fixed to wood bottoms.	18 do	60	60									60		
		12 do	60	91			12			42			61		
		9 do	210	210						80			130		
		6 do	240	245						80			165		
		4 do	300	435									435		
		3 do		12			20						32		
		2 do	90	90									90		
		1 do		2									2		

Return.—*Continued.*

Species.			Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Shot	Case unfixed to wood bottoms.	4 Poundrs	....	300	..	..	105	..	..	....	..	..	413	..	..
		3 do	....	189	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	189	..	..
		2 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	Case fixed to wood bottoms flannel cartridges filled wt powder....	6 do	300	373	5	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	373	..	..
		3 do	200	185	..	..	....	..	..	140	..	..	37	..	..
	Grape...........	18 do	40	40	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	40	..	..
		12 do	40	99	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	98	..	..
		9 do	140	145	..	..	....	..	..	80	..	..	65	..	..
		6 do	160	160	..	..	198	..	..	80	..	..	278	..	..
		4 do	200	251	..	..	295	..	..	....	..	..	546	..	..
		3 do	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
		2 do	60	60	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	60	..	..
	Grape and Case loose C, Q, H..		....	6:0:0	..	..	130	..	..	144	..	..	5:3:14	..	..
	Led of sorts T C, Qr. H........		8:0:0:0	8:11,1:2	..	..	....	..	..	28	..	..	8½.0.2	..	..
Spirits of wine, pints...........			....	1	..	..	....	..	..	½	..	..	½	..	..
Shovels Iron.....................			6	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	5	..	1
Spades do.....................			6	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Skins sheep......................			104	82	..	..	22	..	..	28	..	..	68	..	..
Spikes for Nailing Guns..........			52	54	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..	46	..	..
Straps leather...................			50	....	..	..	....	..	..	10	..	..	40	..	..
Scales Brass.....................			1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Sulpher lbs. oz..................			8:0	19:8	..	..	....	..	..	8	..	..	19	..	..
Stones...............	Grind.....		1	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
	Rag.......		3	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
	Rub.......		3	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
Sponges wt staves...	18 Poundrs		3	2	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	1	..
	12 do		3	4	2	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	5	2	..
	9 do		10	8	7	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	4	7	..
	6 do		16	11	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	11	..	..
	4 do		15	11	15	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	3 do		4	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
	2 do		4	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
	4 2-5 Inch..		4	12	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	10	..	..

Return.—*Continued.*

Species.			Proportion	Remain 17th. Sept '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
				S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Tompions	without Collars.	18 Poundrs													
		12 do	2	1									1		
		9 do	7	4						2			2		
		6 do	8	2						2					
		4 do	10	5									5		
		3 do													
	with Collars....	6 do	3	3									3		
		3 do	2	2						2					
Tacks spung			2200	550			1650			1200			1000		
Thread Pounds & Oz:		Common...	6:0	5:10						:6			4:5		
		Pack......	5:0	3:0			2:0			:8			4.8		
Tilts Wadmill			4	4						1			3		
Tin sheets				28									28		
Triangle for scales															
Tarpaulins		6 Poundrs	3	3									3		
		3 do	2	2						2					
Trucks T & H	Iron..	18 do	4:4	4:4									4:4		
		12 do	8:8	10:10									10:10		
		9 do		8:8						2:2			6:6		
	wood	12 do				22									
		9 do	10:10		8	8				4:4					
		6 do	16:16		18	18	6:6			4.4			2:2		
		4 do			24	24	6:6						6:6		
Twine lbs. Oz			5:0	4:0						:8			3:10		
Tents with poles....		Laboratory	1	1									1		
		Foot......	11	7	4					4			3	4	
Tin tubes fixed......		18 Poundrs		99									99		
		12 do		441									441		
		9 do		200									200		
		6Light—do		1130									1130		
Tubes.	Tin	Tin 6 Pdrs heavy..		118									118		
		Tin 4 do		80									80		
		Empty 18 do		103									103		
		Empty 12 do		844									844		
	Quill fixed		3700	3440						845			2595		
Thimbles double 4 & 3 inch				1									1		
Tables powder				3									3		
Vices				1			1			1			1		

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts			Issues			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
		S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U	S	R	U
Weights..... Iron... 56 lbs.....	4	4									4		
Weights..... Led... 28 "	2	2									2		
Weights..... Led... 14 "	1	2									2		
Weights..... Led... 12 "	1	1			1						2		
Weights..... Led... 4 "	1	1									1		
Weights..... Led... 3 "	1	3									3		
Weights..... Led... 2 "	1				1						1		
Weights..... Led... 1 "	1	1									1		
Weights..... Led... ½ "	1	1									1		
Brass Setts........	1	1									1		
Worsted ℔ oz....................	3:0	3:0						:4			2:12		
Wire bottomed Sieves............	1	2									2		
FOR TROOPS and small Arms.													
Bayonets Musquet............	400	535	4	29				258			292	19	29
Boxes Cartridge do............	400	488	35					259			229	35	
Cartridges Wt Ball... Musquet.	190000	20,000			24075			18041			26034		
Cartridges Wt Ball... Carabine	1500	1,488						1228			260		
Chests Arm....................	20	20						4			16		
Emery course ℔. oz:............	4				4						4		
Flints.............. Musquet.	12000	10600						2493			8107		
Flints.............. Carabine	400	3300						56			3244		
Forms for Cartridges. Musquet.	50	43			7			6			44		
Forms for Cartridges. Carabine	12	11			1						12		
Measures Tin for..... Musquet.	24	24						4			20		
Measures Tin for..... Carbine..	4	4									4		
Molds for Casting Shot Musquet.	1	1									1		
Molds for Casting Shot Carbine..	1	1									1		
Musquets English..............	400	477	72	31		27		258			219	99	31
Oil sweet Galls & Quarts........	5.0	:3:2									:3:2		
Powder Corn,d Barrels of 90 ℔ each....................	20	11									11		
Paper Musquet R: Q: S:........	25:0:0	10:14:13			41:13:0			11:5:2			41:2:11		
Shot Led T C. Qr: B Musqt....	2:7:0:0	4:1:2:3			5:3:3:22			1:7:2:0			7:17:3:35		
Shot Led T C. Qr: B Carabine..	1:0:0	1:0:8									1:0:8		
Scabbards for Baynots Musqts...	400	515	10					258			257	10	
Slings Musquet................	450	504	2					258			246		
Thread common lbs oz:.........	50	41:14			56			10:16			87:8		
For the Snow Chippawa ordnance Iron 6 Poundrs..........													

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1s Sept. '94		
		S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N
Carriages ship 6 Poundrs	12												
Breechings for Guns do	12	6									6		
Tackles do	12	6									6		
with Staves Spunges	18	9									9		
Lables do	12	6									6		
Wadhooks	12	6									6		
Tompions	12	6									6		
Aprons of Led	12	6									6		
Cartridges paper Empty	120	600									600		
Cases of Wood	12	2									2		
Handspikes common	24												
Wadmill Tilt	2	1									1		
Junk C Qr H	12:0:0	6:0:0									6:0:6		
Lintstocks without cocks	6	3									3		
Match slow H	112	56									56		
Measures Copper Powder	2												
Powder Corn'd Pounds	2400	1481						130			1301		
Powder horns wt wires	12	6									6		
Pikes Boarding	40												
Shot Round p 6	720	360									360		
Grape do	480	240									240		
Spung tacks	2000	1000									1000		
Musquets Black	60	30									30		
Swords wt scabbards & belts	60	30									30		
Bayonets wt scabbards	60	30									30		
Cartridge boxe with belts	60	30									30		
Musquet Ball Cartridges	1500	750									750		
Flints Musquet	180	110									110		
Sheep skins	8	2									2		
Arm chests With lock and key	2	1									1		
Common		3									3		
Stores secured from on board the Chippawa formerly the Tebicas													
Cartridges paper Empty		10	7								10	7	
Ladles wt staves		3									3		
Shot Case		26						25			1		
Grape		86									83		
Swords wt scabbards & belts		20									20		

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
		S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N
With staves..... Spunges 6 p	....	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
With staves..... Wad hooks do	....	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
Stores set apart in the store houses for Compleating two Gun Boats.													
Ordnance Brass.. 12 Pounders M	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Ordnance Brass.. 6 do L	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Carriages for guns 12 do M	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Carriages for guns 6 do L	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
Wt staves spunges 12 do M	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Wt staves spunges 6 do L	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Wt Staves.. Wad hook 12 do M	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Wt Staves.. Wad hook 6 do L	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Wt Staves.. Ladles.. 12 do M	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Wt Staves.. Ladles.. 6 do L	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Aprons of Led.... 12 do M	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Aprons of Led.... 6 do L	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Boxes tin tube... 12 do M	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Boxes tin tube... 6 do L	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Cartridges flannel filled with powder 12 do M	10	10	..	..	....	..	10	10	..	..	....	..	..
Cartridges flannel filled with powder 6 do Light	10	10	..	..	....	..	10	10	..	..	....	..	..
Pole Axes....................	24	24	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..	12	..	..
Cloaths Painted................	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
Hammers claw.................	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Hides Tanned.................	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Hand Spikes common...........	4	4	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	....	..	..
Horns powder wt wires..........	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Lantherns Dark................	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Lintstocks without Cocks.........	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Mantelets.....................	24	10	..	..	....	..	..	10	..	..	....	..	..
Match Slow C..................	100	100	..	..	....	..	14	38	..	..	62	..	14
Marline Tarred Skaines..........	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Port fires Dozons & odd.........	4	4	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Sticks port fire.................	4	4	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Punches for vents..............	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
shot fixed to wood Bottoms flannel cartridges filled wt powder..... round. 12 Pr	60	60	..	..	....	..	6	32	..	..	28	..	6
round. 6 do	60	60	..	..	....	..	..	28	..	..	32	..	..
case .. 12 do	40	40	..	..	....	..	6	26	..	..	14	..	6
case .. 6 do	40	40	..	..	....	..	..	26	..	..	14	..	..

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts			Issues			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
		S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N
Spikes for Nailing Guns	4	4	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	....	..	..
Sheep skins	4	4	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..	....	..	..
Spung locks	1000	1000	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1000	..	..
Tompions Ship 12 Poundrs	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Tompions Ship 6 do	1	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Tin tubes fixed	300	300	..	..	....	..	..	300	..	..	....	..	..
Musquets Black	24	24	..	..	....	..	..	24	..	..	....	..	..
Flints Musquet	72	72	..	..	....	..	..	56	..	..	16	..	..
Cartridges with Ball	600	600	..	..	....	..	..	600	..	..	....	..	..
Cartridg Boxes	24	24	..	..	....	..	..	24	..	..	....	..	..
Bayonets Musquet	24	24	..	..	....	..	..	24	..	..	....	..	..
Arm chest wt lock & Key	2	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
For the Schooner Ottawa													
Ordnance Iron 6 Poundrs	12	5	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	5	..	..
Carriages Ship 6 "	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..
Breechings for Guns	12	12	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..
Tackles Sets	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..
With Staves Ladles	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..
With Staves Spunges	18	9	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	..
With Staves Wadhooks	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..
Tompions	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Aprons of Lead	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Cartridges paper empty	1200	600	..	..	....	..	..	300	..	..	300	..	..
Cases of wood	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Handspikes common	24	12	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	12	..	..
Hides Tanned	2	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Junk for Wads C. Qr. H	12:0:0	6:0:0	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	600	..	..
Lintstocks without cocks	6	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
Match slow ℔	112	56	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	56	..	..
Measures copper 2 ℔ for powder	2	1	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..
Powder corn'd ℔	2400	2130	..	..	....	..	..	450	..	..	1680	..	..
Powder horns with wires	12	6	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..
Pikes Boarding	40	40	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	40	..	..
Shot 6 Poundrs Round Loose	720	360	..	..	....	..	..	200	..	..	160	..	..
Shot 6 Poundrs Case or Grape	480	240	..	..	....	..	..	150	..	..	90	..	..
Sheep Skins	8	4	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Spung Tacks	2000	1000	..	..	....	..	..	280	..	..	720	..	..

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
		S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N
Swords wt scabbards & belts.....	60	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..
Arm and Accoutrements													
Musquets with wood ramrods....	60	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..
Bayonets with Scabbards.......	60	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..
Cartouch boxes wt bells & frogs..	60	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..
Musquet ball Cartridges........	1500	737	..	..	....	..	..	750	..	..	....	..	..
Flints Musquet................	180	90	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	90	..	..
Arm chest wt Hinges..... Padlock & Key.	2	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Arm chest wt Hinges..... Common.......	....	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
For the Schooner Dunmore													
Ordnance Iron 4 Poundrs......	6	2	..	..	....	..	..	6	..	..	....	..	..
Carriages ship 4 do	6	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	....	..	..
Breechings..................	6	2	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Tackles setts.................	6	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
With staves....... Ladles.....	6	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
With staves....... Spunges...	8	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
With staves....... Wadhooks.	6	4	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	4	..	..
Tompions.....................	6	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
Aprons of Lead...............	6	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
Cartridges paper empty........	600	400	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	400	..	..
Cases of wood.................	6	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
Handspikes common...........	12	7	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	7	..	..
Hides Tanned................	2	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Junk for Wads C Qr. ℔........	12:0:0	12:0:0	..	..	....	..	..	300	..	..	900	..	..
Linstocks without cocks........	4	2	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	2	..	..
Match slow ℔.................	56	28	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	28	..	..
Measure copper for powder ½ ℔..	2	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..
Powder Corn'd pounds.........	900	600	..	..	....	..	..	90	..	..	510	..	..
Powder Horns wt wires........	6	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	3	..	..
Pikes Boarding...............	40	28	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	28	..	..
Shot 4 pounders. Round Loose.	240	160	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	160	..	..
Shot 4 pounders. Case or Grape	360	228	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	228	..	..
Arms and Accoutrements													
Musquets with wood ramrods...	60	30	16	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	16	..
Bayonets with Scabbards.......	60	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Species.	Proportion	Remain 17th Sept. '93			Receipts.			Issues.			Remain 1st Sept. '94		
		S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N	S	R	N
Cartouch Boxes wt Belts & Frogs..	60	30	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	30	..	..
Musquet.. Ball Cartridges.......	1500	1470	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1470	..	..
Musquet.. Flints...............	180	90	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	90	..	..
Arm chests with Hinges......... Lock & Key..	2	1	1	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	1	..
Arm chests with Hinges......... Common.....	1	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	1	..	..

R. J. ENGLAND

Certified *Lieut. Col: Commanding*

[C 511 p. 91.]

ABSTRACT OF ORDNANCE

Abstract of Ordnance and Ordnance stores Ammunition &c Issued at the Post of Detroit between the 10th Sep: 1793 and 1st Septr 1794.

Time When	Species of Stores	Quantity			Total			Remarks.
		S	R	N	S	R	N	
1793 Sept. 13...	Powder Barrls lbs.	1	....	....	......	....	....	For practice of 24th Regiment
" 19...	do	1	....	....	......	....	....	
" 23...	do	1	....	....	......	....	....	
Oct. 7 ...	do	1	....	....	......	....	....	
" 9...	do	1	....	....	......	....	....	
" 12...	do	1	....	....	......	....	....	
" 16...	do	1	....	....	......	....	....	Lieut David Cowan for Armd vessel
Nov. 10...	do	......	....	....	......	....	....	
1794 April 4...	do	7:77	....	....	......	....	....	for making 24075 Musqt cartridges
Jan. 16...	do	18	....	....	......	....	....	For a man lost in the wood
April 7...	do	4:48	....	....	......	....	....	gone to fort Miamies
May 1:2...	do	:22	....	....	......	....	....	Scealing and searching Guns
" 16...	do	1:	....	....	......	....	....	for practine of 24th Regiment
" 28...	do	:5	....	....	......	....	....	Indian Salute
" 29...	do	:5	....	....	......	....	....	Scealing Guns
June 1...	do	4:	....	....	......	....	....	Lieut David Cowan the Ottawa
" 2...	do	:9	....	....	......	....	....	sealing & searching Guns
" 2...	do	1:	....	....	......	....	....	24th Regt His Majesty's Birthday
" 4...	do	1:33	....	....	......	....	....	Royal Artily His Majestys Birthday
" 9-12 ..	do	:9	....	....	......	....	....	Indian Salutes
" 13...	do	:35½	....	....	......	....	....	for a Deundr and man lost in the woods
" 18...	do	1:	....	....	......	....	....	Lieut Fleming for the Dunmore
" 18...	do	6:	....	....	......	....	....	gone to Fort Miamies
Aug. 6...	do	2:	....	....	......	....	....	Lieut Harrar the Chippawa
" 9...	do	5:	....	....	......	....	....	Gone to Fort Miamies
" 12...	do	:8	....	....	......	....	....	For the Canadian Militia
" 12...	do	:10	....	....	......	....	....	Capt Wm Caldwell Militia
" 16...	do	5:	....	....	......	....	....	Gone to Fort Miamies
" 21...	do	5:	....	....	......	....	....	
" 23...	do	:32½	....	....	......	....	....	Damaged cartridges replaced for gun-boats
					52:42	....	....	

R. J. England
Lt Col: Com'g

[C 511 p 159]

UNADDRESSED AND WITHOUT SIGNATURE

DETROIT Sep'r 8th 1794

SIR In case Your Excellency should find it expedient at any time to withdraw a part of the Troops from here, and consider Fort Lernoult as a place of security, I beg leave to represent to you the necessity of having it put in an immediate state of defence, for which purpose I would request to be authorized to renew all the Picketting in the Ditch which is rotton and insufficient, finish the raizing which I begun in the summer, and also renew the abbatis, which is excessively bad, There are also some Plat Forms that require being renewed, but which have not been authorised in the Commanding Engineers correspondence with Lieutenant Adge. I conceived it necessary to mention these Circumstances to you, as the season will soon close so as to prevent any works.

Your Excellency will have an opportunity of hearing from Colonel McKee of the Quantity of Provisions necessary for the Indians that are drove from their villages and will Judge of the propriety of sending a greater quantity to this Post than was originally intended for it. The consumption for some months past, has been prodigeous, and I see no prospect of its being lessened during the winter; Cattle could be procured here, and contracted for I believe at from 8d to 10d a Pound.—Colonel McKee will no doubt report every Circumstance to Your Excellency relative to the Indians and this Country, but allow me to Caution you not to credit too much of Unanimity Among the Indians or of a disposition shortly to meet the American Army in the Field. The numbers now embodied are not very considerable, and I am apprehensive from their late conduct, are not much to be relied on, in the defense of this Country, if it was again to be invaded.

I have a very high opinion of Col: McKee and divested of a little partiallity natural to a man who has long had the charge and direction of the Indians in this district, in which he has ably conducted himself, he will I am confident clearly explain their present intentions to Your Excellency, I trust that it will not be found necessary for him to go to Quebec, as we should be at a great loss here, should General Wayne pay another visit to the Fort and extend his Depredations to this settlement.

Endorsed—Inclosed in B Major Littlehales letter 13 Sep 1794

[C 247 p 228]

TO INDIAN SACHEMS

To all the Sachems & Warriors belonging to the Chippawas, Delawares, Shawanoes, Wyandots, Miamis, Taweys, Potewotimies and all other Tribes or Nations of Indians Whom it May Concern.

Brothers—The President of the United States, General Washington, the Great Chief of America, once more speaks to you thro' me, his principal Warrior Major General and Commander in Chief of the Federal Army, and commissioner Plenipotentiary for settling a permanent and lasting Peace with all, and every Tribe or Tribes, Nations or Nation of Indians, North of the Ohio.

Brothers,—Summon your utmost powers of attention, and listen to the voice of Truth and Peace.

It is now one moon since I addressed you by a Flag from this place, inviting you to appoint Deputies, to meet me and my Army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting Peace. I also informed you that the United States loved Mercy and Kindness, more than War and Desolation. I likewise requested you to be no longer deceived, by the false promises and language of the bad white people, at the foot of the Rapids, but you were Deaf to this request and the voice of Peace, you again took the advice of those bad white men, and in place of meeting me as friends you preferred War; and instead of the Calumet of Peace, you suddenly presented from your Secret Coverts the Scalping Knife, and Tommahawk; but in return for the few *drops* of Blood we lost upon that occasion we caused *Rivers* of yours to flow. I told you that the Arm of United States was strong, you only felt the weight of its little finger.—Informed you that the British had neither the power nor inclination to protect you, you have severely experienced the truth of that assertion; Be therefore no longer blind to your own true interests and happiness; but listen to the Voice of Peace, and permit me now to draw a veil over the late transaction and to bury in deep oblivion, and to obliterate from the mind all remembrance of past Injuries.

Eight moons are now passed since you sent Stephen Young, George White Eyes, and another Warrior with a flag to Greenville, accompanied by a Mr. Robert Willson as your Interpreter in order to know upon what terms I would consent to a general Peace with the Delawares, Shawanoes & Miamis &c I returned for answer that the Ears & heart of the President of the United States, General Washington, were ever open to the voice of Peace, & that he had instructed me his Chief Warrior to listen to that Welcome voice from whatever Quarter it Came, provided it was from proper authority & from the heart, The terms mentioned, were equitable, clear and implicit.

Brothers, If you now wish for Peace & to be restored to the possession of your cultivated lands and hunting grounds, come forward, with all the American Prisoners now in your hands, and in exchange, you shall receive all such Prisoners as I have, belonging to your nations.

Appoint a number of your Sachems, and Chief Warriors to attend them, bring with you some of your most Confidential Interpreters and I hereby pledge my Sacred honor, for your safe return, & for your kind treatment while with me.

Open your minds freely to me, and let us try to agree upon such fair, & equitable terms of Peace as shall be for the true interest and happiness of both the white, & red people; and that you may in future plant your Corn, & hunt in peace and safety, and that by an interchange of kindness and good offices towards each other we may cement that Brotherly love and affection, as shall endure to the end of time.

The Commanding Officer at this place has orders to receive and treat you with kindness, and to send with you one of his officers to Conduct you safe to Head Quarters, where you shall receive a sincere Welcome from your friend and Brother

[Signed] ANTY WAYNE

Grand Glaize 12 September 1794.

[C 247 p 233]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIMCOE

"From the few Interpreters employed here, in the Indian Department and those few constantly in the field with Col. McKee, I should have felt myself much at a loss during the Entire Summer, if I had not been assisted by a Canadian by the name of Peltier, who gave up his entire time to me, and was indeed exceedingly Active and useful, in my very limited situation. I have no means of making him a recompense for the services but by recommending him to Your Excellency to be paid as an Interpreter in Case the Indian Department should be encreased which in my opinion is very necessary. I conceive it highly requisite that an Interpreter should at all times be stationed here, to attend to the wants of the Indians, Assist them in their Counsils with the Commandant and reconcile the Disputes they are too frequently liable to get into with the Soldiers and Inhabitants. I should not have been able to have attended to the Indians during the last Six Months but for the assistance the Man I now recommend afforded me; He has been accustomed to trade with them, speaks several languages I believe very well, is zealous for His Majesty's service, sober and deligent. He is well known to Col. McKee to whom I have mentioned my obligations to him, and to whom I now beg leave to refer Your Excellency for a further character of him, and also for the propriety of having an Interpreter Constantly stationed here, and particularly at this time."

Letter Endorsed—Enclosed in B. Major Littlehales letter of 13th Sep. 1794.

[C 247 p 237.]

MR. CHEW TO MR. COPPISS

Montreal 22d Sept. 1794.

My Dear Sir I inclose you a copy of a letter I received on Saturday from Colonel McKee giving a more particular account of the transaction at Miamis than I had before seen. If the Indians remove to the southern and western parts of the Country the Trade of Detroit &c is totally lost. Colonel McKee having informed Gov. Simcoe that he was ordered down to Lower Canada has as I am informed alarmed the Inhabitants about Detroit, who are of opinion nothing keeps the Indians from Quiting that part of the Country & Seperating, but his presence and influence, unless something more than I know happens. I think if you have Nothing from his Lordship to prevent me of going to Kingston soon after the 24th Inst. but if I meet Colonel McKee I shall return with him and if His Lordship has no objections will accompany him to Quebec, be assured I am with Real Truth and Respect

Dear Sir
Yours Most Sincerely
Joseph Chew

I humbly suggest for His Lordship's information the situation of the Indians of Miamis & whether a larger supply of provisions may not be necessarily wanted.

I hope by Wednesday's Post to Enable you to comply with our friend Requision as to the foot

Thomas Aston Coppiss Esq

[C 247 p 252]

RETURN OF PRESENTS

DETROIT 6th October 1794

Return of Presents remaining in the Indian Store.

Arm Bands Pairs		"
Blankets Pairs	1 Pt	20
	1½	
	2	20
	2½	
	3	
Ball and Shot lbs		"
Bar Lead lbs		400
Broaches		2000
Bridles		20
Broad Cloth Pieces		15
Bunting	ditto	4
Cadies	ditto	20
Calicoes	ditto	86
Calimancoes	ditto	"
Cambricks	ditto	6
Combs doz		30
Embossed Serge Pieces		"
Ear bobs Pairs		
Flannels Pieces		24
Feathers		50
Fish hooks Groce		5
Fire Steels doz		12
Ferriting Pieces		10
Frying Pans		46
Guns		46
Gun Powder lbs		1100
Gun Flints		2000
Gun Worms doz		12
Gartering Pieces		48
Gorgets		"
Half Axes		100
Handkfs silk		6
Hats	Laced	"
	Plain	72

Hoes		400
Iron Bars		19
Kettles Nests	Brass	12
	Copper	18
	Tin	4
Knives	Butchers	6
	Pen	12
Lines	Cod	50
	Fishing	150
Looking Glasses		20
Molton Pieces		19
Medals		“
Moons		“
Needles		2000
Oiled Cloths		6
Oil Jars		6
Oznaburg Pieces		4
Pipes Boxes		2
Paint Kegs		“
Penistons Pieces		25
Ribband ditto		100
Rifles		“
Ratteen Pieces		9
Strouds ditto		50
Sheeting Pieces	Russia	5
	Scotch	6
Striped Cotton Pieces		8
Saddles		12
Scissors Pairs		150
Steel Bars		10
Shoes Pairs		100
Swanskin Pieces		10
Seine Twine lbs		60
Thread lbs		100
Tobacco lbs		“
Tomahawks		“
Trunks Nests		3
Vermillion lbs		“
Wampum		“

Indian Affairs M. G. VII

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR SIMCOE TO COLONEL ENGLAND

Dated Detroit Oct. 10th 1794

A Serjeant or Ensign and twelve men of Captain Maisonville's Company with some Soldiers of the Artillery or the 24th Regiment sufficiently instructed in e-g Artillery Exercise is to be detached to Swan Creek. They are to receive their orders from Colonel Mc Kee, and are to be employed in erecting a Block House at that Place, to be furnished with a Six or Four Pounder, and afterwards in garrisoning it

To Colonel McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO MR. LEMAISTRE

Detroit October 28th 1794.

Sir Finding that the unusual demand for Provisions at this Post & its dependencies during the last Summer, and the very heavy requisition made by Colonel Mc Kee, for six months Provisions to be sent to Swan Creek, on the Miamis River, for three thousand five hundred Indians including women & children assembled there, exclusive of many straggling Parties, occasionally Resorting to that encampment, to be considerably more than His Majesty's stores here, cou'd furnish, and the season being too far advanced to receive such a reinforcement as was necessary from Lower Canada; I was induced to advertise for Contractors to furnish Fresh Provisions, and herewith enclose you, for the Information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a copy of the proposals I received, Considered most advantageous to Government they have been submitted for approbation to His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe, who authorized a Contract to be entered into with the subscribers, & has also authorized the purchase of Flour here.

I was early apprehensive of the Scarcity that wou'd be occasioned, by the unusual Consumption of Provisions, & Reported my apprehensions to His Excellency the Lieut Governor, who has made every exertion in his Power for a supply, and I understand that such a quantity as he can procure, may be expected in the next vessel from Fort Erie, but this will be far short of what is required.

His Excellency has authorized the Requisitions made by Colonel Mc Kee for the Indians—and has regulated the Ration to be delivered to them.

Their demand alone amounts to:

Flour	Lbs 183,820
Pork (changed to Beef)	105,040
Grease	9,845
Rice	6,000
Corn Bush:	5,744

I have not yet been able to send them more than quarter of the approved Requisition, and there is not at present, in the Kings stores here, more than two hundred Barrels of Pork, the greatest part of which I would wish if possible to preserve for the garrison in Case of Emergency.

I feel a considerable share of anxiety lest we should all be reduced to much distress before the navigation again opens, particularly as the Contractors, in late letter I received from them, represent that the number of cattle to be purchased in the settlement is not nearly adequate to what is required, and that their idea, when they made their proposals, did not go beyond supplying the usual garrison at this Post. and from experience I am well aware, that a supply of Flour, from this settlement is always precarious, & by no means to be relied on.

I directed the Asst. Commissary at this Post, to transmit to the Commissary General, his Calculation with a comparative statement, of the price of the Ration issued in best beef, & the usual charge made by Government at this Post for the Salt Rations, and am pleased to find that till Christmas, the Charge is in favor of Government, as no doubt has been explained by the Commissary General to His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

All the particulars that I now mention, have been detailed and Reported to His Excellency Col: Simcoe, but I consider it necessary, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief may also be informed of them from me, in order that such directions may be given, as appears expedient to him for a large supply of Provisions, to be forwarded as early in the Spring as possible; both for this Post & Michilimackinac, which will then also require a Considerable Reinforcement.

I am apprehensive, that during the last Fall, there has been many purchases made here, and expenses incurred, that have deviated from Lord Dorchesters general Instructions and systems; some of them have been occasioned by the Requisitions made by the Engineer, charged with constructing the Fort, on the Miamis River, authorized by His Excellency Colonel Simcoe. A hurry of Transport to that Fort, and the Indians last August, and also in Consequence of Calling out the Militia, and employing some of them to act as Marines on Board His Majesty's armed vessels and Gun Boats on this Lake, every endeavor was made to adhere to His Lordships Systems, that the Circumstances existing at that period would admit of,—and I trust, that when all the accounts are laid before His Lordship, he will perceive that the Irregularities that have taken place, were unavoidable, particularly as there was not time to apply for the requisite authority.

I have with the approbation of Colonel Simcoe agreed to pay the Garrison at Fort Miamies and Turtle Island, a Dollar a chord for Cutting & piling the Fire wood, necessary for those Posts for the Winter.

I am now called upon, for the purchase of stores for the garrison at Fort Miamies which is represented from the nature of the Buildings there, to be absolutely necessary; the price of them here, of course, far exceeds what they cou'd be procured for in Lower Canada; but I don't feel that I can with propriety decline authorizing them to be purchased, particularly as the Troops have suffered so very severely by that unfavorable Climate and all of them being, at best, but in a state of Convalescence, Our loss by death has been, indeed very severe & there are still of the 24th Regiment only one hundred & fifty four on the Surgeons sick list Report. Those who survive will not, I fear be fit for any Duty this Winter, as their disorder is of such a nature, as to give but little hope of a speedy or *permanent* Recovery.

Every attention is paid to them, that the Post will admit of but from the very unusual Consumption of Medicine, Our Stock, as well as all that could be purchased here, is totally Expended, and we look with impatience for a supply from Lower Canada.

I am Sir
With regard
Your very obedient
humble Servant
R. J. England.
Lt. Col: Commanding.

To Francis Le Maitre
Military Secretary

[C 247 p 308]

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 4th November 1794

Dear Sir Colonel McKee being at present on the Public Service at the River Thames and detained by strong contrary winds cannot I fear return in

Time to Answer your letters by Mr. Molloy; and the season of the Year being so far advanced as to make it doubtful whether the present opportunity may not be the last before the Close of the Navigation. I have presumed in his absence to enclose Copies of some papers, lately sent from the Miamis, judging it proper that you should be possessed thereof without delay, being Very sincerely

Dear Sir
Your Most Obedt & faithful
humble servant
P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esq
A true Copy
J. C

[C 247 p 313.]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit November 6th 1794.

Dear Sir Late last night I returned to this place and find another opportunity of writing. The Public papers which have been sent during my absence were forwarded to you by Mr. Selby.

Since my letter to you of the 27th August I was as far as Fort Erie on my way to Receive the Commander in Chief's Commands, but Lieutenant Governor Simcoe there ready to embark for Detroit, and finding a considerable number of the 6 Nations had already moved from the Grand River for the same place together with other important Considerations which I Communicated to Mr. Coffin on the 14th September, I returned with His Excellency. Before he returned to Niagara a Council of most of the principal Chiefs and Nations was held at the Huron Village. I cannot at present send you the proceedings thereof as the Lieut. Governor whose speech was long and in writing took it with him and promised to send me a Copy which shall be forwarded as soon as I am able.

I have now to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 28th & 29th August 6th and 26th September. I am heartily glad of your Son's appointment in the Department and doubt not but his conduct will fully recommend him.—The Presents for Michlimakinac will go hence in a day or two; It is to be hoped the Season is not too far advanced for the Upper Lake—I have forwarded to that Post the whole of the supply you have sent, except making a trifling deduction for what Clothing I issued to the Indians from that place and an Anvel to replace one carried away by the Americans at the Rapids and which you will have the goodness to have replaced in the Spring.

Lord Dorchester wishes to see me at Quebec relating to the very important Communication of Mr. Coffin's Letter to you of the 22d September were in some measure answered by mine to that Gentleman of the 14th September and the season is now so far advanced as to render my return impossible in the Spring, before which period I hope to be honored with His Excellency's further Commands.——

The latest Accounts of the American Army state that General Wayne has built a Strong Fort at the Miamis Towns and left a Garrison there of 500 Men, 300 Men are also left at the Glaize in a Fort called fort *defiance** and the General is gone to Fort Greenville† or as some other reports of Deserters say to Philadelphia. The Indians are hutting themselves at Swan Creek for the winter where I shall go to myself as soon as the Presents are surveyed, they are never so much wanted as at this time.——

With great truth and Regard
I am Dear Sir
Yours very truly & Sincerely

[signed] A. McKee.

N. B. The Contractor for Horses, Elliott, was killed 6th Oct. near Fort Hamilton.

Joseph Chew Esq

Detroit Novem. 11th 1794

A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 317]

ACCOUNT OF PROVISIONS

Detroit Novem. 11th 1794

Account of Provisions shipped & forwarded from the King's Magazins at Detroit for the supply of Indians at Swan Creek from the 8th day of October to the 11th November 1794.

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*For description see Vol. XXXIV, p. 573, this series.
†Located on Miami River, Ohio, on site of the present town of Greenville.

Flour	79,560½	Pounds
Pork	50,336	Do
Beef Salt	840	Do
Pease	124⅛	Bushels
Butter	3,400	Pounds
Rice	4,900	Do
Indian Corn	2,920	Bushels

Exclusive of the Corn delivered by Adam Brown.

(signed) Thomas Reynolds
A. Commy

Indian Affairs M. G VII

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 12th Nov'm 1794

Dear Sir I am desired by Colonel McKee to enclose to you, the information of two Prisoners, He is just stepping into his Boat to go to Swan Creek, which he hopes will be an apology for not writing himself.

This goes by Land to Niagara, where it is hoped, the communication is not yet closed.

I am Dear Sir
Your most obedient and very humble servant
P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esq & & &
Montreal

Montreal 12 Feb'y 1795
True Copy
Joseph Chew *S. I. A*

[C 248 p 21]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit November 21st 1794.

Sir As the communication must close very soon, I request you will be pleased to inform me, If you imagine you will require the entire of the Provisions mentioned in the Requisition approved of by His Excellency Lieut Governor Simcoe or if you will be able to prevail on some of the Indians to go hunting, as you mentioned when I had the pleasure of seeing you. Every Exertion shall be made by me while the Vessels can navigate, to send you supplies, but it is constantly reported to me, that they cannot make Swan Creek, as the River is very low, this must unavoidably delay the Transport, unless you can continue to keep the Miamis and your large Red Boat always employed in removing the Provisions from Turtle Island to your Encampment, and I am much concerned to hear, that a considerable Quantity of Provisions landed at different times on Turtle Island from the Felicity has already suffered very much from the late wet weather, a circumstance that must not only be very ruinous to Government but a matter of much distress in our present very reduced situation. If you are able to procure sufficient hands Captain Stiele [Steel] will on application to him send you as many Batteaux as he can spare, to bring the Provisions from the Island before the frost sets in in such a Manner as to close the navigation of the River Totally.

I avail myself of Mr. Askins sending his little Vessel to the Fort, to send you a few bags of Flour in her, and if I can prevail on him, will hire her for another Trip to you, at all Events I will send the Felicity to Turtle Island with another Cargo.

I am with great Regard Sir
Your very obedient &
Humble Servant
(signed) R. J. England.

One O'Clock P. M. It is this moment reported to me that Mr. Askins little Vessel cannot take any Flour as I expected. Do what you can to assist the Transport, and lessen the Consumption, as I am alarmed for the consequence of bad weather &c. &c.

R. J. E.

Colonel McKee
&c &c
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit November 29th, 1794

Dear Sir, The very sudden change of Weather enables me to send the Felicity and Gun Boats laden with Provisions for you. The Assistant Commissary will detail the Particulars to you. They sail together, The Felicity will not probably attempt the Miamis River, but the two Gun Boats have orders to proceed to Swan Creek if they have any reasonable hope from the appearance of the Weather of not being froze up there, I hope you have been able in this soft Weather, to remove with the assistance of your Boats, all the Provisions from Turtle Island, and that you have by that means a proper supply of Indian Corn. As I am very apprehensive that this is the last Trip the Vessels will be able to make, I feel much at a loss how you will be supplied with what remains unfurnished of your Requisition except you can continue by any means to assist me either by sending your *Miamis* immediately in for a cargo, or prevailing on some of the Indians to go to hunt, a circumstance that I apprehend will not be very easy for you to effect. Should you send the Miamis in, she probably may be able to make a Trip out, and her being froze up at Swan Creek, will not I suppose be a matter of much Consequence, perhaps a Convenience to you as a Store, I have had some Thoughts of sending Indian Corn, and Flour to Brownes Town, or Captain Elliott, and making a Depot at either of those places, provided it met with your approbation, & that we are able to send you the Amount of your Requisition before the Frost impedes the Navigation, Let me know if such a measure would facilitate your supply, or whether it would be preferable to rely on the River Raisin for Flour and Indian Corn. My wishes are to do what can be considered most convenient by you, and supply the Indians in the most sure manner.

I wrote to you by the Weazle, which Mr Askin sent to Fort Miamis, if she returns in time I will endeavour to hire her for a trip to you. I am concerned to mention that the Dunmore has just returned after an unsuccessful attempt to get to Michilimakinac and in such a state as not to enable me to send her to Turtle Island. There has not been a Vessel of any Description from Fort Erie since you left me, consequently no news and I am very apprehensive that the two snows* belonging to Governm't will be obliged to winter in the neighbourhood of Fort Erie which will encrease our Distress for Provisions and many other Articles.

I continue to bury a man nearly every day. If you can procure me any Irish English or Scotch Deserters send them to me, to help fill up tho' they are but bad substitutes for the very handsome men I have lost.

Mr. Duggan has this Inst. informed me that he proposes sending an Indian Express to you, by whom I send this Letter. The Vessels sail immediately, & I may be tempted to write again by them, but I suppose the Indian will be first with you, and hope I may perhaps gain a Day for the *Miamis,* which would be an object. Should the Vessels reach Swan Creek dismiss them as fast as possible, and be so good as to let me know your Sentiments relative to the Depot I have proposed.

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* A snow is a very small vessel.—C. M. B.

I am with great Regard Dear Sir,
very sincerely and Faithfully most truly Yours
(signed) R. J. ENGLAND.

Colonel McKee &c &c
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO COL. MCKEE

MICHILIMAKINAC Decem. 14th 1794

SIR Here inclosed you have the Memorandum for the year 1795, I am very sorry it has been out of my power to send it you according to your order of the 24th Septem. having no opportunity.

The disappointment of a Vessel last fall with the Indian presents, has put the Commanding Officer under the necessity to borrow Sundry articles to give the Indians, who brought in corn to Government also an equipment to each Warrior that returned from the Mis, which will diminish the number of Goods coming up, when returnd. We also purchased ten Canoes in the Spring for the warriors, which are to be paid with the Indians Goods.

It would be very necessary that the Goods for this Post, could reach it early next Spring, in consequence of the Indians, who make it a custom to give Sugar to government in expectation as customary to receive a proportionate reward.

On my arrival at this Post in 93, there was very little Tobacco in the King's Store, & have had none since that time, the Commanding Officer borrowed from Mr. Todd for the Department 155 lbs and perhaps will be under the necessity in the course of the winter to borrow more as there are always Indians coming in towards the new year.

Nothing Extraordinary at this Post, the Indians, by what past in Council, before their departure for their wintering ground seem'd all disposed to go to the foot of the rapids next Spring, if they are requir'd.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedt Huml. Servt.
(signed) G. LAMOTHE

Colonel McKee
Superintendant of Indian Affairs
Upper Canada.

P. S. Capt Doyle, told me he would not sign the Indian returns until the arrival of the Indian Goods from Canada, as till such time, he will not be enabled to pay the Goods, that have been borrowed for the Indian Department.

(signed) G. Lamothe

Indian Affairs M. G VIII

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. G. LAMOTHE INTERPRETER AT MICHILIMACKINAC TO JOSEPH CHEW SEC'Y OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dated 19th Dec. 1794

We were always in hopes of seeing a King's Vessel here last Fall with the Presents for the Indians, being disappointed the Commanding officer, has been under the Necessity of Borrowing Sundry Articles to give the Indians who brought in Corn to Government, also an Equipment to each warrior that returned from the Alies, which will deminish the number of Goods coming up when returned; We also purchased Ten Canoes in the Spring for the Warriors which are to be paid with Indian Goods. We borrowed from Mr. Todd 155 ℔s of Tobacco, in consequence thereof the Commanding officer has desired me to order a sufficient Quantity for the post in the Requisition.

I have sent to Colonel McKee the order for the year one thousand seven hundred & ninety Five, and at the same time told him what I had to say concerning the Indian Department.

Nothing extraordinary at this Post, the Indians seem all disposed to go to the Foot of the Rapids next spring if they are required.

Montreal 27th March 1795.

A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

[C 247 p 368.]

REQUISITION FOR STORES

Requisition for Stores Proposed as presents for Indians resorting to the Post of Michilimakinac for the year 1795.

Ten Pair Arm Bands
Two Gross Awls

Blankets	100	pr.	1	Point
	100	“	1½	“
	100	“	2	“
	100	“	2½	“
	200	“	3	“

Four pieces Scarlet Fine Cloth
Four pieces of Cloth fine and of different Colours
Six pieces Callimancoe
Six do Callico
One hundred & fifty Combs
Ten pieces Embossed Serge
Five Dozn fire Steels
Ten pieces Ferreting
One thousand Gun Flints
One Gross Gun Worms
Six do Gartering
Three doz Chiefs Hatts
Ten Iron Bars
Five steel do
Four nests Copper Kettles
Thirty doz Knives
Ten pieces Linen
Four pieces Molton
One thousand Needles
Fifteen pieces Strouds Red & Blue
One thousand weight Shot & Ball
Five hundred do Gunpowder
Six doz Scissars
One hundred pounds Net Thread
One thousand pounds Tobacco
Forty pounds Vermillion
Twelve Flags
Ten pieces striped Cotton
Twenty Gorgets
Twelve Coats for Chiefs
Five doz Maitres de Rets
Five doz Cod Lines
Thirty doz Fish Hooks
Fifty Guns
Twelve pieces Ribband

One thousand Broaches
Two pieces Muslin

MICHILIMAKINAC 19th Dec 1794.

Approved
WILLIAM DOYLE *Capt 24th Regt*
Commanding

G La Mothe interpreter at Guard Magazin

Indian Affairs M. G. VII

MR. BURKE* TO COL. MCKEE

MY DEAR SIR, I send you enclosed a letter for the potowatamis read it and if you find it proper send it sealed to them let your messenger interpret it—if you think it necessary to say anything else to them let me know immediately you are better acquainted with their manners than I can be I wish your messenger could prevail on them to send me five of their chiefs I should bring them to a conference with the Wendats & Ottawas. I am my dear Sir with great respect

Yours most sincerely
(signed) EDMUND BURKE.

Detroit Jan. 21 1795.

Colonel McKee
Detroit

Indian Affairs M G. VIII

MR. ASKIN TO MR. REYNOLDS

DETROIT January the 25th 1795.

DEAR SIR As I cannot wait on Colonel England myself will you be so obliging as to know from him if he has no Objections to Mr Roberson & me sending about 3000 lbs of cornd. & fresh Pork to Swan Creek to be delivered there in lieu of Beef 4 for 7 as was mentioned before you. Captain Elliott told me three days ago that Colonel McKee was very desirous it should go out & that he should prefer a certain quantity of it to Beef he at the same time asked me at what rate it would be delivered & I told him four lbs of the former in lieu of 7 of the later & to which he did not object

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*Right Rev. Edmund Burke, born in 1742, died in Halifax 1820.—C. M. B.

I am Dear Sir
Your most obed't Humble Serv't
(signed) John Askin

Mr. Thomas Reynolds
Commissarye.

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit 26th January 1795.

Sir, I wrote to you yesterday by Lieut. Adye who I understood was to set out this day for your quarter, enclosing a Copy of the Presentment of the Grand Jury to the Honorable Bench of Justices.

About six o'clock last night four Indians arrived express from Niagara, I cannot learn that they brought a word of News.

Please give the Bearer an order for what articles you choose to give him in payment for taking this Packet.

I remain Sir Your very humble Servant
(signed) Thomas Duggan.

Colonel McKee.

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

FROM LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND UNADDRESSED

Detroit January 30th 1795.

Sir, I was yesterday by Lieut. Henn, favored with your Letter of the 27th Inst. and am concerned to hear that Blue Jacket was able to prevail on so very respectable a number to accompany him to to the American Forts. By reports from all Quarters, I am apprehensive that the Indians have serious intentions of making peace this winter with the United States. It is to be regretted on their account, that some Regular Plan was not adopted by them, by which means, their Terms may be perhaps be better than they will obtain in the very [ir]regular manner they are now proceeding, I enclose herewith the

Information of a Canadian engagé, that accompanied Mr Antoine Laselle and others to Fort Wayne, which will clearly show the Intentions of the Pottywattimies, and expose the under hand conduct of Lasselle, I have communicated this information, with every other Article of Intelligence that reached me to Colonel Simcoe by return of an Express that arrived here since your Departure. By this Express I received a Letter from Captain Brant which I will show you when you return here.

I find that Colonel Simcoe was to remain the Winter in the Eastern District. *Our* Express to him had not arrived at Niagara, when the Indians set out from thence, tho' it had left this thirteen Days before.

I wish you would contrive to let me hear from you on or before the 3d of next month, as it is on that Day, & not on the 5th that the Express is to leave this for Niagara if I don't see Reason to detain it.

I am Sir with very great Regard
Your most obedient
most Humble Servant
(signed) R. J. England

Indian Affairs

M. G. VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO MR. REYNOLDS

No 8

Detroit February 5, 1795

Mr Reynolds will be pleased, in consequence of a Requisition of the Reverend Mr. Burke, to direct to be issued to him, a Barrel of Pork, a Firkin of Butter, and a small Quantity of Rice, say half a Bushel.

(signed) R. J. England
Lieut Col. Command'g.

Mr. Reynolds &c &c

Indian Affairs M G. VIII

Report of Alexander McKenzie employed in the Indian Department as Interpreter and Messenger to the Poutawatamies of St. Josephs and the Neighbouring Villages.

Having left Detroit on the 5th of February last I arrived on the 9th at the House of a Trader, named Pepan, on the Kekalamasoe River, who is furnished with goods by Geo. McDougall* Merch't of Detroit; where I found Pepan and Baptiste Sauserainte† inhabitants of the settlement of Detroit; they informed me they had just arrived from Fort Wayne and that the only News there, was the intention of the American Army to come to Detroit on the Opening of the Navigation in the spring,—I prevailed on those two to come with me to Kekalamasoe in hopes I might discover the whole of Sanscrainte's business in this part of the country,—On the 10th we reached Mr. Burrell's where I met an Indian Chief of the Chipawas called the Bad Bird, he had been at Fort Greenville and returned hither with Pepan and Sanscrainte, His information to me was that Williams and Zeans with a few Wyandot's from Sandusky were with General Wayne when he was there and that Williams in Counsil spoke as follows.

"We have come from Sandusky to see you or Brothers and to give you our hands and to let you know we are the first Nation, and the commanding Nation. And that we can bring all the other Nations here, to make a general peace with you, we have come to remain with you Brothers, and you will point out to us a place to sit upon, until you rise, or want our help. We will send for all the other nations to come and make a final peace, we will assist you against the English, the Governor, and the White Elk, or any Forces that may come against you, or any of the Nations that refuse to join us."

To which the General replied

"Brother I do not want any of your assistance, all I want of you is Peace, and to disperse that black cloud that has so long been hanging over our heads, and to make the roads clear and white that have so long been bloody."

On the 11th in the evening we arrived at Kekalamasoe and went to the house of Mr Burrell, where Sanscrainte after having Drank a little Freely produced the speech he Brought from General Wayne to the Indians throughout all this part of the Country which was an invitation to all the Chiefs and Warriors to meet him at Fort Greenville on the 15th June next, where he hoped to establish a firm and lasting peace. Sanscrainte informed me also that he was employed for the United States at two dollars per day, and that Pepan had promised Colonel Hamtramack at Fort Wayne that he would advance any thing Sanscrainte might want on account of the United States. Sanscrainte likewise informed me that his instructions were to go to all the different Nations and hold Counsils with them and the Bad Bird, but finding an unusual fall of snow, they had determined to go to Maskegan where the Indians have a general rendezvous in the spring, and to take along with them from thence to Fort Wayne all those who may agree to go.

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* For biographies of George McDougall and son, by Mr. Burton, see Vol. XXXVI, pp. 210 and 287.

† [Sanscrainte].—C. M. B.

In obedience to my instructions I proceeded to St. Joseph's and the neighbouring Villages and found that none of the Poutawatamies had gone to any of the Fort's except three or four insignificant People who had no manner of influence and they appear to be attached as *firmly as ever to the British Government.*

Detroit 5th March 1795
signed ALEX'R. MCKENZIE
A true copy
(s'g'd) A. MCKEE

To Alex'r McKee Esq'r
Sup'r Intend. of Indians affairs &c Detroit
[C 248 p 111]

UNADDRESSED AND WITHOUT SIGNATURE

There is a Gun Boat partly Built at Detroit which it is not probable will be finished or wanted for the use it was intended for, if an order is given to have this Boat Finished under the direction of Col. McKee. She will be of great use to him in his going to the posts and places where his duty may call him or his presence is necessary. The order he had for building a Batteaux has not been executed, and the above mentioned Boat will answer every purpose much better.

When he arrived at Kingston on his way down the Commiss. General could not furnish him with a Batteaux after waiting some days he purchased one that arrived from Schonectady for which he paid Thirty three dollars and if allowed of by Govern't will be of use as a small boat on some pressing occasion.

[C 248 p 179]

REQUISITION

MONTREAL 24th March 1794.

A true Copy of the requisition from Michilimakinac to which I have fixed the prices—Amounting to One thousand Two hundred and Sixty three pounds ten Shillings, and five pence half penny Sterling Dollars at 4s 6d each.

(sign'd) JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

Ex'd and Ent'd
(signed) JOSEPH CHEW

Memo. There have been no Gorgets in store for Several Years the Quantity of Cloth mentioned in the requisition is a large proportion for that post if His Lordship is pleased to allow the Ten Coats to be made it will be best to take as much of that Cloth as will make them—

Say 20 Medals in place of Gorgets @ 26s 9d	£26.15.
2 ps. three pieces of Ribbons 12s 6d	1.17.6
	28.12.6
Medals Ribbon & 2 Flags were sent to Capt Doyle p. honour of Mr. Todd	1263.10.5½
Sterling £	1292. 2.11½

Those articles marked x are not in store those not wrote against are sent.

Amounting to One thousand two hundred & ninety two pounds two shillings & Eleven pence half penny Sterling Dollars at 4s 6d each.

Add'd in Lieu of Embossed Serge 20 ps. Flannel £30.4.2.

Indian Affairs M. G. VII

DEPOSITION

I being sent by Captain Elliott in search of a Molato man named Bill the property of Colonel McKee, which was thought to be at Fort Wayne, But on my Arrival at the Glaize was inform'd by the officer there that he was gone, they said he had gained his liberty, by getting into their lines he being stole from their Country.

They abused the Gentlemen in this place very & Told me that Governor Sancom [Simcoe] Colonel England and Captain Elliott caused bills in print to be dropped near their fort, Encouraging their Soldiers to desert.

The called Coll McKee & Capt Elliott dam'd rasculs and said that they gave the Indians Rum to make them Drunk to prevent them from going to Counsil & That Capt Brent they said was a Dam'd rascul and had done every thing in his power against them. But they said in Course of Nine Months that they Expected to be in full possession of Detroit and all the Country between their & it & I begged liberty to withdraw when Major Hunt told me to make the best of my way from Whence I came, while I was geting ready to return the Serjeant of their Guard came & Told me it was the Majors orders that I should leave the place immediately & not to stay about any of the Indian Camps. Which Orders I obeyed.

(signed) David Tait

Sworn before me at Detroit 4th August 1795.

Geo Sharp *J. P. W. D.*

Indian Affairs M. G VII

COL. MC KEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 27th March 1795.

Dear Sir I wrote to you very fully on the 24th Jany. and by the return of the Express, I have received your three letters of the 29th Decm and 29th and 30th January with the several inclosures mentioned in the schedule which accompanied them.

The Honorable appointment to which His Excellency Lord Dorchester has been pleased to promote me is extremely gratifying, and merits not only all my thanks, but I am sure what will be more acceptable to His Lordship all my exertions in the various Branches of duty now to be fulfilled.

Be assured my dear sir I receive your congratulations with pleasure as I know them to be sincere, and I shall hope when I have the satisfaction of seeing you in the spring to receive from you any assistance that your official documents can afford, relating to the forms which have been usual in the Superintendant Generals office for making up the General Returns and accounts &c. &c. &c.

My last letter to you informed you what I thought would be the Consequence of such People as were mentioned therein being permitted to go without molestation or hindrance to the American Posts—and the papers now Enclosed will show I was not deceived in my opinion.

It is impossible to foresee all the Consequences of those nefarious practices or how far they may opperate on the minds of the Executive Government of America, as a favourable moment to attempt possessing themselves of the Kings Posts;

The Canadians are not at present to be relied on, and their busy interference, as well as that of some natural born subjects, with the Indians, presents to my mind nothing but Confusion and trouble.

The new Constitution of the Country, which for the moment, pleases the giddy and unthinking is now Calculated to Embrace the difficulties to which the peculiar situation of this province is subject, and it had surely been better for all parties that Martial Law had been left as a protection to these distant possessions of the Crown.

The Indians of Swan Creek are waiting with the greatest anxiety, in the hope that their affairs will obtain a consideration between His Majesty's Ministers and Mr. Jay, and it is to be most sincerely wished that no disappointment of that sort may induce them, either to put themselves under the protection of America or to emigrate to the westward. I own to you my fears in the present distracted state of Europe, that the distressed situation of the poor Indians who have long fought for us and bled farely for us, will be no bar to a Peaceable accommodation with America and that they will be left to shift for themselves—but those who live a few years longer will probably have cause to deplore the short sighted Policy of such a measure.

I shall see your son in my way down and will give him any assistance in my power, for some time past my health has been very Indifferent and it is with considerable exertions I have been able to write so long a letter.

I am with my best wishes &c. &c.
My Dear Sir
Yours Most Respectfully
& very Sincerely
A. Mc Kee

Joseph Chew Esqr
&: &.

Montreal 11th May 1795
A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

[C 248 p 108]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO LIEUT. SELBY

DETROIT, April 10th 1795.

SIR I have just received your Letter of this Date, as the speediest method of relieving the Distress of the Indians at Swan Creek, now inclose a Letter for Mr. Cornwall on the new Settlement Lake Erie, who promised Mr. Reynolds a Supply of Indian Corn at least 300 Bushels, and recommend it to you, to send to the mouth of the River, directing Moreton to proceed immediately to Cornwall's Plantation and receive the Corn from him and go with it to Swan Creek. Mr. Reynolds reports to me that there is a sufficient number of Bags on Board the Miamis, and at the Mouth of the River, to receive Six Hundred Bushels, and he also reports, that Captain Caldwell promised to furnish all the Widow McKillips Corn for which he received bags from Mr. Reynolds—all which may be explained by the person you send.

Mr. Reynolds has directions to load the Gun Boat on Monday next, I apprehend chiefly with Flour, as there is not a Bushel of Corn to be purchased here, or as I am now informed on the River La Franche [Tranche]. By sending an Express to the Mouth of the River much time may be saved and the Distress in some degree relieved.

As the Assist Commissary reports to me, that the approved Requisition has been considerably exceeded, particularly in the articles of Corn & Flour, it will be necessary to make a fresh Requisition, as soon as Colonel McKee is able to attend to Business especially as his Requisition is to be sent for approbation to His Excellency Lieut. Govr Simcoe, agreeable to my Instructions from head Quarters.

Be so good as to let me know if you imagine Surgeon Durham can be dispensed with, at the time the Gun Boat is ready to sail, which I hope will on Tuesday, or at farthest on Wednesday next. Notwithstanding Surgeon Wright's impatience, and the anxiety of Mrs. Wright's Family & Friends, I would not wish to deprive Mr. McKee of his assistance, if I could with any propriety avoid it.

I am Sir
Your very obedient and
very Humble Servant

[signed]

R. J. ENGLAND.

Lieut Selby
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 3d May 1795

Dear Sir Colonel McKee having been these last Five weeks extremely ill of a Rheumatic or Billious fever, attended with great swellings in his feet, hands, and joints, is yet incapable of writing, and is so much reduced, tho' now convalescent, as to put it out of his power to take his passage across the Lake in the Vessel that carries this;

He therefore desires me to communicate his situation to you for the information of His Excellency Lord Dorchester, and to express his hopes that he will be able to take his passage in the Next Vessel for Fort Erie, and that he will be with you shortly after the receipt of this Letter.—The Colonel wishes much that I should attend him down, and having every inclination to serve and oblige him, I shall hope to obtain leave of the Lt. Governor and Lt. Col Smith for that purpose. I am

Your most obedient and very humble servant

P Selby

Joseph Chew Esq'r &c &c

Montreal 18 May 1795
A true Copy
Joseph Chew *S I. A*

[C 248 p 95]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ELLIOTT ASSISTANT. D. AGENT

dated Detroit 3d June 1795

"The day before yesterday Madam Cournoillé and some others arrived here from post vincenne, they say that all the southern Indians are at War with, and have killed great numbers of the Americans, and that all the Indians in the Ouias' Country have withdrawn from thence and gone to the Spaniards"

(signed) M. Elliott

To Alex'r McKee Esq & & &
Quebec

A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A

[C 248 p. 183.]

MR. BURKE TO COL. MCKEE

My dear Sir, Notwithstanding all the exertions of Waine's Emissaries & his numerous adherents in and about Detroit he has not been able as yet to assemble any Indians except some young fellows who have been dragged by Sans Crainte, Pepin, Williams, McDougal & La Chambre, Francois Navarme [Navarre] is indefatigable in the service, the Ottawas have sent four young fellows no Chief, the Wendats have sent no body, I can't learn that the powtowatomies or Sibawa have sent a Chief, they all wait impatiently the orders of their father. I wrote a second Letter to the poutowatomis of St Joseph it fell into the hands of Sans Crainte Pepin & me joined to my letter a certificate of which I send you a copy you'll see the moderate terms in which these fellows speak of Government, you, and your humble servant. my letter was cautiously drawn up contained no political matter, I have sent the original to Lieut. Governor Simcoe & a copy to you for his Lordships inspection 'twill prove to him the necessity of curbing these fellows before they find means of turning the Tomahawk against us. Macomb is to us an absolute pest he torments the indians more than any other man McDougal has been disappointed in bringing the Yankees to Sandusky, Waine was near being taken in a trap however he artfully evaded it, if the men were sent they did not come near Sandusky. a Delaway came in with the alarm Whoop the Indians were in a state of intoxication yet instead of receiving the Yankees in a friendly manner as was expected they armed to a Man & prepared for battle. I believe Waine will not make a second experiment Francois Navarme* expects to bring a detachment to the river raisin that peasants' impudence deprives me of all patience. Little Johnny Askin has given some bullocks & rum for a large tract of Land. I have no other News at present but am with the greatest sincerity.

Yours
(signed) Edmund Burke,

Detroit June 17th 1795.

*Copy**

* * * * * * * * * * * *

My comrades, You know that I have always spoken to you as a brother & this time I am incapable of lying to you, he who writes to you is neither a Frenchman nor a Priest but a rascal who has been chosen by the English to deceive you & to blind you as McKee has always done. It would be better to kneel to a gallows than an altar to say mass. I expect you with the Courtes Oreilles (Short Ears) come quickly to speak.

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*See page 171 post.—C. M. B.

BAPTISTE SANS CRAINTE
PEPIN

The Hon. Alexander McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

ACCOUNT

From Mr Forsyth

Indian Stores Capt Elliott Detroit	No 1 & 2	2 Casks Nails
Col. McKee Detroit	1, 2, 3, 4,	4 Boxes Glass
	5, 6	2 Kegs ——
	7	1 Long Case

From Joseph Chew

Indian Stores Detroit

M. E. 1 Barrel bearded Wheat for Capt. Elliott

Indian Stores Detroit

A M 1 Keg Jamaica Spirit for Colonel McKee

1 small Box Stationery directed for Colonel McKee

Articles that were required for the Post of Detroit that are not in the Indian Store

300	pr. 3 pt Blankets
1,000	pr. ear Bobs
30	Chiefs Guns
24	Saddles
270	Brass Kettles
240	Tin do
7,402	Gun flints
10	Fishing Lines

Indian Affairs M. G VIII

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE REV. MR BURKE TO ALEX. MCKEE ESQ.

Dated DETROIT 17 June 1795

MY DEAR SIR Notwithstanding all the exertions of Waynes Emissaries & his numerous adherents in and about Detroit, he has not been able as yet to assemble any Indians ixcept some young fellows who have been dragged by Sans Crainte, Pepin, Williams, McDougal & La Chambre; Francois Navarre is indefatigable in the service, the Ottawas have sent four young fellows, no chief, the Wyandots have sent nobody, I cant learn that the Poutawatamies or Chipawas have sent a chief, they all wait the orders of their Father.

I wrote a second letter to the Poutawatamies of St. Joseph's, it fell into the hands of Sans Crainte & Pepin, and they joined to my letter a Certificate of which I send you a copy. You'll see the Moderate terms in which these fellows speak of Government, you and your humble servant. My letter was Cautiously drawn up, Contained no political matter. I have sent the orignal to Lieut. Governor Simcoe & a Copy to you for his Lordship's inspection, twill prove to them the necessity of Curbing these fellows before they find means of turning the Tomahawk against us. Macomb is to us an absolute pest he torments the Indians more than any other man. McDougall has been disappointed in bringing the Yankees to Sandusky. Wayne was near being taken in a trap, however he artfully evaded it. If the men were sent at all they did not come near Sandusky, a Delaware came in with the Alarm Whoop, the Indians were in a state of intoxication, yet instead of receiving the Yankees in a friendly manner as was expected, they armed to a man and prepared for battle. I believe Wayne will not make a second experiment. Francois Navarre expects to bring a Detachment to the River Raisin, that peasant's impudence deprives me of all patience. Little Johnie Askin has given Bullocks and Rum for a large tract of Land. I have no other News at present but am with the greatest sincerity

Yours
(signed) EDMUND BURKE

DETROIT June 17th 1795
To Alex. McKee Esqr
Dep: Sup. Gen: &c &c

A true Copy

A. MCKEE *D. S. G. S. A.*

N. The original Letter* from Mr. Burke to the Poutawatamies mentioned as being enclosed, has not come to hand.

JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

[C 248 p 208]

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*See page 169 ante.—C. M. B

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO LIEUT. GOV. SIMCOE

DETROIT June 18th 1795.

SIR Since my letter to your Excellency of the 13th instant I am informed that the Coucil proposed to be held on the 15th at Greenville, will not be so numerously attended by the Principal Chiefs, as was at that time imagined, several having since declined going until they hear from *their Father,* and appear very anxious for News and Instructions from him.

In Consequence of Lord Dorchester's general directions, I continue to supply them very liberally with Provisions, tho' the Requisition approved by Your Excellency has been Considerably exceeded and the store in Consequence, is so much drained, that an immediate supply of Corn, Flour, and Pease is requisite, I shall by the next opportunity write fully on the subject of Provisions, in the meantime, it may not be improper to mention, that very little Dependance is to be placed on this settlement for a supply of any of those Articles I now mention, and I hear with much Concern that the General Prospect of the Crops here is very indifferent.

From the detached situation of the Regiment, and the number of Captains requisite with the Detachment I am obliged to detain Captain Leyborne a few weeks longer here, I am informed of some Captains being ordered to join the Regiment from England, and will immediately on their arrival from Lower Canada, give Captain Layborne permission to go home, or sooner, if I find he can with propriety be dispensed with.

I have desired Mr. Burke at the River Aux Raisins, to inform Your Excellency of an impudent message sent to the Poutewattemy Indians, by two Canadians who formerly traded with the Indians, and who are now avowedly in the service of the United States as Interpreters, If I can lay my hands on them, and other Marked characters belonging to this settlement, I will send them Down to Your Excellency in the first Kings Vessel that Sails.

Purchases are daily making in all quarters from the Indians, with hopes of their being ratified by Congress, or General Wayne.

I Am &c
(sgd) Rd ENGLAND
E. B. L.

His Excellency
Lt. Governor Simcoe

[C 248 p 198]

CAPT. BRANT TO LIEUT. COL. BUTLER

DETROIT, 28th June 1795

DEAR SIR I arrived here the 16th Inst: and am now going down to the Huron Village where we have our council fire, but am much afraid it will not be as formidable, as I could wish as several of the Indians have gone in to General Waynes Council, by being inticed in by the Indian Traders, especially Frenchmen, and I make no doubt but they are employed by Congress to get as many Indians to go in as possible, it appears to me it will not be a bit better than the former treaties we have had with the States, as they certainly do not act above board by sending in individuals, and their speeches do not come thro' a proper channel, but in three or four days we shall send from our Council to Gen'l Wayne, and hear from himself. The answer we get I shall acquaint you of.

I now send my people to know of the Governor whether he approves of our selling part of our land, as we certainly think the land to be our own.

I hope you will give what assistance you can to our Chiefs as they are going to have an answer from the Governor, Pro, or Con, Another thing that the lands of Sally Ainse were promised to be put in her possession, which never has been done, she is one of ourselves, and has been of service to us in Indian Affairs at this place, and I hope you will give all the Assistance you can, as the lands of Sally Ainse were certainly her own, and part of them settled.

I wish you would send by the Vessel, the small memo. that is here sent, as I have been borrowing here for my people. I hope you will write me per return of my people, & let me know how the affairs of our Land come on, & depend as soon as I have any thing worth writing, you shall hear from me. I am

Your friend & humble servant
JOS. BRANT

Lt Col: Butler
[C 248 p 216]

REQUISITION

Requisition for an Additional Quantity of Provisions and Rum for Indians Assembled at Swan Creek in the Neighbourhood of Detroit, and others resorting to that post the present year 1795.

Provisions—Rations. Thirty five thousand
Rum. Gallons One Thousand

Amounting to Thirty five thousand Rations of provisions, and one Thousand Gallons of Rum

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JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A

Exam'd & Entered
Joseph Chew S. I. A

[C 248 p 213.]

REPORT

Report of a Board of Survey held at Michilimac'a July 24th 1795, by order of Capt. Doyle Commanding, to examine into the state of the Indian Stores at the said Post.

LT. STRONGE *24: Reg't Presd't*
LT. FOSTER *Member* { ENSIGN BROMHEAD

Stores	*Remarks*
Blankets	Twenty nine Pair of three Points
	One hundred & ninety Pair of two & half points. Nine pair damaged
	Seventy four & a half Pair of two points Eight pair damaged
	Ninety one & a half pair of one & half points
	Seventy three pair of one point
Strauds	Eleven Pieces
Molton	Four Pieces & thirteen Yard and a half
Flannell	Twelve Pieces (six yards upon an average damag'd in each piece)
Scarlet Cloth	Two Pieces and Eight Yards (seventy yds damaged)
Green Cloth	One Piece and Sixteen Yards (four yards damaged)
Blue Cloth	Two pieces and four yards

Stores		*Remarks*
Russia Sheeting		Five pieces & twenty six yards
Strip'd Cotton		Two Pieces & Eighteen yds
Linen		Thirteen Pieces & nine yds & a half
Salimancoe		Seven Pieces
Callicoe		Thirteen Pieces
Hats		Thirteen Chiefs & Sixteen Common
Flags		Eight
Bunting		Thirteen Yards
Combs		Eight Dozen
Sail sheeting		One Piece & 10 Yards
Looking Glasses		Five Dozen & nine
Kettles	Copper	One Nest and ten
	Brass	Two nests & five Kettles
Gartering		Eight Pieces
Silk Ferreting,		Nineteen pieces
Shoes		Thirty Eight pair
Makerel lines		Four Dozen and four
Cod lines		Four
Fire steels		Three Dozen
Cod hooks		Five Dozen
Gun worms		One hundred and fifty
Scissors		Five Dozen
Flints		One thousand six hundred & fifty
Feathers		Twenty eight
Thread		Forty seven pounds
Arm bands		Ten pair and a half
Medals		Eight large & five small
Needles		One thousand
Knives		Two dozen & nine
Iron		Nineteen bars
Steel		Ten bars
Tobacco		One hundred and thirty & a half Canots, and seventy five pounds of cut
Files		Five dozen and four
Shot		Three hundred weight
Muslin		One Piece
Gun Powder		Two hundred weight
Guns		Two

Beaver skins	One
Otter skins	Three

We do certify having examined the above mentioned stores, & found them as above described

John Carden Stronge
Lieut 24: Reg't & President
And'w Foster *Lt. 24 Reg't*
John Bromhead *Ens: 24 Reg't*

[C 248 p 214]

CAPT. DOYLE TO CAPT. GREEN

Michilimackinac 30th August 1795

Sir In obedience to His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs orders, as communicated to me, by your letter bearing date the 18th of May, I directed proper officers to see those orders Complied with, whose reports I have the honor to inclose. I have directed the Butter to be sent to Detroit, reserving twenty pounds for the Ordnance Department.

In Consequence of a General Order of the 4th of May, as transmitted to me by Lieut. Col: Beckwith, Adjutant General, I indorse the Report of a Board of Survey in duplicate, respecting the state of Indian Stores, and Presents, at this Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedt humble Servant
William Doyle
Captain 24th Regt Commanding

Capt. James Green
&c
Quebec

[C 248 p 280.]

FROM COL. MCKEE UNADDRESSED

Detroit September 4th 1795.

Dear Sir I arrived here the 26th of last Month and have since obtained a Copy of the Treaty lately held between General Wayne & some of the Tribes of the Indian Nations in the Neighborhood. It is herewith inclosed for the Information of His Excellency Lord Dorchester who doubtless will see the iniquity of it from the beginning to the end.

The Shawenese & Ottawas who resided on the Miamis River seem now resolved on abandoning that Part of the Country, and are sensible of their Fathers benevolence in suggesting a retreat for them at Channal eCarte:* I shall therefore go thither in a few days in order to make an agreement with the Chippawas for the purchase of a Tract at that place, agreeably to Lord Dorchester's orders and I shall hope to forward a Requisition for the Amount of the intended purchase in Sufficient time to go home by the Fall ships.

It does not appear that many (if any) of the Indians who were at the Treaty knew the extent of the Cessions they have made, and Probably when they are better informed they will see how Completely they have been Duped. Yesterday I had a return of My Fever, but am pretty well to day, and hope it was only the effect of a very Cold day and a strong Northerly wind.

I am with my best respects &c. &c.

A. McKee

D. S. I. G. I. A.

Several people who have Come from General Wayne's Camp have assured the Indians, he intended to take possession of some Ports within the Indian Territory this fall, and particularly Turkey Point which is a little below Swan Creek on the opposite side of the River.

Montreal 26, Sept 1795

A true Copy

Joseph Chew

S. I. A.

[C 248 p 289]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM P. SELBY ESQR ASST: SEC'Y OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO JOSEPH CHEW, S. I. A.

Dated DETROIT 5th September 1795.

"Mr. Duggan is waiting for a vessel to go to Michilimackinac,—Mr. Ironside is expected here the day after tomorrow from Swan Creek where he has been employed in superintending & Regulating the Issuing of Provisions to the Indians who were driven from their Corn fields and villages, Mr. McKenzie who is one of the temporary Establishment has gone to Relieve him.

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*See appendix

"Four saylors belonging to the Dumore (a King's Vessel) run away with a boat of Mr. Reynolds the night after our arrival here and stole from the wharf a case belonging to the Indian store containing Looking Glasses and Buttons. Pray what are the most regular steps to be taken by the storekeeper in such Cases, I have recommended to the storekeeper to get the affidavit of the officer Commanding the Vessel in order to be sent to the storekeeper General for his further directions. it was lucky they did take a more valuable package."

[C 248 p 287]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ALEX. MCKEE ESQR. DEPT S. I. G. & D. I. G. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO JOSEPH CHEW, S. I. A.

Dated at Detroit 14th Sept'r 1795

"Since my letter to you of the 4th Inst. I have received from Michilimackinac the inclosed pay lists from 25th March to 24th June and also the abstract of Disbursements from 25th Dec to 24th June last both which I have Countersigned."

"Egouchsnay has returned from General Wayne's Treaty & has sent me a Copy of it, together with a large Medal which they gave him. Mr. Burke read the Treaty over to him & several other Chiefs, and they declared they never before heard several of the Articles. I expect to see Egouchsnay in a day or two and I have every reason to imagine that his attachment & that of all the Ottawas as well as most of the other Nations to the British Government and Interest, is from the duplicity of the American Commissioner more firmly rooted than ever.

Mr. Duggan is waiting impatiently to go to Michilimackinac but no vessels have gone thither since my arrival and I do not see a probability of it soon happening. I imagine the Commandant will send a vessel with the stores for Detachment there as soon as they arrive from Lower Canada.

Montreal 12: Oct. 1795

A True Copy

Joseph Chew

S. I. A.

[C 248 p. 329]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO MAJOR LITTLEHALES

DETROIT October 21st 1795

SIR I herewith enclose, the Information of Charles Tellier, a Canadian, who came in here yesterday. Tho' it does not contain more than I had reason to expect, and which I before mentioned in my Letters to His Excellency Col Simcoe, Yet it may be proper to communicate it to him immediately.

As Lord Dorchester has hitherto declined paying the Hire of an Express sent last winter to Colonel Simcoe, chiefly with dispatches from the Indian Department, I request to know, should it be necessary to send any Express this winter, if I am to charge the expense to His Excellency

I am Sir &c
[signed] R. ENGLAND
Col: Comm'g
E. B. L

Major Brigade Littlehales
&. &:

[B 673 p 52]

CAPT. ELLIOTT TO MR. CHEW

DETROIT 28th October 1795

DEAR SIR Four People belonging to the new Settlement on Lake Erie were murdered some time in May last, and it was supposed, to have been Committed by a straggling party of Chippawas who generally hunt along the Lake, and one of them was found with part of the Clothing which one of the murdered persons wore, he was accordingly taken up & was tried for the murder last week, but no proof could be brought against him & he was acquitted.

Immediately prior to his trial Col. McKee being absent, I conceived it my duty to afford the prisoner the assistance of council and have enclosed the amount of the expense for your advice as to the recovery thereof, which I persuade myself you will readily afford as you have uniformly done in all cases of difficulty in the Department. The Indian who it is said committed the murder is gone to the south side of the Lake & is the Son of one of eight Indians who was some years ago murdered by one Ramsay a white man, now living among the Mississagas, & he has been heard to say lately that his revenge is not yet satisfied. What makes this account probable is, that Ramsay was at the foot of the Rapids two years ago and would have been put to death at that time by this same man, had not Colonel McKee sent Ramsay to Detroit in one of the Kings Boats that happened fortunately to be there at the time.

You are so well acquainted with the proper manner of introducing claims of this sort, that I am sure you will at least put me in the way of having it presented for the decision of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.—

Being with the highest regard Dear Sir
Your most obedient and obliged H'ble Servant
M. Elliott

Joseph Chew Esq'r

Copy of Bill of Costs

Province of Upper Canada }
Western District } Court of Oyer & Terminer and Gen'l Gaol D. V.

The Kings }
A Chippaway Indian } for Murder
Called Mishinaway }

For my Fee and atten'ce as Council on the defence of the above named Indian } £5-16.8 (H'x) Currency

Received the Above from Capt. Math: Elliott
W. Roe

Detroit 23 Oct. 1795
W. Roe C at Law
[C 249 p 96-98]

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 28th Oct. 1795

Dear Sir I write by Colonel McKee's desire to acquaint you, that since his letter of the 24th he has been informed by Colonel England that he has received directions from Head Quarters to furnish Extra Provisions for one thousand Indians at Swan Creek, so that it does not now appear to him necessary to Send the requisition which he stated in that letter to be enclosed and he desires me to add that from the injunctions and orders which he has given for an observance of the strictest economy, he hopes the quantity may be sufficient—and according to Circumstances in the spring, a Regular Requisition will be forwarded for what may then appear Necessary until their own Cornfields, are capable of subsisting them.

With Great Regard
I am Dear Sir
Yours most faithfully
P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esq
Sect Indian Affairs
Montreal

A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

[C 248 p 393]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. COFFIN

Detroit 28th October 1795

Sir I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 30th July and 13 August the former enclosing a Copy of the Treaty with the United States.

I beg of you to assure Lord Dorchester that every exertion shall be made to make such impressions on the Indians as His Lordship has desired and I shall not only show a most particular attention & kindness to them myself but direct the same to be observed by all the other persons in the Department.

I am with great regard Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant
A. McKee

Thomas Aston Coffin Esq'r
[C 248 p 356]

ACCOUNT

The Sterling Cost of Articles mentioned in the Requisitions for the Posts of Detroit and Michili'nac which was not Carried out, is as follows,

For Detroit Oil jarrs Wickered, six @ 5s	£1	10	0
paint Kegs, six 56 lb each @ 42s	12	12	0
Kegs six @ 2s 6d	......	15	0
Oil to fill the jarrs Twenty four Galls @ 4s 6d	5	8	0
Moons, one hundred @ 4s 6d	22	10	0
	£42	15	0

Amounting to Forty two pounds fifteen shillings sterling dollars at 4s 6d

JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

For Michilimackinac			
Chiefs Coats Twelve at 39s 6d	£23	14	0
Flags Twelve at 15s 7d	9	7	0
	£33	1	0

Amounting to Thirty three pounds one shilling sterling dollars at 4s 6d

JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A

[C 248 p 58]

MEMORIAL

To Colonel Richard England Esqr. 24th Regiment, Commanding &c &c.

The Memorial of Jacques Peltier of Detroit humbly stateth that, during the absence of all the officers & Interpreters in the Indian Department Your Memorialist was employed by You the 9th of June 1794 (with promise of your endeavours and interest to procure him some recompense for his trouble) to interpret for and issue provisions for the numerous bands of Indians then resorting to this place on their way to join their Brother Nations to oppose the progress of the Army of the United States into their Country.

That your Memorialist at the same time had Contracted to furnish a Certain Number of Pickets &c for the Government, but that in Consequence of your application to him he hired a man, at the rate of six shillings per day & provisions to Carry on his work from the above date until the time his pay commences as Interpreter in the Indian Department.

Your Memorialist therefore hopes that if you can not pay him Yourself for the above mentioned expenses incurred you will use your interest with His Excellency Lord Dorchester for that purpose and as in duty bound Your Memorialist shall ever pray.

JACQUES PELTIER.

DETROIT 4th November 1795

[C 248 p 361]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO CAPT. GREEN

DETROIT November 5th 1795.

SIR I herewith inclose Memorial of Jacques Peltier a Canadian residing here, The Circumstances set forth in the Memorial are perfectly Correct, and I found it absolutely necessary to employ some person at the Period mentioned, as all the officers, and interpreters belonging to the Indian Department were at that time on the Miamis River, and there were at that time Numerous Bands of Indians daily and hourly resorting to this Post on their way to and from the Miamis Country. And I beg to represent, that without the assistance of the Memorialist it would be totally impossible for me to attend to their wants, and wishes, as he was the only person at that Critical Moment, that I could find that Could spake Indian Language, particularly the Language of the Distant Indians, and he was indifatigable Night and day in his attention.

On the arrival of His Excellency the Lieut Governor here I mentioned to him my having been obliged to Employ the Memorialist, and requested he would recommend him to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for some recompense from the time I had occasion for his services, and I understood that the Lieut. Governor intended it, but on the return of Colonel McKee from Lower Canada he informed the Memorialist that he was not to receive pay but from the 15th of October 1794.

As I ever found the Memorialist at all times ready to assist Government when Called on, I humbly beg to recommend him to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for such recompense for his services during the Time I found it absolutely necessary to Employ him as his Excellency may think proper. And I request His Excellency may be assured, that I would not have incurred any Expense on this occasion, if it was not indispensably requisite

I am with Regard
Your very obedient and Most
humble Servant
Rd. ENGLAND
Col. Commanding

Captain Green
Military Secretary
[C 248 p 362]

FROM CAPT. LAMOTHE UNADDRESSED

MICHILIMAK'A 5th Nov'r 1795

MY DEAR SIR With real pleasure I heard of your return to Detroit and that Happing augmented in hearing of your appointment in the Department; On which allow me to congratulate you—Happy would I be to receive a similar Compliment, but unfortunately I seem to be born under a more ungrateful planet.

No doubt the Superintendant has thought me unfit to fill the place he has given to another, or I must have committed some fault to myself unknown. I however cannot help thinking it hard to have a person appointed over me with twelve shillings pr. day as *Storekeeper only* While government has only allowed me for these three years past Eight, notwithstanding I have done the duty of Storekeeper Interpreter & Clerk for the Department at this post—and must say I did not expect to be so much neglected—I can in no manner account for my not having had the pleasure of a few lines from you, except that you did not wish to be the Messenger of bad news.—I however might have expected to hear my fate from you—I pray let me entreat a few lines as you will know that it is always some Consolation to the unhappy to hear from their friends—

With real esteem I beg leave to subscribe myself
your obed't serv't
(signed) G. LAMOTHE.

[Unaddressed]
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

FROM CAPT. LAMOTHE UNADDRESSED

MICHILIMAKINAC 5th Nov'r 1795

SIR, With heartfelt Satisfaction I learnt the several appointments that your long services has been rewarded with and allow me at this time to Congratulate you on them—and also to assure you that no person can have felt more pleasure on the occasion than myself—

I was agreeably surprised at the arrival of Mr Dugan but equally mortified on hearing the cause of his visit & more so at not receiving a line from you.—I have every reason to flatter myself that the change that has taken place is, in no manner owing to any misconduct on my part—at same time can't help saying that I had reason to hope both from my services and the friendly assurances I have had from you that my situation would have been mended in Case of any Change taking Place: it was in consequence of those assurances that I abandoned what I had at Detroit, & sacrificed the happiness of being with my family, to obey your orders.—

I have now left to murmur on my present Situation with silence—and have only to beg you will Honor me with a few Lines informing me What fault I have committed to forfeit your protection—

I have the honor to be with respect
Your obed't & Hu'ble Serv't
(signed) G. LAMOTHE

[Unaddressed.]
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. SELBY

MICHILIMAKINAC 5th November 1795.

DEAR SIR, I beg you will acquaint the Deputy Superintendant General that, conformable to his instructions, I entered on the duties of my office the 31st ultimo and that a Survey was held on the Indian Stores the Report of which I cannot send by this Opportunity as there were several articles to be measured & weighed which could not be done in one day not having weights in store nor a place to write in before this day in a Room that is not quite plastered, and believe me I feel the bad effects of it. By the Winter Express I shall send the Report with all the other papers of the Department. In the mean time

I remain Dear Sir
Yours most sincerely
[signed] THOMAS DUGGAN

P. S. I enclose the Pay bills for September quarter—please tell Lieut McKee I have sent him per the Dunmore a Trout. I could not meet with any more or I should have sent you all some. Give my best Compliments to the Colonel & all the other Gentlemen who I hope are in good Health. will you have the goodness to inform the Colonel that No Rum is allowed us here. This moment I am giving four Indians some out of my own small provision that I had brought from Detroit. I had almost forgot to tell you that there was no Sugar in the Indian Store nor in Mr. La Mothe's quarterly return. This Article Mr. Doyle had in his own charge and sent it to Mr. Reynolds per the Dunmore.

P. Selby Esquire

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII.

SIMON GIRTY TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT 10th Novem. 1795

SIR, I take the Liberty of addressing you hoping to meet with your condisansion, *that is to say,* that it has been a Number of years since you & I have had any Settlement together, and as Messrs Luth & Shepherd, seems to be doubtful of their payments are not willing advance me the Necessaries for my Family nor any other thing I might want from them, I am at present in in Town, and hopes to have the pleasure of seeing before my Departure, at which time should I Remain Indebted to you shall take the first opportunity of Disposing of a part of my Property to satisfy you and all others to whom I may be Indebted as I intend taking a New Course of Life for the preservation of myself and Family

I remain Sir, your very Humble Servant
(signed) his
SIMON S GIRTY
mark

Colonel McKee
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

DETROIT November 30th 1795

SIR, Finding that I am not able to spare any Flour from the King's Stores here for the use of the Indians at Swan Creek, I am to request that you will inform me what Quantity of Indian Corn will in your Opinion, be requisite for them during the Winter, that immediate steps may be taken to provide it, & to forward it to them. Should a larger Quantity be required, than the small Gun Boat can contain, it will be necessary to detain the Miamis schooner here, to take in a Cargo, and proceed with it immediately.

In Mr Mackenzie's last report, dated the 9th Inst, he mentions that there were then 812 Bushels of Indian Corn in Store and twelve Barrels of Flour and Mr Reynolds reports, that Captain Elliott informed him there was a sufficient supply of Pork Pease Rice and Butter at Swan Creek for the Winter.

I am Sir with very great regard
Your most obed't & very humble Servant
(signed) R. J. England.

Colonel McKee &c &c.
Indian Affairs M G VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit December 16th 1795

Sir If you conceive that the Black Smith belonging to the Indian Department, can not be sufficiently accommodated in the Forge belonging to the Ship's yard I will on your Requisition, direct Lieut Cooper to repair immediately the Old Forge, tho I am unwilling at this time, to authorize any Expence here that can be avoided.

I am Sir with very great regard
Your very obedt. & most Humble Servant
(signed) R. J. England

To Colonel McKee &c &c.
The Express on account of ill health does not set out till Saturday next.
R. J. E.

Indian Affairs M. G VIII

Det'r 10 Dec. 95

S'r As you express an unwillingness at this time to authorize any expence that can be avoided and being myself fully persuaded of the propriety thereof, I have directed a few boards to be got, so as to render the place of some use during the Winter, but it does not appear proper to remove the Tools &c of the Department to any place where the Smith has not the entire Charge he being answerable for them.

I am &c yrs Huble

Col. England

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Detroit December 16th 1795.

Sir, If an Expence is to be incurred for the Repair of the Forge, Government should undoubtedly pay it, and not an Individual, therefore If you will have the goodness to mention what Boards and other Materials are in your opinion necessary for such Repairs as you think the Forge will require for this Winter, they shall be ordered for you, or if you prefer it, Lieut Cooper will repair it, on a more reduced Estimate than was mentioned yesterday—The Latter I think the most preferable mode—

I am with very great Regard
Your most obed't Serv't
(signed) R. J. England

Colonel McKee &c &c.
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO COL. MCKEE

Friday Night.

Dear Sir, I am concerned that an Engagement at home prevented me from the pleasure of calling on you as I intended—I enclose you the Governors Letter to me, which after you have read, be pleased to put under cover to me *sealed*, as I wish the contents should be secret to every one but you, and Mr. Selby. You will see by it the very great uncertainty there is of seeing him here during the Winter.

On your Return I hope you will be able to make yourself Master of the Price & Quantity of Provisions agreable to the Wishes the Governor mentioned—particularly on the River Raisin, Tho' I think the Enquiry should be General.

As I should by no means wish to delay your Proposed Expedition in the Morning, send you the Letter this Evening, but if you should have anything to communicate, shall be ready to see you in the Morning at any hour you fix. If I should not have the pleasure of seeing you, be so good as to mention the time I may expect your return, and where any Express (that may be necessary to send you) will find you.

I am Dear Sir
Your very obedt &
very Humble Servt
(signed) R. J. ENGLAND

Many thanks to Mr. Sebly for the Copies I received.

R. J. E.

Col. McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

DETROIT, 16th Dec 1795

DEAR SIR An Express having just arrived from Niagara affords me an opportunity by its immediate return, to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters of the 16th & 28th Sept. & 17th & 18th Oct with Copies of letters from Mr. Coffin and Major Littlehales respecting Chenil ECarte and another from the Former signifying Lord Dorchester's disapprobation of the Store Keeper leaving the store at Niagara to be present at the distribution of Presents at the Grand River Buffaloe Creek &c

I received the Rihm and a half of paper when it was much wanted, also Blank book for the office two more of the same kind are required And I must beg the favour of you to make application for them as soon as possible, it being my determination to have all the transactions of the Department arranged and stated with the utmost regularity.

The Michilimakinac requisition for 1796 is herewith enclosed and also the pay Bills from the 25th June to 24th Sept last, they would have been sent earlier if they had arrived before the close of Navigation.

I was much surprised to find the Store keeper at Niagara had been ordered to the Grand River and Buffaloe Creek to be at the distribution of Presents, you will remember I wrote you on this subject from Kingston on my way up and stated that his attendance on Councils must be Confined to Such as may be held in the vicinity of the Post, as it would not be right to subject him to account for any accident which might happen to the Stores in his absence on such business.

By this opportunity I have wrote to Colonel Butler, directing that the storekeeper is on no account to quit the post for such purposes and that he is to State and prepare the account of the disbursements of the Department as well as of the Stores.

The Extract of Major Littlehale's letter to the Military Secretary of the 2nd of August respecting the intended Purchase of Chenail ECarte must originate in Mistake or Misapprehension.

The Lands Purchased by the Crown in 1790 Comprise only a part of Chenail ECarte and the lands within that purchase are incapable of affording a Place for Indians to live on, they are indeed very proper for planting in the Summer, after the floods have subsided, and in the Spring and fall for hunting and fishing with Canoes, but are altogether uninhabitable as well from the lowness and swampiness of the Ground as from the total want of Fuel, there being no woods and scarcely a tree to be seen on the Chenail ECarte Lands within the purchase of 1790.

Unless therefore His Lordship should be pleased to approve the Conditional agreement for a new purchase and adjoining thereto, which I sent to you the 24th Oct. there Can be no hope of the projected settlement taking place and I shall Consequently be much embarrassed from having stated to the Indians, the King's intended benevolence to them.

The express man is impatient to get away again. I must therefore Answer the other parts of your letters by the Winter Express; I have got pretty well again Except Rheumatizm in my hands.

With regard &c &c &c
A. McKee

Joseph Chew Esq'r
Montreal
[C 249 p 12]

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Michilimakinac 9th January 1796.

Sir I beg to inform you by this opportunity that the 31st October last I entered on the duties of my Office as Storekeeper & Clerk to the Indian Department at this Post & had a Survey held on the Stores in presence of Lieut Foster & Ensigns Bromhead & Chamberlin of the 24th Regiment.

The 7th November Mr. La Framboise arrived from Sault St. Mary with an account of Manitoosankee and his band who reside in the Vicinity of that place, threatening to cut off all the Traders there, particularly the English, a few Blows were give on both sides & the day after this affair happened all the Indians went off, since when, nothing remarkable respecting the Indians came to my ears. A few Bands came here since my arrival and on New Years day I counted Seventy four at Major Doyle's besides Ten in the Kitchen as the Major told me.

The 24th December Mr. La Mothe the Interpreter told me he would not report to me anything concerning the Indians, but to Major Doyle, it would be highly necessary for the Interpreter to have written Instructions for his Guide.

Vasseur the Blacksmith has put it out of my power to speak in his favor as he is both lazy to an excess works for others when he should be at work for the Indians. I informed him I would write to the Superintendant General against him. Mr. Fleming who commands the Dunmore informed me on my passage here that one Chauvin of Detroit was a good Blacksmith and wished above all things to be appointed to the Department at this Post, it would not be amiss for the Blacksmith also to have written instructions.

The 4th Ulto. Major Doyle represented to me the bad conduct of Vasseur & wishes to put a man that stays with Mr. Young in his place if it should meet with your approbation, he desires his Compliments to you and wished I would inform you of this.

I herewith transmit the Returns and Pay Lists for December Quarter which I hope you will receive safe.

I remain
Sir
Your most obedient
[signed] Humble Servant
THOMAS DUGGAN

P S. In the, 10th Article of my Instructions "All presents received are to be brought into my Quarterly Returns." In this case I think the Sugar & Corn ought to be put into the Indian Store, I hope to hear from you on this head by the Return of the Express, and that you will be pleased to let me know if I am the proper person to give orders for provisions & Rum to the Indians, or not, I have not given one yet—If it is the storekeeper's duty, he should have these Articles in the Indian Store. I give the Indians going Express 3 Blankets of 3 Pts. 6 yards Striped Cotton, ¼ lb Thread, 8 yards Gartering, 2 yards Molton & one Blanket 2 Pts. to make them Mittains.

Colonel McKee

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII.

* * * * * * * * * *

Since writing my Letter of the 9th January, I delivered the Indians who go express, for themselves & Wives, 3 Blankets 2½ Pts, 3 Strouds, 3 Guns, 84 Broaches, 6 prs Leggings, I Carrot Tobacco, ½ lb Vermillion, 2 lbs Ball & Shot, 6 lbs. Powder, 12 Flints, 3 Fire Steels, 3 Gun Worms and 3 Awls.

T. D.

Indian Affairs M. G VIII

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. SELBY

Michilimakinac 10th Jan. 1796.

Dear Sir I beg you will represent to Colonel McKee the great inconveniences the Storekeeper at this Post is subject to in not having Quarters allowed him by Government, in the Winter he can get a house but to make it comfortable to live in when cold he must be at some expences, in the Summer he is liable to seek some other place on account of the Proprietor wanting it for himself and Engagés to live in & store his Goods, I am very certain Ten Pounds will not defray the Expences that I must be necessarily at to pass this Winter and which I cannot expect to be reimbursed by the Proprietor. I think the Indian Department as respectable a one and as serviceable to the Crown as any Department in Upper or Lower Canada, perhaps more so, why then should we not have the same indulgences? again I am paid for my wood in the paper money of this place at the rate of 8s York and I am obliged to pay 12s per Cord, here are thirteen half dollars off my pay for the Wood allowed me, but this is not all, I must buy at least Seventeen Cords more than Government allows me at 12s the Cord which with the thirteen half dollars amount to twelve pounds, sixteen shillings, besides the expences I am at in getting a house in order to pass the Winter. I make not the least doubt that by a proper representation made to the Depy. Superintendant General this matter would be rectified, I therefore take the liberty to write to you hoping you will interest yourself in favor of the storekeeper of this Post, believe me he is under greater inconveniences than any other, do not imagine that I say this merely on my own acct. but on account of whoever is to be stationery here, for I should be exceedingly happy should I be stationed at Detroit, Niagara or Kingston in preference to this Post.

As we are here almost out of the World I must request you will be kind enough to let me hear from you by the return of the Express & tell me all the News, particularly what relates to the Upper Posts.

I have one more favour to ask of you, that is, to know if the Storekeeper is allowed a Ration of Rum at this Post, every White fish I get I must pay Ten Sols for it. If I was allowed Rum I could get fish for my allowance, sufficient for my own use. please speak to the Superintendant General & let me know if I am to receive any, as belonging to the Indian Department.

I remain Dear Sir Yours very sincerely

[signed] Thomas Duggan

For God's Sake send me some of the latest papers.

P. Selby Esq'r

Indian Affairs M G VIII

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Michilimakinac 10th January 1796.

Sir, I send you two Martin Skins to make a Cap, I am afraid they are too small but there is not another to be had of any kind here at present.

I hope you have had no return of your sickness since I came away and that you now enjoy perfect health, with wishing you many happy returns of the Season I remain with great Respect Sir

Your most obedient & very humble Servant

(signed) Thomas Duggan

Colo McKee.

Indian Affairs M. G VIII

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO MR. SELBY

Michilimakinac 11th January 1796.

Dear Sir, I have been lying in wait for my own imagination this week, and more watching what thoughts came up in the whirl of the fancy that were worth communicating to you in a letter, But I am at length convinced that my rambling head can produce nothing of that sort, so I must even be contented to wish you a good happy new Year:—for my part, my mind is strangely divided, but I never return so much into myself as when I think of your friendship is one of the best comforts for my own present situation, it is, that i have a heart full of Esteem for you so truly, that i should Lose the greatest pleasure of my Life if i Lost your good opinion yet i own it would grieve me not to be thought well by few others, I will not doubt my own strength yet I have no further Security, to maintain my integrity, but I cannot part with that, without forfeiting your Esteem with it—I wish that heaven would open the eyes of men & make them sensible which of these is right.

I wisch you health and happiness of all sorts & am expect to have the pleasure to hear from you by the return the express.

I am with the greatest sincerity
Your most obedt & humble Ser.
(signed) G. LaMothe

P. Selby.
Indian Affairs M G VIII

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO COL. MCKEE

Michilimakinac 11th Jany. 1796.

Sir, With pleasure I embrace the present opportunity by the Express, to wish you the Compliments of the Season, attended with everything that can be agreeable to you.

With these Sensations permit to Subscribe myself.

Sir Your Very H'ble Serv't
(signed) Guilhaume [Guillaume] LaMothe

Colonel McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

MICHILIMAKINAC 11th January 1796.

SIR, Mr. Lee Surgeon's Mate of the 24th here, presented me an account against the Indian Department for Medicines and attendance administered to Sundry Indians since the 25th June last signed by the Interpreter and certified by the Commanding Officer, and applied to me to sign the abstracts and Draught. I told him if he would give them to me to send to the Superintendant General for his approbation I would sign them, but on no other Conditions, to which he immediately consented.

I hope you will not find fault with my conduct in signing the above mentioned abstracts and Draught and I remain with great Regard

Sir,
Your most humble Servt
(signed) THOMAS DUGGAN

Colo. McKee.
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COL MCKEE D. S. G. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO JOSEPH CHEW S. I. A

dated DETROIT 29th Jan'y 1796

"The Indians in this Part of the Country are very quiet, tho' they do not seem satisfied with the Treaty held last summer with Mr Wayne, A great proportion of the Chiefs who attended that meeting, have died very suddenly and were probably poisoned by some of their own People who disapproved of the Treaty, tho' it is generally said they were poisoned at Fort Greenville where the treaty were held.

"Your son has no doubt informed you of the unfortunate situation of Captain Brant, who was in his own defence, as reported to me obliged to put his son to death. I am extremely concerned for the accident, & hope the matter will be carried no further."

"If other occupations of greater moment should not prevent me, it is my design to visit Mackinac the ensuing summer, where I fear an Agent is necessary, tho' the expence of one should be avoided if possible."

"But inferior officers of the Department are generally under too much influence, and are too apt to shelter themselves under the Authority of the Officer Commanding, notwithstanding their respective duty's are perfectly distinct and separate.

Montreal 12 March 1796
A true Copy
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

[C 249 p 28.]

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW.

Detroit 30th January 1796

Dear Sir By the return of an Express from Lower Canada on the 16 of last month, I informed you of all transactions to that period and nothing extraordinary has occurred since but what the D. S. G'l. has taken notice of in his letter to you of yesterdays date.

Unacquainted as we are with the determination of Government in regard to the Posts, you will conceive our embarrassment when preparations are going forward by order of the Commander in Chief as if they were shortly to be delivered up,—if that should happen in the Course of the Summer, we ought now to be putting ourselves under Cover, as it is the only fit season for preparing and collecting the materials for building. The Indian Department of all others, seems most offensive to the illiberal Sentiments of the officers and agents of the U. S, it is not consistant therefore with reason or sense to suppose they can quietly remain in Detroit after the possession is altered; I hope however the winter Express will tell us what we are to do & where we are to go.

Wayne certainly expects the Posts to be delivered up and Mr. Lassell has provided a large range of Hay stacks supposed to be for the Cavalry—This good subject deserves to be exalted. We had no appearance of Winter until about the 20th Instant, nor have we yet had more than three inches of snow upon the ground, the frost however has been very intense for these last three nights and loaded slays are crossing the River in all directions.

The Indians are extremely impatient to have their families placed at Chenail ECarte as early in the spring as possible that they may begin their planting, and indeed it appears the best and speediest method of diminishing the great expense of feeding them and of preserving their attachment unimpaired to the Kings Government; from that settlement a constant intercourse and communication will be kept up with all the Western and Southern Nations to the Mississippi and also with all the Eastern Tribes as far as Lorrette, this accomplished, the British possessions in this country and the British Interest will be perfectly secure.

We are informed Lieut: Governor Simcoe is very ill at Toronto or York and that is probably the reason of his not having wrote to Colo McKee for some time.

There are no Certain Accounts of Gen'l Wayne's force, but by the reports of Indians it is very considerably diminished—Their means of conciliation must also be very small for all the Indians who have visited them return disappointed and dissatisfied with their treatment

With every sentiment of Regard I am Dear Sir
Your most obed't and faithful humble serv't
(sgd) P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esq S. I. A, &. &
Montreal

Montreal 21 March 1796
A true Copy
Joseph Chew *S. I. A*

[C 249 p 30]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 1st Feby 1796

Dear Sir If I understand Mons De Estimainvilles letter which you sent me, he says he is capable of interpretating on Public business and that the Indians of St. Francois & Benancour have applied to his Excellency Lord Dorchester for a reinstatement of their former interpreter Basile Bell-isle & that they were referred to me, surely Mons De Estimanville may resign any employment he has in the Department When he pleases, But the Commander in Chief only is the proper judge of the description of men he Chooses for interpreters; and I know nothing of Mr. Bell-isle nor why he was displaced nor of any necessity for an additional expense of the kind, until therefore I am informed of these circumstances I must decline any such recommendation. As to the business of their Lands, they will no doubt be considered in any General instructions which Lord Dorchester may think proper to issue for settling points of controversy with regard to the claims of his Indian Children.

Be so kind therefore when you see Mons De Estimainville to inform him thereof and apologise for my not writing to him by saying I do not sufficiently understand the french languages.

With great Regard
Dear Sir
Most Sincerely
A. McKee.

Joseph Chew Esq
S. I. A.
Montreal
[C 249 p 33.]

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO MR. REYNOLDS

No 6

Detroit February 3d 1796.

Be pleased to order two Bushels of Indian Corn for the Hospital to charge as before.

(signed) R. J. England.

Mr. Reynold
&c &c
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

MR. IRONSIDE TO MR. SELBY

Detroit 16th March 1796

Dear Sir, I am directed by Captain Elliott to inclose you a paper from Mr. Mc Kenzie containing some intelligence from Blackbe and told him by Judge Symes when Colonel Mc Kee has heard of. Colonel England has had a copy of it & sends it down the Country by a man who leaves this in two or three days & passes your place. There is inclosed also a Letter for the Deputy Superintendant General brought by the Express but only received from Colonel England this day.

You will receive by the same conveyance the Caulking Irons, the Hat & 2½ yards Striped Cotton.

You must have heard before now of the check the Land Jobbers have met with, it is said they mean to call a Council of the Indians of the Different Nations to endeavor to make their scheme yet succeed if possible. A thing of the kind has never till now been allowed to be done by any but Government.

Captain Elliott has got the Doctor with much ado safely landed here.

Hoping that Colonel Mc Kee's Health is now perfectly reestablished I am Dear Sir your most obedt.—very humble Servt

(signed) GEO. IRONSIDE.

P. Selby Esqr.

Indian Affairs M G VIII

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

DETROIT 14th April 1796.

DEAR SIR I received Your two letters of the 28th Jan'y with their enclosures, it is a matter of Real Concern to me, to be informed of the intended departure of Lord Dorchester and his suite to England; I fear the Country will long have reason to lament such a loss. perfectly acquainted with every branch of the several departments and their respective duties, and constant in his application to public business, it will not be expected that any successor, should for many years obtain so complete a Knowledge of the affairs of the provinces.

I propose in a short time to proceed to Swan Creek in order to remove the Indians from thence to Chenail ECarté, that the season for planting may not be lost, and as soon as I am enabled, by the arrival of the goods for the payment of the Lands, the purchase will be Completed in the manner directed by General Order. The two small vessels of the Department are preparing for that purpose, but from the incomplete state of the Naval Department and also from the description of men with which we have ocasionally been assisted, I Consider it unsafe to trust these vessels to the direction of such of them as could be spared from the duty of the Lakes; I must therefore request of you to make this representation to His Excellency Lord Dorchester, and be pleased to state also that men Capable of Conducting and taking Care of these vessels in harbour may be procured here from Six to Eight Shillings York pr day for each but these two men should not be subject to be called from the duty of the Indian Department, for when they are not actually

Navigating, they should be Constantly employed in the Care of the Vessels and their Materials.

As soon as I shall be enabled by the removal of the Indians from Swan Creek to ascertain the Numbers who will be in need of Provisions until Capable of feeding themselves, a requisition will be made for the quantity Necessary, and I trust the period is drawing near when the Consumption will be Confined to its former channel: There is no object, about which I am more anxious, than the reduction of the expense of the department And no opportunity of doing so shall be lost whenever the occasion may offer.

I am Dear Sir
Your friend and
Humble Servant
A. Mc Kee

Joseph Chew Esq
Secretary Indn. affairs
[C 249 p 121]

REQUISITION

Requisition of Nails and Locks to be sent to Detroit for the New Settlement making for the Western Indians at Chenail ECarté, by Direction of Colonel McKee Dpt. Sup. Intend Gen'l & D I. G of Indian Affairs:

Nails flooring Large	one Cask
Nails Tenpenny	one Cask
Locks Pad	Four Dozen
Locks stock	Two Dozen

Joseph Chew
S. I. A

[C 249 p 127]

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 19th Ap'l 1796

Dear Sir I take the liberty of enclosing the Covers of the letters which came to the Dep'y S. S. Gen'al by the last winter Express, by which you will see an Expense is incurred of £2.19.8 Halifax, and Col McKee begs the favour of you to assertain a mode of Payment for such Continges in future, as well as to recover what has been already paid.

You will also receive herewith the Bonds of the different store Keepers, to be lodged in the Superintendant Gen'ls Office agreeable to the Commander in Chiefs directions.

The Indians are at present very numerous in this Town owing to the Land Jobbers sending them speeches of invitation in order to obtain sales of the Indian Country, some Millions of acres have been sold to them for little more than a Keg of Rum, but the Misfortune does not end there, for their clamours for provisions must in some measures be complied with—and unless some strong steps are taken to prevent the traders from holding Councils and Calling the Indians together when ever they have formed a scheme to defraud hem, the Indians of their Lands, we can expect nothing but uproar Confusion & Expense.

I am Dear Sir Yours & & &
P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esq'r
Sect I. Affairs
Montreal
[C 249 p 90.]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 21st April 1796

Dear Sir At a moment so very critical with regard to the Indians, and on the point of setting out for Swan Creek to hold a formal Council and afterwards to remove them to Chenail E Carte to Commence their planting, Captain Elliott the Deputy Agent has put into my hands two letters to him from the Commandant of this Garrison of which the enclosed are copies; you will perceive he declines any supply of stores for the Indians tho' it appears there is a surplus of 5000 lb at least, near the Spot, at Fort Miamis, because Captain Elliott mentioned to him that I would purchase, if the Kings Stores would not supply the Quantity required. I certainly did mention to Captain Elliott, that this was so very improper a time to discover our inability, or disinclination (as it would be interpreted to the Indians) to gratify and oblige them, that I should think myself under all the Circumstances of the Case, in some degree justified in departing from the general regulations, and if Flour could not be obtained from the Kings store, that I would rather run the risk of purchasing a little, than injure the Kings service by a disappointment of this nature, and would rely with Confidence on the Necessity of this measure and on Lord Dorchesters justice, for a reimbursement of the Cost. On these motives I shall accordingly direct a small quantity to be purchased, for it is at present indispensible, and hope to satisfy the Indians with a little untill a fresh supply shall arrive, in the meantime I shall be happy to have my conduct in this matter approved of by his Lordship

With very great regard I am Dear Sir
Your most obed't Humble Servant
A. McKee

Joseph Chew Esq
Secty of Indian Affairs
Montreal

[C 249 p 93.]

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 22d April 1796

Dear Sir Colonel McKee has just sailed for Swan Creek, whether I shall soon follow him in a Boat. He desired me to inform you that after his letter to you of yesterdays date (inclosing copies of two letters from Col. England to Captain Elliott) was sent on board ship, Col. England thought proper to send or give to Captain Elliott an order to receive the flour mentioned to be at Fort Miamis, so it will not at present be necessary to trouble Lord Dorchester on the subject, unless you judge it requisite, in case of future difficulties or disappointments of this nature to have it ascertained how far His Lordship would permit a discretionary Power in the Hands of the Deputy Superintendant Gen'l that the King's service may not be injured before a remedy can be applied by an appeal to the Commander in Chief.

With Great Regard
I am &c &c &c
P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esq
S. I. A.
Montreal

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO CAPT. GREEN

Detroit April 25th 1796

Sir Not being able to discover any order, authorizing the Payment of a Reward for apprehending Deserters belonging to the Provincial Marine Dept, I beg leave by reference to you, to be informed if it is His Excellency's Lord

Dorchester's pleasure that any shou'd in future be paid—Desertion I am Concerned to say has been of late too frequent at this Post, and I am apprehensive will increase at the approach of the Posts and army belonging to the United States—with hopes of checking it, I lately sent an Armed party in a Light Boat round to the Miamis River, in order to head two seamen, and three soldiers belonging to the Garrison, that deserted—And sent another party by Land, accompanied with a few Indians, in pursuit of them, with promises of a large reward to each party in case they apprehended them, and by unusual Exertions, and good Conduct, the Party that went by Land fortunately took them, and brought them back, the fifth day after they deserted.

Such rewards as I promised on this occasion, I have paid without making any Charge to the Public for them, but as similar Circumstances may unluckily be expected to occur, I beg to trouble you with the Reference I have mentioned.

The Canadians are in general too Active, not only in inticing seamen & soldiers to desert, but in Piloting them to the Posts occupied by the Americans, some I have fortunately apprehended & Prosecuted.

On the 15th Inst. I reported to you, that the Frame of the shed for the Temporary Deposit of the Stores belonging to the Ordnance and Commissary General's Departments, was nearly finished here, and am now to report, that a Raft Containing the Frame & Covering of this Shed, with other materials for the buildings proposed to be erected at the Entrance of the River, dropped down on the 20th Instant, to the ground where they are to be erected.

A detachment from the Garrison, accompanied with Lieutenant Cooper is also gone down to assist in Carrying into Execution as expeditiously as possible, the different services, that are directed—and conceiving it necessary to appoint a Proper Person to Act in the Commissary and store keeper General's Department, as well as to issue Provisions at that Post, to the Military Artificers and Detachment there, as to receive from the different Contractors the Materials required for the Building, and deliver them to the Engineer, I have Authorized a Careful Sergeant to be employed on that Service, at the Usual pay of one shilling a day, which I hope His Excellency Lord Dorchester will approve of. Such Tools belonging to the Engineers Department as were left at Fort Miamis have been brought in here, and given in charge to the Deputy Storekeeper. A list of the whole, when all the Stores arrive from thence, shall be sent to Head Quarters.

I sent on the 3d of last February one set of the Report of the Board of Officers, that Surveyed the Indian Presents then in store here, and now send Duplicates of this Report, which, as I expained, I did not send by the Winter Express, to avoid unnecessary expense of Postage. I sent on the 15th Inst: by the sloop Francis, Reports of the Board that surveyed the Stores on board the different vessels belonging to Government on this Lake, with Copies taken from the Log Books. They are all directed to the Care of Isaac Winslow Clarke Esqr. Montreal, and hope they will reach you safely

I am Sir with Regard
Your Most Obedient, and
very humble Servant
Rd. England
Col. Commanding.

Captain Green
Military Secretary
& &
[C 249 p 76]

ESTIMATE

Detroit May 1st 1796

Estimate of Workmanship and Materials for making two hundred Ammunition Boxes, three Laboratory Chests, six Packing Cases, and for the repair of Forty Shot Boxes, formed by the direction of Colonel England Commandant

Workmanship...	Carpenters	£40	0	0
	Splicing of the handles	1	5	0
	Halifax Currency	41	5	0
	To 20 broad 2 In: Pine Plank @ 2s 6d	2	10	0
	To 80 " 2 " do @ 1s 10½d	7	10	0
	To 200 Inch Boards @ 1s 3d	12	10	0
	To 135 lbs 20 dy Nails @ 1s 3d	8	8	9
	To 83⅓ doz 1½ In Screws @ 1s 4¾d	5	19	1¼
	To 25 doz 1 In do @ 1s 3d	1	11	3
	To 4 pairs strong Butt Hinges @ 3s 1½d		12	6
	To 4 Inside Chest Locks @ 2s 6d		10	....
	To 95 lbs 1½ Inch Rope @ 1s 3d	5	18	9
	To 64 lbs 1 Inch do @ 1s 3d	4	0	0
		£49	10	4½
	Halifax Currency	£90	15	4¼

Amounting to Ninety pounds, fifteen shillings and four pence farthing Currency Dollars at five shillings

Thos Reynolds
Deputy Commissy

Ex'd
John Craigie
Com'r q m Gen'l
[C 249 p 139]

Dr. *Michilimackinac* *Corn and Sugar*

	Received &c.	Corn Bushels	Sugar Morocks
1794	June 25th Remains in Store	872	8
	June 25 " to 24th August	"	"
	Augt. 25th to September 25th	79½	"
	Sept. 25 to October 24	"	"
	Oct. 25 to November 24	"	"
	Novm. 25 to December 24	"	"
	Decbr. 25th to January 24th 1795	"	"
1795	Jany 25 to 23d February	"	"
	Feby 24 to March 24th	"	"
	March 25 to April 24th	"	"
	April 25 to May 24 "	"	9
	May 25 to June 24 "	"	41
	June 25 to July 24 "	"	11
	July 25 to Augt. 24	"	"
	Augt. 25 to Septr. 24	31½	"
	Sept. 25 to Octr. 24	126	"
	Octr. 25 to Novbr. 24	26	"
	Novbr. 25 to Decr. 24	"	"
	Decr. 25, 1795 to Jany 24th 1796	"	"
1796	Jany 25 to Feby. 23	"	"
	Feby 23 to March 24	"	"
	March 25 to April 24	"	"
	April 25 to May 24	"	11
		271½	80

Corn issued of that sent from Detroit, exclusive of that received from Indians from 25th June 1794 to the 24th of May 1796 nineteen bushels and a half.

Thos. Reynolds
Deputy Commissary.

[C 249 p 219]

Indian Presents. Cr.

	Issued &c.	Corn Bushels	Sugar Morocks
1794	June 25th to July 24th	8½	7
	July 25th to Augt. 24th	"	"
	Augt. 25 to Sept. 24th	15	
	Sept 25 to Octr. 24th	10½	"
	Octr 25 to Nov 24th	11¼	"
	Nov. 25 to Decr. 24th	17½	"
	Decr. 25 1794 to 24 Jany 1795	18¼	"
1795	Jany 25th to 23d Feby	20¼	1
	Feby 24 to March 24th	19	"
	March 25 to April 24th	11¼	"
	April 25 to May 24	8	"
	May 25 to June 24	24¾	"
	June 25 to July 24	27½	"
	July 25 to Augt 24	8¾	"
	Augt 25 to Sept 24	"	"
	Sept 25 to Octr 24	5	2
	Octr 25 to Nov. 24	11	2
	Novr 25 to Decr 24	8	"
	Sent to Detroit ditto	"	31
	Decbr 25 to Jany 24th 1796	25	2
1796	Jany 25 to Feby 23d	13	"
	Feby 23 to March 24th	17¾	"
	March 25 to April 24th	4	"
	April 25 to May 24th	6¾	"
		291	46
	Remains 24 May 1796	....	34
	Total	....	80

N. B. The 24th Decbr 1795, 21 Morocks [Mococks] of sugar are charged, as exchanged for an ox, that has been issued to the Garrison, and that will leave the Balance of 13 Morocks of Sugar the 24th May 1796.

Montreal 12 July 1796

A true Copy

Joseph Chew

CERTIFICATE.

Michilimakinac 26th May 1796

We do certify, that the Ottawas, Inhabitants of the Villages of L'Arbre Croche have this day presented in Council Forty four Makaks of Indian Sugar.

(signed) William Doyle
Capt 24th Reg't Commanding
John Bromhead
Lieut 24th Reg't
Thomas Chamberlin
Lt 24 Reg't

Indian Affairs M. G VII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO CAPT. GREEN

Detroit May 27th 1796

Sir I have the honor to inclose for the Information of his Excellency The Commander in Chief, a Copy of a Letter from the Ordnance Store Keeper at Quebec, to his Conductor at this Post, and a Letter from Captain Salmon, Commanding a Detachment of Royal Artillery here, to me, Requiring Boxes and Cases to be made and repaired, to enable him to remove the ordnance stores to the Rivers Mouth, which service I undertook to authorize to be performed, having previously directed an Estimate of the Materials and workmanship to be made by Lieut: Cooper of the Royal Engineers, which I herewith inclose you.—

Lieutenant Cooper being now on Duty at the Rivers Mouth, prevents me from obtaining his signature to the Estimate in duplicate, which I forward—but I send the estimate he originally gave me, with his, and the Deputy store Keepers signatures, which I hope will answer every purpose.

I also enclose you a letter from Captain Montigny to me, with his accountable receipt for the Provisions he received here, wherein he binds himself to return them into the King's stores, at this Post, in the Event of His Excellency The Commander in Chief, disapproving of their being issued to him.

I am aware that there is an irrigularity in granting provisions to his Company previous to its being approved of, but I am sensible that he would not have succeeded in recruiting it, if he was not assisted with provisions He embarks by this opportunity, with Six more men than his number and takes with him, several very handsome, promising recruits.

All the stores that can be spared at present from this Post, except Powder, are sent to the Rivers Mouth, Where they are under Cover, in the sheds ordered to be erected for that purpose, & I have directed that every exertion should be used in finishing the Block Houses, intended for the accommodation and Protection of the Troops. Materials sufficient for this service are already delivered by the several Contractors.—One Captain, on Lieutenant, and Thirty men are sent down there for the protection of the Stores, and to assist in the works. More could not with propriety, be spared from this very weak garrison.

Some Expense has been unavoidably incurred in the removal of the Stores, and particularly in removing the timber from the Naval Yard, All which, with the Exception of some very heavy Oak Timber, now almost decayed, has been with near two thousand Pickets, made into several Rafts, and towed at different times, Down the River by strong Parties from the garrison—and I have the Satisfaction of Reporting that not a foot of timber that Could be Converted into any use is left here.

I hope to explain to His Excellency Lord Dorchester's satisfaction the particulars of the expence incurred, before he is called on for payment.

I herewith inclose for His Lordship's Information, a statement of some extraordinary expenses, incurred here during the last quarter in the different Departments, which I trust will meet with his approbation.

It has been strongly recommended to me, by Captain Salmon, and Lieut: Cooper, to permit a temporary Magazine to be made at the Rivers Mouth, for the deposit of the Powder to be transported from hence, And Lieutenant Cooper gave me a Drawing of one that would Contain nearly five hundred Barrels of Powder, and an estimate of the expense of the workmanship, which amounts to Eighteen pounds fifteen shillings Halifax Curr'y. and reported that proper timber for erecting it, could be got without any purchase, among the Timber transported from hence and Fort Miamis.

Tho' I should be inclined to prefer depositing the Powder in this Magazine, to stowing it in the hold of a Vessel, as directed by the Store keeper General, Yet, as his Instructions were approved of by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I do not feel myself at liberty to authorize any diviation from them. The Felicity will not hold all the Powder, and fixed ammunition that is here, and appropriating a second vessel for that service, will be attended with more expense to Government, than erecting the Temporary Magazine proposed, particularly as Lieut Cooper reports, that it will be impossible to have the Large Magazine finished in a state to receive Powder, till next year.

By the last reports made by the Indians, who I am informed may be relied on, The American army was six days ago, at Lorimers Wintering Ground, at the head of the Glaize River with several pieces of heavy ordnance on their march to this Post.

The two Gun Boats are kept constantly employed in bringing Saw logs—Scantling, Planks and Lumber of every description from Fort Miamis to the Rivers Mouth.

I am Sir With regard
Your very obedient and
Most humble Servant
R'd ENGLAND.
Col. Commanding.

Captain Green
Military Secretary
[C 249 p 128]

BRIG. GEN. WILKINSON* TO LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND

HEAD QUARTERS GREENVILLE May 27th 1796

SIR Permit me to offer you my hearty congratulations, on the final ratification of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and navigation Concluded between our respective Countries, officially announced to me, by the minister of war, and promulged in the Gazettes which I do myself the pleasure to enclose you.

As the delivery of the Posts, held by Your Royal Master's Troops, within the limits of the United States, makes one condition of the compact, it is my wish to concert with you, the Measures, which may be deemed expedient to the faithful execution of this stipulation and to prevent any unnecessary Interval, between the period of Your Evacuation, and of my occupancy.

I stand in perfect readiness for the operation, an entertaining no doubt, that the Treaty will be fairly, fully and punctiliously executed, on the part of his Majisty it becomes my Duty, to request information from you of the Day, on which it may be convenient to you, to withdraw the Troops under your Command from the Territory of the United States.

My aide de camp, Captain Shaumburg, will have the honor to deliver this letter to you, and he will receive and forward your answer to me, by Express, to meet the advanced Corps of the Army, in the Vicinity of Roche de Bout.

With much personal respect and esteem
I have the honour to be Sir
Your most obedient servant
(sgd) JA WILKINSON

Col: England of the 24th British Infantry or commanding officer at Detroit

[B 673 p 56]

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* See appendix

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. SELBY

Michilimakinac 3d June 1796

Dear Sir, In your private Letter of the 10th February you say it would give you great pleasure &c, to send me News papers &c, I know at that time there was nothing of Consequence known at your post, but still it gave me great satisfaction to hear from you, and the other Gentlemen of the Department. You talk of your place being duller than ever &c. believe me it cannot be put in competition with ours for dulness jealousy & envy with all the etceteras mentioned in your's. Where Society is thin, I agree with you, They should make the most of it, but I don't know how it is, I have always found it the reverse, I must say this for myself, that no man existing is less fond of quarrelling than I am, yet it so happens at times that a man endowed with the patience of I of course can not be exempt from it.

With respect to LaMothe I only mentioned facts, I did no then nor do I now wish him the least harm, nor do I bear the least ill will towards him, If it was in my power to do him a good turn I'd do it, but I think it would not be acting right if I was to pass over in silence a violation of duty, It was always my wish to be on the most friendly footing with every one of the different Departments I belonged to, I hope I shall not begin now to depart from a principle hitherto unalterable in me, the day after the Return of our Winter Express LaMothe came to tell me that he would make his Report to me and agreeable to your wishes I have buried all animosities, in short, have done everything that you desired, but I am much afraid it will be a difficult matter for him to get rid of the Canker Worm, Envy. I shall always make it my Study to keep up a good understanding with every one any way connected with the Indian Department, my feelings have been a little hurt since my coming to this place however.

I thank you for the Detroit News, the Widow Graham's marriage &c. I expected to hear from you by the Detroit but not a single Scrap of a pen from any Gentleman of the Department, however your neglect of me shall not prevent me wishing you all every happiness and I remain

Dear Sir, Yours very truly
(signed) Thomas Duggan

P. Selby Esq'r

P. S. As I have not yet received an Inch of Land from Government I request you will speak to Colonel McKee to have my name included in the number of those who are to have Lots in the town to be built near Capt. Elliott's farm, and I shall be obliged to you if you will endeavour to procure me a convenient one.

The Nancy has just arrived but no Letters from any one but Mr. Ironside
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. SELBY

Michilimakinac 3rd June 1796

Dear Sir. By the return of our Winter Express I received both your favors dated the 14th February last and made Major Doyle acquainted with my Returns being sent back on account of no notice being taken of a considerable quantity of Corn long ago reported to be in Store & which you were instructed to say must be accounted for, he gave me for answer that the Commissary at Detroit would settle this business.

I received the form of the Interpreter's Oath, & Lord Dorchester's orders relating to Storekeepers being ordered from their Posts to see the delivery of Presents &c &c. The Interpreter's Oath I had administered to him before one of our Justices the 30th April last. Lord Dorchester's Orders shall be punctually observed.

I am very sorry to learn that no Rum is allowed to any of the officers of the Department, this article ought to be amended and the following words added—except those of the Post of Michilimakinac—I dare to say this my amendment will make you laugh a little, but upon my word we ought to be allowed a little, because it often happens that our Stores do not arrive the same Year they are ordered, and it will not answer to purchase any kind of Liquors here. You Gentlemen at Detroit and lower are sure of your Stores the same year you write for them which is far from being the case with us. I received Letters of the 7th May but no accounts of the order I sent by the Winter Express.

No quarters being allowed us is another hardship not only troublesome but expensive, the Person whose house I am in is expected the beginning of next month, so I must shift, to make room for him.

You want an explanation of my receiving paper money instead of Fuel, it is literally this. The Barrackmaster gives me paper money instead of Firewood at the rate of One Dollar the Cord, I cannot get any from the people who sell wood under Twelve Shillings the Cord so I pay a half Dollar a Cord more than I receive, Mr. McDonnell the Assistant Barrackmaster instead of Thirteen Cords of Wood annually gives me thirteen Dollars which I return him with thirteen half Dollars for my allowance, all Persons in the King's

Service here are paid in like manner but they have horses and Slays consequently they bring home their own Wood and receive the money allowed them for it.

The Deputy Superintendant General may be assured of my treating the Indians agreeable to his desire, but to be the better enabled to effect this it would be very proper to have a better Interpreter than the present one.

My situation is rather disagreeable than otherwise, my instructions say that all presents received are to be brought into my quarterly Returns and deposited under my charge; Major Doyle says he had his Instructions from Lord Dorchester, and agreeable to the ninth article, That, Provisions received from the Indians were to be deposited in the Commissary's Store & brought on his Books; he then observed to me that until he had orders to the contrary he could not think of giving them into my charge. I hope the Deputy Superintendant General will have this matter settled as soon as possible which will prevent in future my returns being sent back to me. You must be convinced from the answer Major Doyle made me that I cannot bring into my quarterly Return the Corn long ago reported to be in Store, I am therefore very sorry in being obliged to send my returns again to your office but I hope I do not give the Deputy Superintendant General the least cause to censure me in so doing.

In hopes of hearing from you soon I remain with the greatest Regard

Dear Sir
Your very humble Servant
(signed) THOMAS DUGGAN

P. Selby Esq.
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO CAPT. GREEN

DETROIT June 4th 1796.

SIR The papers mentioned in Major Mathew's Report in the Year 1787, and alluded to by you in your letter of the 11th April, which I did not receive till the 30th ulto: were not handed over to me when I took the Command here, as will appear by the schedule Receipted by me, and sent no doubt to Head Quarters, by the late Lieut Col. Smith, when I succeeded him in the command of this Post.

From circumstances I apprehend they were burnt in the Government House, in the year 1789, where I am informed several papers belonging to the Commandants Office, were destroyed.

Since my arrival here, I received from Major General Simcoe, a Copy of a letter from General Gage, when Commander in Chief in America, to a Captain Stephenson Commandant at this Post, nearly on the Subject mentioned in Major Matthew's Report and herewith inclose you a copy of it for His Excellency's Lord Dorchesters Information.—Before I was favored with your letter, I never heard of the Act of Parliament alluded to by you, but have seen the Kings Proclamation under Date the 7th day of Oct, 1763, forbidding private persons from making purchases lands from Indians.

If this Proclamation should be considered of Sufficient Authority for any purpose required by Lord Dorchester it may be found in the Annual Register for 1763. which is the 6th balance [Volume] of that publication.

On a reference to Major Hill (who Commanded at Fort Miamis till bed health obliged him to quit it) on the subject of the latter part of your letter of the 21st of April, I am by him informed that previous to building a store there, which did not take place till December 1794. The Provisions were in a great measure exposed to the weather, there not being any place to store them but a casement of one of the Bastions, which being covered only with Logs, admitted much rain, and a Considerable proportion of the provisions was unavoidably thereby injured;—some of the Pork Condemned, was sent from Kingston and was shipped from Fort Erie, straight for Turtle Island, without touching here, and from thence forwarded in Batteaux to Fort Miamis.

The Board of Survey that assembled on the 7th of October 1795, included in their report, the whole of the Provisions that were Condemned at Fort Miamis, to that date, since the Post was established, and in my opinion, the quantity is not more than is usual, taking into Consideration the many unfavorable Circumstances that attended the transport and the Provisions being exposed to the weather, both at Turtle Island and at Fort Miamis, for months in the Summer and Fall.

I am Sir with Regard
Your very obedient & most Humble Servant
R. J. England
Col. Commanding.

Captain Green
Military Secretary
&c. &c
[C 249 p 168]

AGREEMENT

It is hereby agreed between Alexander Mc Kee Esq Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs and Mr. Thorn that the said Thorn shall from the date hereof take charge of His Majesty's Schooner Maria belonging to the Indian Department and of all her Sails Rigging & Materials of every discription and shall also as often as thereunto required by the said Alexr Mc Kee Esqr or the Superintendant of the Post navigate the said vessel to whatever place they or either of them shall direct, the Said Alexander Mc Kee Esqr. agreeing hereby to pay to the said Thorn One Dollar per day for his said services. But it is expressly stipulated that should the Commander in Chief disapprove of any person being employed on this service not already in the King's employment then this agreement to cease the said Alexr Mc Kee Esqr, paying the said Thorn One Dollar pr. day during the time he shall have been employed as aforesaid.

Detroit 7th June 1796.

(*Signature torn off*)

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

CERTIFICATES

MICHILIMAKINAC 8th June 1796

I do hereby certify that Ominacamigon an Ottawa Chief with his band presented for the use of Government Seven Makaks of Sugar & Six Huron Bags of Corn.

(signed) WILLIAM DOYLE Major
Capt. 24th Regt. Commdg.

Indian Affairs M. G. VII.

MICHILIMAKINAC 12th June 1796.

I do certify that the Grand Sable, Petit Loup & other Chippawa Chiefs with their bands presented for the use of Government Six Makaks of Sugar.

(signed) WILLIAM DOYLE
Cap. 24th Regt: Commdg.

Indian Affairs M. G. VII

MICHILIMAKINAC 18th June 1796.

I do certify that the Wolf an Ottawa Chief and his Band consisting of thirty men, women & children presented for the use of Government Twelve Makaks of Sugar

(signed) WILLIAM DOYLE
Capt. 24th Regt. Commdg.

Indian Affairs M G. VII

MICHILIMAKINAC 14th June 1796.

I do certify that the Chippawas presented for the use of Government Two Makaks of Sugar.

(signed)
WILLIAM DOYLE
Capt. 24th Regt. Commdg.

Indian Affairs M. G. VII

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM MR. THOMAS DUGGAN STOREKEEPER & CLERK FOR THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT AT MICHILIMACKINAC TO COL. MCKEE D. S. GL. &C

dated June 8th 1796

"This day I informed the Commanding officer of my Returns being sent back to me on Account of there being no notice taken of a considerable quantity of Corn long ago reported to be in Store and which Mr. Selby notified to me he is instructed to Say must be Accounted for. He gave me for answer that the Commiss'ry at Detroit would Settle this Matter.

"All I can do till further instructions is to take an account of the number of Mococks of sugar and bags of Corn received from the Indians, and report the Same, for how is it possible for me to be accountable for articles not deposited under my charge and the storekeeper should have every thing that is sent by Government for the Indians deposited under his charge as he gives security for the trust reposed in him, the Store being large enough to contain all the presents of every description."

Copy of a Commission by Major Doyle

To Keehwitamigistcaw

"In consequence of your attachment to the English of which you have given Repeated Proofs by voluntarily coming forward in Defence of the Traders residing at the Sault St. Mary when their lives and property were in Emminent danger from the open and daring attacks of some Evil disposed Indians. I hereby Constitute and appoint you a Chief of the Chippewa Indians residing at the Said Sault St. Mary,"

"Given under my hand and seal of His Majestys Post of Michilimackinac this Eighth day of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

William Doyle *Major*
& Capt. 24th Regt. Commanding

By the Commandant
(sgd) Thomas Duggan

[C 249 p 313]

MR. DUGGAN TO COL. MCKEE

Michilimakinac 8th June 1796.

Dear Sir, Not having an opportunity sooner I now acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th February by the Return of our Express enclosing a Form of a Receipt in duplicate for the pay of all persons employed in the Indian Department, with an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Coffin to Mr Chew of the 13th August 1795 requesting a duplicate receipt for Captain LaMothe's pay from the 25th March to 24th June 1794, this duplicate is herewith enclosed. I shall observe that Mr. Coffin says about drawing Bills at Makinac for the Officer's pay. If the Sugar received from the Indians is to be brought into my quarterly Returns I think it necessary to have weights and scales, besides there are other articles to be weighed. Ball & Shot, Iron, Brass & Copper Kettles, Steel &c—I have made enquiry into the truth of the Report of Manitoosaukee's threatening the Traders and found it literally true, he and his band wintered in lake Superior, but I have not heard a word of them since their leaving the Sault St Mary.

I had the Interpreter's Oath administered to Captain LaMothe the 30th April before a Magistrate.

Vasseur the Blacksmith has behaved very well lately but he will not go with us if we leave this place, it will be therefore absolutely necessary to provide another without loss of time, that the Indians may have no cause of Complaint against Government, if you do not send one up it think it would be for the good of His Majesty's Service to take along with us the man Major Doyle recommended, his name is Dufrene a good Gunsmith, born & brought up in Montreal &, as I am informed, well attached to Government.

Capt. LaMothe's Duplicate Receipt which I said in the beginning of my Letter was herewith enclosed, I put under Cover to Mr. Chew—

With respect to presents received from Indians, please look into my Journal & you will find that part of your Letter answered

I returned Mr Lee his abstracts and Accounts which I find he has sent to you again.

Mr. Laframboise promised me four good Buffaloe Skins as soon as his Traders come in from the upper part of the Mississippi, when I receive them they shall be sent to you by the first opportunity.

Last night late I received Letters from Mr. Selby & Mr. Ironside which were delivered to two Chippewas the 29th April, it seems they would not go farther than Saguinan, and Mr Robitaille writes me, that, he hired the Indian who came here with the Letters, that he had a great deal to do to persuade him to come with them and that he furnished him with Provisions & Shoes. With wishing you all happiness I remain

Dear Sir yours very sincerely

(signed) Thomas Duggan

Colonel McKee.

P. S. I send herewith the Pay Lists & Returns to the 24th March

Indian Affairs M. G VIII

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO LIEUTENANT SELBY

Michilimakinac 8th June 1796.

Dear Sir, This is the first time that an opportunity offers itself to answer to your two Letters bearing date the 13th February—especially being very mortified of the Complaints made to the Superintendant By Mr. Duggan for what reason should I have reported the different parties of Indians. to the Commissary of the Department, having received no orders on that subject from the Superintendant nor from the other Secretary's; it is after I received the Letter to me addressed. that I executed the orders sent to me but I did not deserve the sevear reprimand included in it.

Continue your friendship for me & do not condemn an old Soldier before you have heard what he has to say for himself; Mr. Duggan is a very good Man and I should have had no objection to have lived with him in the manner pointed out by you. Please remember me to Mr. McKee & Capt Elliott.

I remain
Sir
Your most Hl.
& obt. Servant
(signed)
G. LAMOTHE

Lieut. Selby
Indian Affairs M. G VIII

CAPTAIN LAMOTHE TO COL. MCKEE

MICHILIMAKINAC 8th June 1796.

SIR, I am very happy to find an opportunity to have the honour to answer yours of the 13th February last—to assure you that I should be very much mortified that my conduct should come to displease you in the least manner—if Mr Duggan as complained aginst me he certainly has been in the wrong—since I had not received any orders from you in the time nor did he shew me his instructions to which I should have referred as I have done since your orders of 13th February & shall always make my duty to execute them.

The Memorandum that I have had the honour to address you ought not to lessen the confidence you had in me—you made me perceive that my demands were unjust I therefore remain satisfied—

Sir your most obed't & most H'ble Serv't
(signed) G. LAMOTHE

Mr. Alex McKee
Deputy Superintendant general of Indian affairs Detroit
Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

LIEUT. COL. ENGLAND TO BRIG. GEN. WILKINSON

Detroit June 10th 1796

Sir I had the Honor of receiving by your Aide de Camp, Captain Shaumburg, your letter under date the 27th Ulto: mentioning your wish to concert with me, such Measures as may be deemed expedient for delivering up this Post to you, and requesting to know the day that it would be convenient for me to withdraw the Troops under my command from the Territory of the United States.

And in answer beg to inform you, that in consequence of orders from His Excellency Lord Dorchester; Buildings are erecting on the ground directed by His Excellency to be occupied on the opposite side of the River, for the accommodation of His Majestys Troops, and the protection of his Stores, preparatory to evacuating this Post, agreeably to the Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and that those Buildings and other preparations directed by his Excellency, are now in great forwardness, but not having yet received His final orders, to evacuate the Posts under my Command, it is not possible for me to fix a Day for that purpose.

I have however strong reason for supposing that those orders will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when I receive them, it will afford me much Pleasure in communicating to you, the time I shall be able to withdraw the Troops, and to Concert with you, such measures as may be deemed expedient for your immediately occupying the Posts under my direction.

I beg further to add that from the preparations already made, a few days will be sufficient to accomplish the Transport of the Troops and the remaining stores, to the Post, ordered to be occupied on the opposite side of the River.

I have the honor to be with much
Personal Respect and Esteem Sir
Your very obedient and humble Servant
R. J. England
Col: Comd'g

To Brigadier Gen'l Wilkinson
Commanding the Troops of the United States &c &c
[B 673 p 59]

REPORT

Report of a Board of Survey held by order of Captain George Salmon of the Royal Artillery Commanding at the New Post at the Entrance of Detroit River, on sundry Indian Stores sent from His Majesty's Store Houses at Lachine per Invoice dated 13th June 1796.

President Captain Mayne of the Queens Rangers

Members { Lieut. Parker of the 24th Regiment
Ensign Pearce of the Queens Rangers

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
M		
No. 1 & 2	Two Bales Cont'g One hundred Blankets each of one point or two hundred blankets	In good order
3 & 4	Two Bales Cont'g one hundred Blankets of one and a half point or two hundred Blankets	ditto
5 @ 7	Three Bales Cont'g Fifty eight Blankets each of two points or one hundred and seventy four Blankets	The wrappers all rotten but the contents not not damaged
“ 8	A Bale Cont'g Six pieces white flannel viz 1 piece No. 13 64 yds 1 “ 14 65 “ 1 “ 15 64 “ 1 “ 16 64 “ 1 “ 17 63½ “ 1 “ 18 63 “ is three hundred eighty three and a half yard	In good order
“ 9	A Case Cont'g Twenty Five Com. Guns	ditto
	Four nests of Copper Camp Kittles pack'd as under c 2 ℔ oz.	
“ 10	A Cash Cont'g two nests 0. 3. 0. 8	ditto
“ 11	A “ “ two “ 0. 3. 27. 6 is one hundred and sixty seven ℔. 14 oz: net	
“ 12	One Cask Con'tg Fifty four Cod Lines	ditto
“ 13	A Case Containing Twelve Riffle Guns	ditto

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
M No. 14	A Bale Cont'g six pieces of embossed serge, viz 1 piece No. 19 White & red 38 yds 1 " " 20 " & Green 39 " 1 " " 21 Red & Black 46 " 1 " " 22 Yellow & Red 39 " 1 " " 23 White do & do 40 " 1 " " 24 " Red & Green 38½ " or Two hundred Forty and half yards	In good order
" 15	One Bale Containing Five pieces of Russia Sheeting, thirty seven & a half yards in one hundred eighty seven & a half yards	ditto
" 16	A Bale Cont'g Four pieces of Scotch sheeting Cont'g Four hundred and fifty yards	ditto
17 @ 22	Six Bales Cont'g Fifty Blankets each of three points is three hundred Blankets	All in good order, excepting No. 17, rappers rotten
23 @ 28	Six Bales Containing Fifty Blankets each of two and a half points is three hundred Blankets	ditto
" 29	One Case Cont'g Twenty four pieces Irish Linen Twenty full yds each is six hundred yds	ditto
" 30	One Case Cont'g Four Broad Cloth Chiefs Coats, Blue........................ Four " " " " Green Four " " " " Scarlet..................... Twelve Flags	In good order
" 31	A Trunk Containing Thirty pieces calicoe of two Colours eighteen yards each is Five hundred and forty yards Two pieces Muslin Twenty yards each is Forty yards Two pairs of Silver Armbands Four pieces Crimson Two " Yellow Two " Lt. Blue Two " Green is ten pieces silk Ferret Thirty six yards ea. is Three hundred and sixty yards	ditto

Report.—*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
M		
No. 31 *Continued.*	Two pieces Green ribbon Two " Light Blue do Two " Yellow do Two " dark blue do Two " pink do Two " crimson do is twelve pieces of ribbon	In good order
	Eighteen yards each is Two hundred and sixteen yards	
	Forty eight Box Combs	
	Forty eight Ivory do	
	Forty eight Horn do	
	Twelve pounds of Sewing Thread, Brown	
	Six pounds of Coloured " "	
	Two pounds of White " "	
	One thousand needles	
	Three hundred and sixty Fish Hooks	
" 32	A Box Containing	ditto
	Twelve pieces of Striped Calemancoe Twenty eight yds each is Three hundred and thirty six yards	
	Six pieces Irish Linen, Twenty five yards each is one hundred and fifty yards	
" 33	A Case Cont'g	In good order
	Ten pieces of 6-4 striped Cotton Cont'g three hundred and thirty one yards	
	Three Gro: Scarlet Gartering Six " striped " Three " figured " twelve	
	Gro. of Gartering is forty eight pieces thirty six yds each, is one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight yards	
	Three hundred & sixty Butchers Knives	
	One thousand Gun Flints	
	Seventy two pairs scissors	
	One hundred & forty four fine steels	
	Twelve large sized medals	
	Twelve middle sized do	
	One hundred & forty four Gun Worms	
	Two hundred and eighty eight Awls	
	Six Cod Lines	
	Sixty Mackrael Lines	
	Forty lbs. Vermillion in pound & half lb. Bags	

Report.—*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
M No. 34	A Bale Containing Twenty six Blankets of two points	In good order
" 35	A Bale Cont'g One piece of Scotch Sheeting, one hundred and Eleven yards	ditto
" 36	A Bale Cont'g Four pieces embossed Serge, cont'g one hundred fifty four & half yards	ditto
" 37	A Bale Cont'g Four pieces White flannel, cont'g two hundred & fifty four yards	ditto
" 38 @ 41	Four Bales Cont'g Five pieces Strouds each, vitz. Two pieces blue with Broad Cord Two " " " narrow Cord One " red Twenty one yards is Four hundred & twenty yds	ditto
" 42 @43	Two Bales Cont'g Five pieces Motrous ea. vitz. Two pieces White One do Red Two do Blue is Ten pieces Thirty yards each is three hundred yards	ditto
" 44	A Bale Cont'g Three pieces Scarlet Cloth cont'g Forty eight & one quarter yards One piece Green Cloth, Eighteen & half yds	ditto
" 45	A Bale Cont'g Three pieces fine blue Cloth, cont'g Fifty four yds One " " Green " Eighteen & ¾ yards	ditto
" 46	A Case Containing Six plain Hats No. 3 Ten do " 4 Fourteendo " 5 is Thirty Mens plain Hats Six Laced Hats " 6 Six " " " 7 Six " " " 8 Six " " " 9 Six " " " 10 is Thirty Laced Mens Hats	ditto
" 47	A Case Cont'g Five Com. Guns	ditto

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
M		
No. 48	A Case Cont'g c. 2. ℔ Three Nests of Brass Kettles w't 1 3 26 is two hundred & twenty two pounds net	In good order
" 49	A Bundle Cont'g One Nest of Brass Kettles weighing Twenty eight pounds	ditto
" 50	A Box Containing One hundred pounds of Straw Colored Net thread	ditto
" 51	A Box Containing Three Plain Hats No. 2 } is ten plain Hats Seven " " " 3 }	ditto
" 52 @ 56	Five Boxes Containing One hundred pounds each of Ball 28 & 30 to the pound, is five hundred pounds	ditto
" 57 @ 58	Two Boxes Containing One hundred pounds each of Shot No. B is two hundred pounds	No. 75 wants Fifty lbs shot rest good order
" 59	A Box Cont'g One hundred pounds of Shot No. 1	Wants 75 pounds
" 60	A Box Containing One hundred pounds of Shot No. 3	In good order
" 61	A Box Cont'g One hundred pounds of Shot No. 4	ditto
	c. 2. ℔ Ten Bars Iron Marked **M** wt. 4. 0. 14 is four hundred and sixty three pounds net	ditto
	c. 2. ℔ Three Bars Steel Marked **M** w't 0. 2. 3 is fifty nine pounds net	ditto
	M Two Barrels Gunpowder 200 lbs Four half " " 200 " Four Quarter " 100 " — 500 " is five hundred pounds of Gunpowder	ditto

The Board having surveyed the above mentioned stores, reports as per the remarks. The deficiency in the Boxes of shot appears to be owing to the rope handle holds being too large, and the rotton Bale cloths are owing to having had them stowed on the Wet ballast of the Mohawk on Lake Ontario. No packages were opened but such as appeared deficient viz. the shot above mentioned.

WILLIAM MAYNE
Captain Queen Rangers and president of the Board.
I. W. PEARSE
Ensign Queens Rangers

[C 249 p 244]

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

I acknowledge having received the above mentioned Stores into His Majesty's Store Houses at this Post in the state & with the deminution mentioned in the above report of the Board of Survey

Geo. Ironside,
Clerk & Store Keeper

Indian Department
Malden 10 August 1796

Lieut. Parker of the 24th Regt. altho a member of the Board and had actually sat thereon was obliged to join his regiment before a fair Copy of the Report could be made out for his signature

William Mayne
Queens Rangers and President of the Board
I. W. Pearce
Ensign Queens Rangers

[C 249 p 250]

REPORT

Report of a Board of Survey held by order of Captain Salmon of the Royal Artillery Commanding at the New Post at the Entrance of Detroit River on supdry Indian Stores marked and numbered as per margin, sent from His Majesty's Store Houses at Lachine per invoice dated 13th June 1796

President Captain Mayne of the Queens Rangers
Members { Lieut. Parker of the 24th Regiment
Ensign Pearce of the Queens Rangers

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
C		
No. 1	A Bale Containing Fifty Blankets of three points	The Bale Cloth rotten but contents not damaged
" 2	A Bale Cont'g Thirty Blankets of 3 points	In good order
" 3 @ 5	Three Bales Cont'g Fifty Blankets each of two & half points is one hundred & fifty Blankets	ditto
" 6	A Bale Containing Forty Six Blankets 2½ pts	ditto
" 7 @ 8	Two Bales Cont'g Sixty Blankets each of two points is one hundred and twenty Blankets	ditto
" 9	A Bale Cont'g Forty eight Blankets of two points	ditto
" 10 @ 11	Two Bales Cont'g One hundred Blankets of one & half points is two hundred Blankets	No. 10 in good order " 11 wrapper rotten
" 12	A Bale Cont'g Thirty four Blankets 1½ points	In good order
" 13	A Bale Cont'g One hundred Blankets of 1 point	ditto
" 14	A Bale Cont'g Ninety four Blankets of one point	ditto
" 15	A Bale Cont'g Five pieces Blue Livery Cloth, Cont'g Twenty three & three quarters yards	ditto
" 16	A Bale Cont'g Six pieces of Brown Caddees No. 31, 57½ yards 32, 51½ " 33, 47 " 34, 38 " 35, 46½ " 36, 49 " is Two hundred eighty three & a half yards	ditto

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
C		
No. 17	A Bale Cont'g Five pieces embossed serge 1 Piece No. 49, White & Red 39 yds 1 " 50 " & purple 38 " 1 " 51 Blue & " 39 " 1 " 52 Red & Black 45½ " 1 " 53 White Yellow & Red 38½ " is Two hundred yards	In good order
" 18	A Bale Cont'g Five pieces strouds vizt. Two pieces with Broad Cord Two " " narrow " One " Red Black List Twenty one yds each is one hundred & five yards	Ditto
" 19	A Bale Containing Five pieces of Strouds of the same quality and pattern as the above mentioned Bale, twenty one yards ea: is one hundred & five yards	ditto
" 20	A Bale Containing Five pieces of Blue Strouds with narrow cord, twenty one yards each is one hundred and five yards	ditto
" 21	A Matted Parcel Cont'g Four nests of Gilt, Red Leather Trunks each nest containing eight Trunks is Thirty two	ditto
" 22	A Matted Parcel Cont'g Four Gilt Red Leather Trunks	ditto
" 23	A Bale Cont'g five pieces Moltons Two pieces White Three pieces Blue Cont'g one hundred and fifty yds	ditto
" 24 @ 25	Two Boxes Cont'g Eight Gro: of Hunters pipes each is two thousand three hundred and four Pipes	ditto
" 26	A Box Containing Sundries Vizt. Eight pieces Callicoes of two Colors Eighteen yards each is one hundred and forty four yards One piece Callicoe of eight yards Eighty Ivory Combs One hundred horn Combs Twelve Black Silk Handkfs Twelve Barred do do	Wanting eighty Ivory Combs Ninety six Horn Combs

REPORT.--*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
C		
No. 26 *Continued.*	Thirteen pieces Irish Linen Twenty five yards each is Three hundred & Twenty five yds	One pc pink One " Green } Ribbon One " Blue One piece Crimson Ribbon also of ten yards The Box was full
	One piece of Linen of twelve yards	
	One piece Crimson Ribbon eighteen yds	
	One " Pink " " "	
	One " Green " " "	
	One " Light Blue " " "	
	One " Dark Blue " " "	
	One " Crimson " Ten yards	
	Six pounds of sewing thread	
No. 27	A Box Containing	In good order
	Two pieces striped Callimancoes, Twenty Eight yds each is fifty six yards	
	One piece do of twenty four yards	
	Nine hundred & sixty Fish hooks	
	Nine hundred & sixty Gun Flints	
	One hundred fine steels	
	Three hundred Butchers Knives	
	One hundred & fifty six looking glasses	
	Seventy Pen Knives	
	Forty eight pairs scissors	
	Fifteen pounds sewing thread	
	Fifty pounds of Vermillion	
28	A Bale Cont'g	ditto
	One piece brown Caddees, Thirty nine, half yds	
	Fifty yards of Blue Moltons	
	Twenty one yards of Blue Strouds	
	Four yards of Red Strouds	
29	A Case Containing	ditto
	Six plain Hats No. 1	
	Six do " 2	
	Six do " 3	
	Four do " 4	
	Six do " 5 is Twenty Eight	
	Four Laced Hats No. 7	
	Five do " 8	
	Four do " 9	
	Three do " 10 is sixteen Mens Hats	
	N. B. Eight plain Hats No. 5 belonging to the Eight Hats of requisition T. are placed in this Case	

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Mark & Number	Articles	Remarks
C		
No. 30	A Case Containing, Ten Chiefs Guns	In good order
“ 31	A Case Containing Seven Riffle Guns	ditto
“ 32	A Case Containing Forty five Carolina Hoes	ditto
“ 33	A Bundle Cont’g One Nest of Copper Camp Kettles weighing Forty three pounds	ditto
“ 34	A Bundle Cont’g One Nest of Brass Kettles weighing ninety six pounds	ditto
“ 35	A Bundle Cont’g Twelve Brass Kettles weighing Forty nine pounds	ditto
“ 36	A Case Cont’g Two hundred pounds Carrot Tobacco	ditto
“ 37	A Case Cont’g Eighty six pounds Carrot Tobacco	ditto
“ 38	A Case Cont’g Forty four pounds Carrot Tobacco	20 ℔ short
“ 39	A Basket Cont’g Twenty seven Tin Kettles & Covers	In good order
“ 40 @ 46	Seven Boxes Containing One hundred pounds each of Ball 28 & 30 to the pound is seven hundred pounds	ditto
“ 47 @ 49	Three Boxes Containing, One hundred pounds each of Shot No. B is three hundred pounds	ditto
“ 50 @ 51	Two Boxes Cont’g One hundred pounds each of Shot No. 3 is Two hundred pounds	ditto
“ 52 @ 53	Two Boxes Cont’g One hundred pounds each of Shot No. 1 is Two hundred pounds	ditto
	C One Barrel Gunpowder 100 ℔ One half do 50 ℔ One quarter do 28 178 is one hundred and seventy eight pounds of Gunpowder	ditto
For the new settlement at Chenail E Carte. “ 54	A Case Containing Twenty five Stock Locks and Twenty four Pad Locks.	ditto
“ 55	One Cask Cont’g Ten Thousand flooring Nails	ditto

The Board having inspected the above mentioned stores report as per remarks. The rottonness of the wrappers appear to be owing to the Bales having been stowed on the Wet Ballast of the Mohawk on Lake Ontario

WILLIAM MAYNE *Capt. Queens Rangers and president of the Board.*
C. PARKER *Lieut* 24 *Regt.*
W. PEARSE *Ensign Qns Rangers*

Indian Department
Malden 10 August 1796

I acknowledge having received the above mentioned stores into His Majesty’s Store Houses at this place in the state and with the diminutions mentioned in the above report of the Board of Survey.

GEO IRONSIDE *Clerk & Store Keeper*

[C 249 p 25]

REPORT.

Report of a Board of Survey held by order of Captain George Salmon of the Royal Artillery Commanding at the New Post at the entrance of Detroit River, on sundry stores marked and numbered as per margin, sent from His Majesty's Store Houses at Lachine per Invoice dated the 13th June 1796

President, Captain Mayne, of the Queen's Rangers

Members { Lieut: Parker of the 24th Regiment
Ensign Pearce of the Queens Rangers

Marks & Numbers	Articles	Remarks
T		
No. 1 @ 2	Two Bales Cont'g	
	Fifty Blankets each of three points is one hundred Blankets	No. 1 In good order No. 2 wrapper rotton
3 @ 7	Five Bales Cont'g	
	Fifty Blankets each of two & a half points is two hundred and fifty Blankets	In good order
8	A Bale Cont'g	
	Forty Blankets of two & half points	ditto
9 @ 12	Four Bales Cont'g	
	Sixty Blankets each of two points is two hundred and forty Blankets	ditto
13 @ 15	Three Bales Cont'g	
	One hundred Blankets of one and a half points ea: is three hundred Bk'ts	ditto
16	One Bale Cont'g	
	Sixty eight Blankets of one & half points	ditto
17 @ 18	Two Bales Cont'g	
	One hundred Blankets each of one point is two hundred Blankets	ditto
19	A Bale Cont'g	
	Ninety Blankets of one point	ditto
20	A Bale Cont'g Twenty Blankets of three points and ten blankets of two pts	ditto
21	A Bale Cont'g	
	Five pieces of Green Broad Cloth Cont'g Ninety one & three Quarter yards	ditto

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Marks & Number	Articles	Remarks
T *Cont'd*		
No 22	A Bale Cont'g Six pieces embossed serge 1 piece No 37 White & Red 40 yds 1 " 38 do & Green 38 " 1 " 39 Black & purple 38 " 1 " 40 Yellow & Red 38 " 1 " 41 White & " 32 " 1 " 42 " red & Green 39½ " is two hundred and twenty five & half yards	In good order
23 @ 24	Two Bales Cont'g Five pieces of Moltons ea: vizt. Two pieces White One " Red Two " Blue is ten pieces cont'g three hundred yards	ditto
25 @ 27	Three Bales Cont'g Five pieces Strouds ea: vizt. Two pieces blue with broad cord Two " " " narrow " One " Red Black List is fifteen pieces Twenty one yards ea: is Three hundred and fifteen yards	ditto
28 @ 29	Two Bales Cont'g Five pieces of blue Strouds each is ten pieces, Twenty one yds ea: is Two hundred and ten yards	ditto
30	A Matted parcel Cont'g Four Nests of Gilt Red Leather Trunks, each nest cont'g eight Trunks, is thirty two	ditto
31	A Matted parcel Cont'g Two Nests of Gilt Red Leather Trunks ea: nest cont'g eight Trunks is sixteen	ditto
32 @ 34	Three Boxes Cont'g Eight Gro: of Hunters pipes each is three thousand four hundred and fifty six pipes	ditto
35 @ 36	Two Cases Containing Two hundred pounds of Carrot Tobacco each is four hundred pounds	ditto
37	A. Box Cont'g Twenty pieces of Irish Linen. Twenty five yds each, is five hundred yards Three pieces Callicoes of two Colours, Eighteen Yds ea: is Fifty Yards. 8 lb Sewing Thread	ditto

RETURN.—*Continued.*

Marks & Numbers	Articles	Remarks
T *Cont'd*		
No 38	A. Box Cont'g	
	Ten pieces Callicoe of two Colors. Eighteen Yards each, is one hundred & Eighty yards	In good order
	Two Yards of Callicoe	
	Six hundred & fifty fish hooks	
	One hundred & twenty Ivory Combs	
	One hundred & Eighty Horn Combs	
	Four pieces striped Callimancoe. Twenty Eight Yds ea: is one hundred & twelve yards	
	Eight yards striped Callimancoe	
	Twelve Black silk handkfs	
	Twenty one Crimson barred Handkfs	
	One hundred & twenty looking glasses	
	Six yards Crimson Ribbon	
	Two pieces Crimson Ribbon Two " Pink " Two " Dk Blue " One " Lt blue " One " Green " is Eight pieces Ribbon	
	Eighteen Yds each, is one hundred & forty four.	
	Twenty four pounds Sewing Cotton	
39	A. Box Cont'g	
	One thousand four hundred & forty Gun Flints	ditto
	Twenty two pen Knives	
	Seventy two pairs Scissors	
	Eight pounds Vermillion	
40	A Box Cont'g Eight hundred fish hooks	ditto
	One hundred & twenty four fine steels	
	Four hundred Butchers Knives	
41	A. Matted Parcel Cont'g	
	Six Gilt Leather Trunks	ditto
42	A Bale Cont'g	
	One piece Livery Cloth, sixteen yards	ditto
	Five pieces Embossed serge, Twenty four ½ yards	
43	A Bale Cont'g	
	Three pieces Crown Cadees Cont'g one hundred & half yds	ditto
	Eight yards of red stroud	

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Marks & Numbers	Articles	Remarks
T. *Cont'd*		
No 44	A Case Cont'g	
	Six Laced Hats No 7	Five plain hats wanted the Nos of which could not be ascertained, as the papers were torn off
	Six do 8	
	Six do 9	
	Six do 10	
	is Twenty four Mens Laced Hats	
	Eight Plain Hats No 1	
	Eight do 2	
	Eight do 3	
	Eight do 4	
	Eight do 5	
	is Forty Mens Plain Hats	
	N. B. The Eight Hats No 5 are Packed in Case Marked C No 29	
45	A Case Cont'g	
	Eleven Riffle Guns	In good order
46	A Case Cont'g	
	Fifteen Chiefs Guns	ditto
47	A Box Cont'g	
	Sixty Seven broad Carolina Hoes	ditto
48	A Case Containing	
	Sixty five pounds of Carrot Tobacco	sixteen pd. wanting
49	A Bundle Containing	
	One Nest of Brass Kettles wigt ninety six pounds	In good order
50	A Bundle Containing	
	One Nest of Brass Kettles weighing one hundred & four pounds	ditto
51	A Cask Cont'g	
	Two Nests of Copper Camp Kettles weighing seventy three pounds	ditto
52	A Case Cont'g	
	Four nests of Tin Kettles wt. covers, each nest cont'g fifteen, is sixty Kettles	ditto
53 @ 62	Ten Boxes Containing	
	One hundred pounds each, of Ball, 28 & 30 to the pound is one thousand pounds	ditto
63 @ 67	Five Boxes Cont'g	
	One hundred pounds each of Shot. No B is Five hundred pounds	No 67 wants 88 lb shot. The rest in good order

Report.—*Continued.*

Marks & Numbers	Articles	Remarks
T. *Cont'd*		
68 @ 70	Three Boxes Cont'g	
	One hundred pounds each, of shot No 1 is three hundred pounds	No 68 wants 75¼ lbs The rest in good order
71 @ 73	Three Boxes Cont'g	
	One hundred pounds each of shot No 4 is three hundred pounds	In good order
	Two Barrels Gunpowder 200 ℔ One half do " 50 ℔ One Q'r do " 28 ℔ 278 ℔ is Two hundred and seventy eight pounds	ditto

The board having inspected the above mentioned stores report as per the above margin Remarks. It appears that the shot of Boxes Nos 67 & 68 was lost by the Rope handle holds & that the Bale Cloth of No 2 was rotton by being in the ground Tier of the Mohawk on Lake Ontario.

William Mayne
Capt. Queens Rangers and President of the Board
C. Parker *Lieut 24 Regiment*
I. W. Pearce *Ens'g Queens Rangers*

Indian Dept. Malden 10 Augt. 1796

I acknowledge having received the above mentioned stores into His Majestys Store Houses at this Post, in the state & with the diminutions mentioned in the above report of the Board of Survey

Geo: Ironside
Clerk & Storekeeper

[C 249 p 257]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THOS DUGGAN STOREKEEPER & CLERK FOR THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT AT MICHILIMACKINAC TO JOSEPH CHEW SEC'Y FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS

Dated 14th June 1796

"Lieutenant Foster is gone to the island of St. Joseph with a sergeant, corporal, and twelve men, they are building huts there, for their present convenience. Mr. Brice is exploring the Country, and I am fearful if we Evacuate this Post this year it will be late in the fall.

"St Joseph's is about 15 Leagues N-N. East of Michilimackinac"

Mr. Duggan writes again the 22d July and says,

"Should he be gone from Michilimackinac to the Island of St Joseph's some Articles he expected were to be forwarded to him; that he is informed their Garrison is to Consist of no more than a subaltern a sergeant corporal and Twelve privates, this Number is by no Means sufficient for a Post amongst a nation who are so very desirous to have the Americans Amongst them. I am afraid our Winter quarters will not be very Agreeable."

When the presents sent for the Post of Michilimackinac for the present year arrive, I believe the Amount of Indian stores there may be from £1300 to £1400 pounds sterling, Exclusive of provisions & Rum for Indians

Joseph Chew

S. I. A.

Montreal 19th August 1796
[C 249 p 268]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 19th June 1796

Dear Sir By the enclosed extracts of letters from Mr. Duggan You will perceive the necessity of applying to Lord Dorchester for his decission and orders.

With regard to the first extract there appeared on a Return made up to the 24th June 1794. and signed by Captain Doyle & Mr. LaMothe a Considerable Quantity of Corn in the Store at Michilimakinac in the succeeding return it has been omitted which occasioned the return to be sent back for an explanation and alteration.

Major Doyles Answer to Mr. Duggan "that the Commissary at Detroit would settle this matter" induced me to call on Mr. Reynolds for any Returns he had respecting this Corn, and I received the Inclosed from him, by which it appears 291 Bushels have been issued, but to whom or for what purpose does not appear.

Mr. Renoyld has made an N. B at the fort of the return, stating that 21 Mococks of Sugar are charged as being exchanged for an ox for the Garrison.

If His Lordship is disposed to allow the presents received from the Indians to be appropriated for the use of the garrison it will be proper to exonerate the Indian Store-Keeper from any charge thereof, but I have heretofore understood the general orders as positively directing all presents to be applied to the use of Government, and Consequently Conceive it my duty to report on this matter, not Considering these Articles as *provisions* alluded to in the General Orders.

It also appears by the second extract that the Indian storekeeper has not the charge of the Indian stores altho' it is represented that the Indian store house is sufficiently large to Contain all that belongs to it. This also requires His Lordships directions. With regard to the third Extract I confess it has astonished me a good deal.—I have long had the honor of an employment in the Indian Department, and, for the first time, now observe that the Commanding Officer of a Post has issued a Commission appointing a Chief. The Principal officers of the Department who are permanently established in the Country and who I presume are intended exclusively to judge of the propriety and thereby endeavour to increase their influence by the selection of proper characters for Chiefs, are by this practice deprived of the Power of rendering any service in that respect or of knowing the Chiefs until they produce their Commissions, it may also be worth His Lordship's attention to Consider that by this means Chiefs may be made and unmade at pleasure & their numbers indefinately increased or diminished at the direction of every Succeeding Commanding officer and the Indians free'd from that dependance on the Department which has hitherto Constituted all the Influence and friendship so happily established between the British Nation and all the Indians in this Country.

The Making a Chief is a solemn act and attended with Many Ceremonies and great formality and in the Assembly of Collected Nations for the purpose of a Public recognition, but a written Commission has not heretofore been usual or expected. Testimonials of Service have often been granted by the Superintendant General or by His Instructions, but these are only recommendations to any of the King's officers and friends whom the possessors thereof may occasionally meet, that they may be treated with kindness & respect.

The fourth extract relates to the fuel, and the mode of its being issued, for his Lordships information. Be pleased also to state the Necessity of the Presents for the post of Michilimakinac or to whatever place the garrison may be removed to, being sent from Montreal very early in the Spring and of their being forwarded from this place as soon as possible after their arrival here, the spring and summer months being the only periods at which that Post is visited by distant Nations.

Lieut-Colonel Butler Dept: Agent at Niagara died the 12th May last after a total incapacity & deprivation for a considerable time.

With great regard
I am D. Sir
Your Most obedt Humble
Servant -

A. Mc Kee

Joseph Chew Esq
S. I. A.
Montreal
[C 249 p 215]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit, June 20th 1796

Dear Sir Apprehending it extremely probable that the small Pox may be introduced among the Indians, soon after the evacuation of the Posts; I beg to submit to Lord Dorchesters consideration whether it would not be proper, in order to avert so dreadfull a Calamity to take every precautionary step and to have the Assistance of a skilful surgeon or Hospital mate whose particular duty should be to attend them and to introduce Enoculation as soon as it makes its appearance or as fast as their prejudices can be overcome.

With great regard I am Dear Sir Yours Sincerely

A. Mc Kee

Joseph Chew Esq
S. I. A
Montreal
[C 249 p 211.]

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. SELBY.

MICHILIMAKINAC 20th June 1796.

DEAR SIR, I received your favor of the 29th April the 7th Current not by the two Chippewas sent from Detroit but by an Indian from Saguinan hired by Mons'r Robitaille; your favors of the 14th February and that of the Deputy Superintendant General of the 13th I have duly received & answered.

The Receipts for pay for September quarter as well as December & March Quarters were forwarded under cover to Mr. Chew & Pay Bills to the Dep'y Superintendant General's Office, the Receipts should certainly, accompany the Pay Bills, but I was obliged to act according to the Instructions I received from time to time, I hope everything in future will be more regular.

I received the General Orders of the 17th & 20th of March, & shall advert to the directions of the Deputy Superintendant General who I am confident will be satisfied with my treatment of the Indians, towards which, humanity & kindness shall be my Guides.

I was given to understand that the Indians would be very troublesome here in the Spring & Summer, I am happy to tell you, that it is quite the contrary and that they have been since last fall to this moment remarkably quiet I shall pay proper attention to every thing you mentioned concerning them. The other papers you enclosed Viz't a copy of the last Treaty with the United States, the General Order of the 25th January 1796, an Extract of a Letter from Mr. Coffin to Mr. Chew of the 21st January last & a Copy of the Orders of the 21st January 1795, I also received.

I thank you for the news papers, you cannot conceive how happy I was at our being in possession of the Cape of Good Hope and the Total defeat of the French Army on the Rhine, I was ready to leap out of my skin for joy, I pray God, the next news I hear will be, our being in possession of all the Mynheer's Settlements in India & elsewhere.

I have presented your best respects to Captain LaMothe who returns his best compliments to you. he complains much of his not having any transport allowed him, this certainly is a very great hardship, I thought every one in the Department was allowed transport, I beg you will speak to the Colonel & represent this matter to him as no notice will be taken of any Representation, unless thro' him, at head Quarters.

In my last letter to the D'y S. I. G. per the Nancy I mentioned the great necessity of taking a Blacksmith along with us, to whatever place we are to be removed, Vasseueur has just told me that he cannot work for the Department after the 24th of this month, and as this is the time a Blacksmith is most wanted to repair the Indian's Arms, Axes &c I hope the Dy. S. I. Gl will approve of employing Dufrene, it being highly necessary for the Good of His Majesty's Service

This day I was obliged to look out for other quarters & found two miserable Rooms in the Priests house for which I am to pay to Mr Bourassa who has the charge of them three dollars per month, and I must be at the expence of putting some Bark on the Covering to keep out Rain, & plaster & white wash the Rooms.

I hope we shall be better accommodated with Quarters next year, the Storehouses ought not to join any other buildings on account of fire.

I beg you will continue your correspondence & let me know all the news. We hear an American Major is coming here with Mr. Burnet from St Joseph —may I be allowed to request that you will lend an assisting hand to Mr. Ironside in getting my Stores forwarded by the first vessel, King's or Merchant, in return command anything in my power.

I hope all the Gentlemen of the Department are in good health, and I remain with very great regard

Dear Sir
Yours very sincerely
[signed] Thomas Duggan

P. S. I have just heard of the death of the Dy. Agent at Niagara, I offer you my compliments of condolence—since writing the above am assured no Major is coming with Mr. Burnet—24th 'tis impossible for me to answer your favor of the 6th current on account of Surveys &c. &c. &c. this opportunity.

P. Selby Esquire

Indian Affairs M. G. VIII

CERTIFICATES

Michilimakinac 23d June 1796

I do certify that Naiantasheen an Ottawa Chief & Twenty of His Band presented for the use of Government Three Makaks of Sugar.

(signed) William Doyle
Capt 24th Reg't Com'd'g.

Indian Affairs M G VII

Michilimakinac 24th June 1796

I do certify that Showygan & family, Ottawas, six in number presented for the use of Government Two Makaks of Sugar

(signed) William Doyle
Capt 24th Reg't Comm'd'g.

Indian Affairs M G VII

REPORT

Report of Board of Survey held in pursuance of a Warrant bearing date the 23d Current from Major William Doyle of the 24th Regiment of Foot Commanding at Michilimackinac on Indian Stores.

Present

Lieut: Bromhead 24 Regiment President
Lieut Chamberlain { Members } surgeons Mate Wm. Lee

Articles.		Quantity	Remarks
Arm Bands, silver. Pairs		Fifteen and a half	
Awls Number		One hundred & fifty	
Ball & Shot pounds		Two hundred	
Blankets	1 Pt. Number	Two hundred & Eleven	
	1½ do	One hundred & sixty three	
	2 do	One hundred & sixty eight	
	2½ do	One hundred & forty eigh	
	3 do	Three hundred & ninety eight	
Broaches, silver, do		Eight hundred & fifty six	
Calimanco Yards		Ninety one	
Calico do		Eighteen	
Combs	Ivory Number	Sixty nine	
	Box do	Thirty nine	
	Horn do	Twenty four	
Cloth	Blue Yards	Forty four & one fourth	
	Scarlet do	Nine and one third	
	Green do	Sixty and a half	
Coats Number		One	
Cotton striped Yards		Two hundred & eighty nine	
Flints Gun Numbers		One thousand	
Feathers do		Nine	
Files do		Forty nine	
Ferretting Silk Yards		Three hundred & ten	
Flannel do		Seventy (70)	
Flags number		Twelve	
Guns	Chiefs do	Four	
	Rifled do	One	
Gun Powder pounds		One hundred & thirty two	
Gartering Yards		Three hundred & seventy	
Hats Chiefs Number		Twenty nine	
Hooks fishing do		Three hundred	
Iron pounds		Eleven hundred	

REPORT.—*Continued.*

Articles.		Quantity	Remarks
Kettles	Brass do	Twenty six	
	Copper do	Thirty eight	
Knives, Butchers number		One hundred & thirty one	
Linen Irish Yards		Eighty one	
Lines	Mackrel number	Fifty	
	Cod do	Eighteen	
Muslin Yards		Fifty five	
Medals	Large number	Three	
	Small do	Four	
Needles do		Seven hundred	
Ribband Yards		Eight	
Serge embossed do		Sixty six	
Sheeting.	Russia do	Thirty	
	Sail do	Six	
Scissors pairs		Thirty seven	
Shoes do		Ten	
Steel pounds		One hundred	
Skins..	Beaver do	Thirty one, ten ounces	
	Otter do	Three fifteen do	
Tobacco.	Carrot do	Eight hundred	
	Cut do	Thirty two	
Strouds yards		One hundred & forty seven	
Thread.	Net pounds	Sixty seven	
	Sewing do	Eight	
Vermillion pounds		Seventy eight	
Worms, Gun, Numbers		Fifty	

MICHILIMACKINAC 24 June 1796

We do certify that we have examined the above Articles and found them in the state described

JOHN BROMHEAD *Lieut 24 Reg't Pres'd*
THOS CHAMBERLIN *Lieut 24 Reg't*
W. LEE *Surgeons Mate 24 Reg't*

[C 249 p 182]

COL. MCKEE TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 1 July 1796

Dear Sir I am just favoured with your letters of the 19th May & 1st June, but have only time to express my great surprise & chagrin that the Goods ordered by Lord Dorchester for the payment of the lands, and which his Lordship in his letter to me of the 31st May takes for granted had already been forwarded, have not yet arrived nor have I any account of them on the Communication by the vessels which arrived this day from Fort Erie after a short passage.

It is not to be doubted but the Agents of the U. S. will throw every impediment and use every endeavour to prevent it possible such an Accession of strength to the British Government as might reasonably have been expected from the Chenail E Carte settlement and from the near approach of these people it is to be apprehended that every Artifice and intrigue will be in motion to prevent its becoming formidable. I can only add therefore that had the goods even arrived by these vessels and which I was confident must be the Case, I should have been enabled to Compleat the Business before the Evacuation of the Posts and thereby have had fewer obstacles to contend against, than it may be presumed, must now be encountered.

I am with Regard &:
Dear Sir
Your most Humble Servant
A. Mc Kee

Joseph Chew Esqr
Supty of Ind affairs
Montreal
[C 249 p 209]

MR. SELBY TO MR. CHEW

Detroit 1 July 1796

Dear Sir Mr Duggan having represented that Vasseur the Smith of the Department at Michilimackinac, declines quitting that Island when the garrison shall be removed and has recommended a Mr. Dufrene, who is represented to the Deputy Superendt General by Major Doyle and Mr. Duggan as a very Proper person to succeed Vasseur in that employment. Colonel McKee desires me therefore to inform you that until the Commander in Chiefs pleasure shall be Known, he has Consented to his being so employed.

With the greatest regard
I am Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
P. Selby

Joseph Chew Esqr
S. I. A.
Montreal
[C 249 p 210.]

MAJOR DOYLE TO MR. CHEW

Michilimackinac 4″ July 1796

Dear Sir This letter will be delivered by Amable, an Ottawa Chief (who goes upon a Deputation from his Nation to the Indians of Lower Canada) whom I beg leave to recommend, as one Deserving of being paid attention to, from his attachment to the British Government.

I request you will have the goodness to acquaint Sir John Johnson, that the Conduct of the Indians of this District, merit every kindness being shewn them.

I Am Dear Sir
With Great Regard
Your very humble Servant
[sgd] William Doyle
Major Commanding

To
Joseph Chew Esqr
Sup: to the Sup In'. Genl
Indian affairs
Montreal
[C 249 p 266]

MR. DUGGAN TO MR. CHEW

MICHILIMACKINAC 5 July 1796

SIR Since my last, nothing of Consequence Concerning Indian Affairs has occurred in this quarter. Every thing bears the appearance of Peace, notwithstanding the great preparation said to be making this Spring by the Indians residing in and about Milewaukee to go to war against the *Nee'dauwessies.** I have every reason to think, that from the steps taken to prevent them, nothing more than what is Customary every spring will happen, that is a few warriors on each side going to strike against the Nations they are at variance with, which does not injure the Indian Trade, because when either Party takes a scalp or Prisoner they are satisfied and give over hostilities till the ensuing year.

The bearer Amable an Ottawa Chief is just setting out in a Bark Canoe with six of the same Nation, he is a shrewd, intelligent man. I understand he is pitched upon by some of the Chiefs of his Nation to represent them in Council to the Seven Nations of Canada who sent up last year a Belt and strings of Wampum desiring their chiefs and some of their young men to have a meeting about the Indian affairs in general, but the Interpreter tells me this is not the Case, that there is much jealousy between this man and the Other Chiefs. That he is going with his family to winter in Lower Canada principally to learn every thing that concerns the Indians, that he is to send back in the Fall the young men that go down with him, and that the Chiefs and Young men, who were invited to meet the seven nations of Lower Canada do not go down on account of the Americans being on their way to take possession of the Posts, it may not be amiss to treat this man with some degree of distinction as he has a good deal of influence amongst the Ottawas.

I am
Sir
Your's Most Sincerely
THOMAS DUGGAN

Joseph Chew Esqr
S. I. A
Montreal
[C 249 p. 228]

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* The Lake Indians used this as a name for the Sioux, although its literal meaning is "enemies." (Docs. pertaining to Colonial History of N. Y.)

REQUISITION

Requisition for goods proposed as presents for the Indians of Lake Nippising.

Awles doz. six......			£......	3	......
Blankets of three points pairs Ten......@	13s	9d	6	17	6
Do 2½ do do do Eight......	11		4	8	......
Do 2 do do Five......	8		2	......	......
Do 1½ do do Five......	6	6	1	12	6
do 1 do do Nine......	5	6	2	9	6
Callico pieces Four......	28		5	12	......
Embossed serge yards Twenty six......		16	5	1	4
Flints Nos. Five hundred......	1	3	......	6	3
Fish Hooks doz six......			......	......	9
Fishing Lines do Two......	2	6	......	5	......
Guns common do Fifteen......	20		15	......	......
Gun powder pounds seventy five......			7	10	......
Hats plain No. Twelves......	2	6	1	10	......
do Laced No. Four......	7	6	1	10	......
Kettles Brass pounds Ninety six......	1	7	7	12	......
Linen pieces Two......	40	3	4	0	6
Needles No Five hundred......			......	2	4
Pennistons Yards Fifty one......	1	5½	3	14	4½
Strouds pieces two......			6	10	......
Shot pounds Two hundred & twenty five......			2	2	4½
Thread do Two......@ 2s 5d &	3	10	......	6	3
Tobacco do Twenty......		6	......	10	......
Vermillion do Five......	4		1	0	0
Sterling......			£ 80	3	5¾

Amounting to eighty pounds, three shillings stirl'g, dollars @ 4s 6d.

Looking Glasses Orn't'd one doz......	£0. 9. 0
also Butcher Knives 3 "	0. 9. 0
	£0. 18. 0

Ex'd Joseph Chew

Montreal 10 Aug't 1796
Joseph Chew
S. I. A.
App'd, Rob. Prescott

By order of the Commander in Chief
James Green *M. S.*

[C 249 p 264]

REQUISITION

Requisition for articles proposed as presents for a party of Ottowas from Michilimackinac.

Awles doz: Four			£......	2	......
Blankets 3 points pieces eight	@ 13s	9d	2	1	3
do 2½ do do two & a half	11		1	7	6
Cloth broad, scarlet Yards six	14		4	4	......
do Blue do eight	11		4	8	......
Cod Lines No. Twenty four	2	3	2	14	......
Callico pieces two	28		2	16	......
Fish hooks doz six			....	....	9
Fishing Lines doz two	2	6	....	5	......
Flints No. Four hundred	1	3	....	5	......
Gorges No. Two	23		2	6	......
Guns Chiefs No. Two	36		3	12	......
do common No. Four	20		4	....	......
Gartering pieces Four			....	14	......
Hats Plain No. Four	2	6	....	10	......
do Laced No. Two	8	6	....	17	......
Kettles Brass pounds Forty five	1	7	3	3	9
Knives, Butchers doz: Two	3	0	0	6	0
Linnen pieces Two	40	3	4	0	6
Needles No. Five hundred			....	2	4
Molton Yards ten	1	6	....	15	......
Striped Cotton do Twelve	2	3	1	7	......
Strouds do Fourteen	3	6	2	9	......
Silk Hand'kfs Color'd No. Nine			1	7	......
Shot pounds one hundred			1	1	......
Tobacco do Twenty		6	....	10	......
Thread do Two	3	6	....	7.	......
Vermillion do Four	4		....	16	......
			£44	....	1

Amounting to Forty four pounds and one penny sterling, dollars @ 4s 6d

Montreal 11. Augt. 1796

Joseph Chew

S. I. A.

Approved

Robt. Prescott

By order of the Commander in Chief

James Green

[C 249 p 263] *M. S*

REQUISITION

Requisition for Articles proposed as a Present for the Chief of the Lake Nippising Indians who presented the Beaver Blanket

Broad Cloth Scarlet Yards three	9s	£ 1	7	......
Callicoe do three	1 7d	....	4	9
Georgets one		1	3	......
Guns Chiefs one		1	16	......
Hats Laced one		....	9	......
Gartering pieces one		....	4	......
Linen Yards three	2	....	6	......
Molton do Two	1 6	....	3	......
Strouds do Two	3 6	....	7	......
Silk Handk'f one		....	3	......
		£ 6	2	9

Amounting to six pounds two shillings and nine pence stirling, Dollars at 4s 6d.

Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

App'd

Rob. Prescott

By order of the Commander in Chief
James Green
M. S.

[C 249 p 265.]

EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM P SELBY ESQR ASS'T SECT'Y OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TO JOSEPH CHEW S. I. A.

dated at Malden Mouth of Detroit River 13 & 16 Augt 1796.

"Colonel Mc Kee left this Morning, I remain to go in one of the vessels of the Department with the Goods for the payment of the lands, And altho' many inconveniences have arisen from the late arrival of these goods, they are now detained by another Cause the want of sailors to navigate the vessels. Proper application has been made to the Commanding officer (agreeable to orders) *for only five men* for both vessels which will have valuable Cargoes on board. The application has been answered that Mr. Fleming who Commands the Dunmore now here declares he cannot answer for the safety of his vessel if one man should be taken from him, application has been made to Captain Salmon the Officer Commanding stating the Exegincy of the Service and the Necessity of incurring an Extra Expense by hiring men, but no answer has been received although the application was made the day before Yesterday except that he should apply to Commodore Grant the Senior officer of the Department for his decision, this may loose another week for Mr. Grant lives about 12 miles above Detroit and we are near 20 miles below it. It appears very strange that Merchant vessels navigate with five men and a master and these vessels of nearly Equal Burthen: Yet Mr Fleming has now 14 men and unable to spare one.

"We were greatly surprised yesterday morning at seeing Mr Duggan Come into the Yard, instead of his being sent with the stores to St. Joseph Island to which place the Kings Garrison is removed. Captain Doyle ordered him the Smith & the Contents of the Store on Board a Kings vessel with himself and Party and brought them all to this Place.

"I sent off an Express to Colonel Mc Kee and last night received Directions for Mr Duggan the Smith and Stores to return immediately in the same vessel going up for the detachment of the 24th left at Michilimackinac.

"At the Most Critical period that could have happened the Impression which would naturally be made on the Minds of the Indians, by their being witnesses to the Department and the goods intended for them being ordered away, Can be more readily imagined than expressed and I think this step bids fair to be more prejudicial to the Kings Interest than any Circumstance that has happened within my Knowledge."

"I am yet waiting here with the vessels and altho' there are now three Kings ships at this place not a man can be had. Captain Salmon sent for

Commodore Grant but he has not come down and the vessels who have the men are already to sail upon a shift of wind, so that when Mr. Grant comes it will probably be too late,—Captain Salmon has authorized the Commissary to hire men but there are none here to be got, the Colonel is waiting very patiently for me with the goods but I see no prospect at present of leaving this Place"

Montreal 12 Sept. 1796

A true Extract

Joseph Chew

S. I. A.

[C 249 p. 331.]

FROM MR. DUGGAN UNADDRESSED

Malden 16th August 1796.

Dear Sir I take this opportunity to acquaint you that I arrived at this place in Consequence of Major Doyle Coming to me the 16th Current at Michilimackinac, and telling me that he had Orders to take away from that post all the Kings Stores, Indian as well as the Engineers Barrack Masters &c, that they were to be put immediately on board the Frances, and recommended it to me strongly not to put any of my own private stores on board until all his Majesty's property was shipped, and observed he intended to follow the same rule himself.—the Consequence was I could only get two Trunks very inconveniently placed on the quarter deck; finding I was Coming to this place I gave directions to have all my furniture, provisions, wood &c. to be sold at Auction which must be attended with a great loss, but how surprised was I, when on Coming to Anchor in the River Sinclair opposite Captain Harrows House, to see upwards of thirty packages taken out of the hold, & landed, tho: I could not get one article of my own put there. It will be at least a month from the time I left Michilimackinac intil I get to the Island of St. Joseph, so that I am very fearful I shall not be able to procure myself agreeable quarters this winter, nor a proper place to Deposit the stores in, I shall however think myself justified in incurring any necessary expenses for the Safety of the Kings property.

I have just received your favour of the 12th June and have only time to add that I am with

great Regard Dear Sir
Your obliged humble Servt
Thos Duggan

P. S. I wish my coming here may not be prejudicial to the Kings service.

[C 249 p 320]

REQUISITIONS

Requisitions for Provisions and Rum for a Party of Ottawas from Michilimackinac. and a Party of Nippisings from Lake Nippising returning to their villages.

Montreal 17th Augt. 1796

Ottawas	Provisions	Rations	One hundred & twenty five
	Rum	Gallons	Six
Nippising	Provisions	Rations	One hundred & Sixty five
	Rum	Gallons	Six

Amounting to Two hundred & Ninety Rations of Provisions and Twelve Gallons of Rum.

Exd &c. Joseph Chew *S. I. A.*

Joseph Chew *S. I. A.*
appd. Rt. Prescott

By order of Commander in Chief
James Green *M. S.*

[C 249 p. 328.]

REQUISITION

Requisition for Provisions on account of the Indian Department for Alexr. Mileman Extra Conductor of Indian Stores to Detroit.

Montreal 3d Sept. 1796.

Provisions	Rations	Eighty four.

N B seventeen shillings & six pense Stirling for the above. Eighty four Rations at 2½ Stirlg dollars @ 4-8 has been deducted from his pay

Amounting to Eighty four rations of provisions

JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.
appd. ROBT. PRESCOTT.

By order of Commanding in Chief
JAMES GREEN *M. S.*

[C 249 p 326]

PROTEST

Province of Upper Canada
Western District, } to wit

WHEREAS Thomas Reynolds Esquire Deputy Commissary for His Majesty's Post on Detroit River opposite the Island of *Bois Blanc*, on the 10th day of January instant, Caused an advertisement to be publickly affixed at the said Post, in the words and figures following.

"Advertisement" "As there will be wanted in the Course of the ensuing year, for the Service of Government at this Post, Teams of Horses or Oxen Complete with Carts, Trucks &c, Any person or persons desirous of furnishing the same, to give into my office their proposals in writing Sealed up, stating the Conditions on which they will furnish the same; they are to be ready when called for, and only to be employed as the Service may require."

"By order of Captain Mayne, of the Queens Rangers Commandant of the Post, Detroit River."

(sgd) THOMAS REYNOLDS
Dept Comg.

Proposals to be delivered on
Saturday 14th Inst

And Whereas I, Matthew Elliott,* of Malden, Esquire, residing in the Vicinity of said Post Considering myself in a situation to perform the duty required by the Said Advertisement, and desirous (as far as in my power lay) to render Service to His Majesty's Government, did, on the fourteenth day of said January Instant, deliver to the Said Thomas Reynolds, my proposals of Contract, Couched in the terms following. "Agreeably to Advertisement, I will furnish Teams Horses or Oxen, with Carts, Trucks, &c. at the rate of Twenty Shillings N. Y. Cy per pair of Cattle and give Security for performance"

---

* For sketch of Matthew Elliott see Vol. XXXVI, p. 181.

(sgd) M. ELLIOTT

"Malden 14th Jany. 1797"
Thomas Reynolds Esqr.

And Whereas the Said Thomas Reynolds did on the twenty third day of said January Instant receive other proposals, which were also Couched in the words following "according to Advertisement."

MALDEN January 14th. 1797.

"I will furnish Teams of Oxen or Horses, with Trucks, Waggons &c or Carts, Slay or Drags, for hawling Timber, or other Burthen at the Rate of Twenty Shillings N. Y. Cy per day, for each pair of Cattle, or Horses. I will give Security for the performance"

[sgd] WM. CALDWELL

"To Thos. Reynolds
&c. &c. Malden"

Which said last mentioned proposals were received by the said Thos. Reynolds, at a period of Nine days after the merits of those of the fourteenth instant ought to have been determined upon, Contrary to every principal of Justice and Equity, and evidently injurious to His Majesty's service; and which said last mentioned proposals have since been carried into effect, and a preference given for the Contract therein proposed. Now be it Known to all Persons whom it may Concern that I the said Matthew Elliott, considering that not only His Majesty's Service is Materially injured but also my private interest, as considering myself entitled to the said contract. Do by these presents Solemnly protest, not only against the said Thomas Reynolds, but against all others that may be concerned in so unjust a proceeding, for all Expenses, Costs, Damages and Interest that I may Incur in consequence thereof. This done and protested at the Post aforesaid, and delivered a true copy hereof to the said Thos. Reynolds at his Dwelling House, at the said Post, this thirty first day of January, in the Year of our Lord, One thousand, seven hundred and Ninety Seven.

M. ELLIOTT

In the Presence of
W. Roe
Geo. Ironside
[C 250 p 415]

CAPT. MAYNE TO CAPT. GREEN

Detroit River February 1st 1797

Sir I much disapprove of the Indian Stores for his Majesty's service at this post being Deposited in the house of Capt. Elliot the superintendant of Indian Affairs, I consequently recommend that a store house with an appartment for the Storekeeper should be built in the confines of this Garrison, that a plan for the same should be transmitted from Head Quarters and this service executed early in the ensuing spring.

The Indians are far from numerous in this territory of his Majesty's Many tribes or bands having returned into the southern countreys.

I can obtain little information from the Indian Department, they being very jealous of the power of Commandant of this Post.

I trust Col. McKee transmits to Head Quarters all necessary reports—He is Endebous in the service and acts and does independently of me.

I have the honor to be with
Great Regard
Your obedt & humbl Servt
W. Mayne
Capt Qns Rgs.
Commanding

Capt Green
M. S.
Head Quarters
Quebec

P. S. I am of opinion there is little danger to be feared from the Spaniards respecting these Indians—their influence is not great, nor will they easily poison their Minds

W. M.

[C 250 p 411]

CAPT. MAYNE TO CAPT. GREEN

Detroit River Feby. 2nd. 1797

Sir I beg leave to represent to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that Captain Matthew Elliott Superintendent of the Indian Department has Conducted himself indecorously relating to the Contract for teaming of burthen for this Garrison which I having prerogative have given to Colonel Caldwell late Captain in Butlers Corps of Ranger's a loyal and deserving man.

Captain Elliott a public servant, and an officer of this garrison was not qualified in my opinion for this Situation—having moreover much of the *Sunshine* of Government.

Enclosed is a Protest which this Gentleman has thought becoming to put yesterday into the hands of Mr. Thomas Reynolds the Deputy Commissary at this Post.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your humble Servant
W. Mayne
Cap. Q's. Rg's.
Com'dg

Captain J Green
Military Secretary
Quebec

[C 250 p 418]

Requisition for Stores Proposed as Presents for Indians Resorting to the Post of Amherstburg for the Year 1797.

Arm Bands Pairs thirty	@ 11s		£ 16	10	......
Axes Half Number Two hundred	2		20	......	......
Ball & Shot Pounds Twelve Thousand 22s pr cwt			17	19	10½
Bath Coating White pieces three	82		49	4	......
do Grey do do					
do Blue do do					
do Brown do do					
Bar Lead pounds Four hundred	19		3	16	11
Basen Pewter Number, one hundred & fifty			14	8	1
Blankets one point pairs Two hundred	5	6d	55	......	......
do 1½ " do Two hundred	6	6	65	......	......
do 2 " do Four hundred	8		160	......	......
do 2½ " do Five hundred	11		275	......	......
do 3 " do Five hundred	13	6	371	5	......
Bed Lace Crimson Gro thirty four	13	6	22	5	6
do Scarlet do thirty three	13	6	22	19	......
do Green do thirty three	11	6	18	19	6
do Blue do twenty	11	6	11	10	......
Beads, small white, pounds Two hundred		9	7	10	......
Bridles Number thirty	3		4	10	......
Broaches Plain do Four thousand		6	100	......	......
Broad Cloth Blue pieces Ten ab't 414 Yds	9		186	6	......
do Green do Five					
do Scarlet do Ten					
Bunting crimson pieces Five	24		6	......	......
do Blue do Five	20		5	......	......
do White do Five	18		4	10	......
Buttons large Gilt Gro: Twelve	24		14	8	......
do small " do Twelve	12		7	4	......
do large plated do Twelve	30		18	......	......
do small " do Twelve	15		9	......	......
do large common do Twelve	21		12	12	......
do small do do Twelve	10		6	......	......
Caddees Green pieces about 3032 Yards	2	2	328	9	4
do Blue do					
do Purple do					
do Brown do					

REQUISITIONS.—*Continued.*

Callicoe, three colors pieces thirty five	@ 36s		£ 63	....	......
do two do do thirty five	28		49	....	......
Cambric do Twelve	24		14	8	......
Combs Horn Dozen Forty	2		4	....	......
do Ivory do Twenty	6		6	....	......
Ear bobs Pairs Four thousand		6½d	108	6	8
Embossed Serge Pieces Fifty	53	6	133	15	......
Feathers Ostrich Number Fifty	2	6	6	5	......
do Fox Tail diff't colours Number One hund'd		10½	4	7	6
Ferretting assorted pieces Twenty	4	9	5	18	9
Files Smiths do Number Twenty two			4	10	......
Fire steels Gro. Two	15		1	10	......
Fish Hooks do Five	3		....	15	......
Flannel white pieces Ten ab't 320 yds	1	3	20	....	......
do Green do Ten " 360 "	1	6	27	....	......
Gorgets Number Thirty	23		34	10	......
Guns common do Fifty	21		52	10	......
do Chiefs do Three hundred & fifty	35		612	10	......
do Rifled do Fifty	52	6	131	5	......
Gun flints do Ten thousand	10	6	5	5	......
Gun powder pounds four thousand	189		378	....	......
Gun worms Number one hundred & 44			....	7	......
Handkerchiefs silk common Band piece Ten	60		30	....	......
do " Black " Ten	44		22	....	......
Hats fine not Laced Number fifty	3	11	9	15	......
do coarse do Eighty	3		12	0	0
Hoes Broad Carolina do Four hundred	1	6	30	1	0
Iron assorted Bars Thirty ab't 12 cwt	23		13	16	......
Knives Buck handles doz. Two hundred	3		30	....	......
do Pen do Twelve	5		3	....	......
Kettles Brass with Iron ears Nests Eighteen 1760.10	19		139	16	......
do Copper thick do Twelve	2	2	109	17	......
do Tin, w't covers do do Twelve	42		25	4	......
Linen pieces one hundred	45		225	....	......
Lines Cod Number fifty	2	3	5	12	6
do Hambro do Twenty	2	3	2	5	......
do Fishing do One hundred and fifty		3	1	17	4
do Mackrel do Twenty		3	....	5	......
Looking glasses, oval frame, doz. Ten	11	6	5	15	......
do do paper do do Twenty	4		4	....	......
Medals Large do Thirty	26		39	....	......

Requisition.—*Continued.*

Molton Purple pieces Fifteen do Green do Fifteen do Blue do Fifteen do Brown do Fifteen	@ 48s		£ 144	....	......
Muslin do Twelve	60		36	....	......
Nails Board Casks Two	166		16	....	......
Needles Number Three thousand	4	9d	....	14	3
Oiled clothes do Eighteen	40		36	....	......
Oznabrigs pieces Six	72		21	12	......
Pipes Gross thirty two	1	6	2	8	......
Ratteen Blue pieces Three do Green do New Three do Grey do Three do Scarlet do Three do Brown do Three	£ 7. 4. a piece		108	....	......
Razors doz Twelve	5		3	....	......
Ribbon broad carcinet Crimson ps Twenty do do Green " Twenty do do Lt Blue " Twenty do do Purple " Twenty do do Scarlet " Twenty	12		60	....	......
Rifle Locks, Dble Bridle. Number, Fifty	8		20	....	......
Romals common pieces Ten do Blue do Ten	14		14	....	......
Saddles Number Thirty Six	25		45	....	......
Sheeting Russia pieces Twenty	58		58	....	......
do Scotch do Fifteen	105		78	15	......
Shoes men pairs one hundred	4	4	21	13	4
Seine Twine pounds Sixty	1	1	3	5	......
Scissors Large pairs Six hundred		5	12	10	......
do small pairs One Hundred & twenty		4	2	....	......
Spectacles do Twenty four	1	6	1	16	......
Steel Bars Twenty four abt 1 cwt. 2 q. 0 ℔	56		4	4	......
Striped Cotton pieces Forty	76		152	....	......
Spunge pounds Ten	10		....	8	4
Swanskin spotted pieces Ten	58		29	....	......
Strouds Blue do one hundred	70		350	....	......
Tea Bohea pounds one hundred	2		10	....	......
Tents Six Estimated	120		36	....	......
Thread White assorted pounds Thirty	4		6	....	......
do all Colors do Seventy	2	6	8	15	......
Tobacco Carrot do Three thousand		6	75	....	......

REQUISITION.—*Continued.*

Tomahawks Number Two hundred @	4s		£ 40	....	......
Trunks Hair Nests Ten	30		15	....	......
Vermillion pounds one hundred	4		20	....	......
Worsted Assorted pounds one hundred & 25	2		12	10	......
Wampum Black & White, one half of ea: Fifty thousand	13	6d	33	15	......
Stlg			£ 5785	10	6½

Amounting to Five Thousand seven hundred and Eighty five pounds ten shillings & six pence half penny Sterling Dollars @ 4s 6d.

Ex. JOSEPH CHEW
S. I. A.

MONTREAL 9th Feby 1797
JOHN JOHNSON

Approved

ROBT PRESCOTT

By order of the Commander in Chief
JAMES GREEN *M. S.*

[C 250 p 426.]

MR. LISTOR TO CAPT. GREEN

PHILADELPHIA 28th March 1797

SIR I received the obliging letter you did me the honour to write to me by the Indian Chief Captain Brant, and shall always be happy to pay proper regard to your recommendations. In the present case I conceived it to be more particularly my duty, and should have wished that Captain Brant had by a longer stay at Philadelphia put it in my power to Shew him greater attention. His former attachment and services seem to require some return from us, and his abilities and influence must naturally render him a character of importance in the present circumstances of the Province of Canada.

This being the case, I found with concern that he thinks he has reason to complain of the treatment he has received from the members of His Majesty's Government in the province respecting the lands assigned to him and his countrymen in Upper Canada. He entered into some detail on the subject, and expressed himself in terms I Confess gave me a degree of uneasiness for the possible consequences. It struck me as being proper to sooth him as much as possible by giving him hopes that matters would ultimately be settled to his satisfaction, and I offered him my friendly interposition, as far as that Could be of any use to him. You would do me a favour Sir, if you would let me know your opinion of the justice of his claim, and the means of arranging the business.

There is another subject on which I beg you will have the goodness to give me your sentiments, and point out the means of accommodation if any such exist.

The secretary at war of the United States has informed me that a Blockhouse has been erected by His Majesty's troops on the Isle de Bois Blanc (in the strait between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair), that the ship channel runs between that Island and the Canada shore, and that vessels drawing a few feet water only can pass on its West Side. He therefore contends that as by the Definite Treaty the Boundary between the two Countries was to be the Middle of the Navigable Communication, the island in question ought by a fair construction to be considered as within the territory of the United States.

As I am extremely Anxious to contribute to the Mantenance of that good understanding between Great Britain and America which is so essential to the interests of both, I should be sorry to see any reciprocal coldness produced by trifles. I beg you will therefore have the goodness to let me know how far the above complaint is founded whether the point in dispute is a matter of Consequence, and whether there is any way of settling the business Amicably without bringing it to a formal discussion between the two Governments.

I have the honour to be with
Perfect truth and regard
Sir
Your Most obt Servt
Rob: Listor*

Capt. Green
M. S.

A true Copy
David Shank
Major

[C 250 p 511]

FROM CAPT. LAMOTHE UNADDRESSED

Detroit 17th May 1797*

Sir, On my arrival at this Post on the night of the 13th, my first care was to deliver to the officer Commanding this Post Colonel England's Letters & to show him my instructions & at the same time told him of my desire of sending an Express to the Ottawas, who had arrived at Arbre Croche, in order to speak to them, but his answer to me was, that he had received on the morning of the 13th, an express from them saying that they would arrive the day after. But owing to contrary winds they only arrived on the night of the 16th & to day at two o'clock the Council was held where I did all in my power to determine them to comply with the wish of their elder brothers who wished to see them assembled, with them at the foot of the Rapids to deliberate on what they had to do before seeing the Commissioners. I did not forget to present them with some strings of wampum on your behalf which had been sent by the Commandant of this post who had received some information on this subject from the Colonel.

Nagachivois behaved on this occasion with great warmth & spoke for a long time to all the young men & said that he was determined to set off & hoped that all the young men would follow him. He merits your approval for his manner of behaving & he has given his positive answer that he will assist & that he would be there at the Counsil without being able to tell the number until the arrival of La Fourche who is yet behind.

---

* See appendix

The Commandant of this post has asked me to send some branches of porcelaine* from him to La Fourche asking him to come immediately, which I have done by six young men, whom I have sent out with the speeches of Chavoinoirs & the other nations, explaining to them the intentions of their brothers. And I flatter myself that he will return to the post within a couple of days.

All the Chiefs are well disposed to answer to the nation of the River Miamis & to Captain Doyle who on this occasion spoke to them & assured them that the part they were taking in the Council was of much consequence for them & that this was a good opportunity to show, by appearing in great numbers, to the Americans that all the nations held the same sentiments.

This year an Ottawa Chief hunting in the Mississippi with five of his young men & two Follesavoines were all killed by the Sioux, which made me afraid that there would not be so many because of this accident. Twelve men left Arbre Croche seven (Sept in French) days ago & have gone to revenge the death of their Chief and relations.

Le Grande Sable is only delaying the moment of his arrival & and has promised to leave with his band to go to the foot of the Rapids. Matchiquivoiche will not long delay coming to this post & immediately on his arrival I will endeavor, with the aid of the Commandant, to bind him to leave immediately.

I shall not fail to send you the names of the most noted chiefs when you know them, it would perhaps be worthy of your attention if there was something in the Store to distinguish them. I would have represented to Captain Doyle the necessity that there was of distinguishing the young men but the Store at the Post is so ill furnished that there is nothing to present to a single soldier. On the 14th I took possession of the store belonging to the Department & had a general inventory made in the presence of three officers, who signed as witnesses to all that remained in the store. Which I will soon have the honor of transmitting in duplicate & I will take the opportunity of sending one to Canada for the return of the quarter as is the custom in this District.

We hope, with the aid of the Commandant to make the Sauteux of La Cloche & those of Sault St Marie disposed to follow the nations from this post, if they have not already left, & I will do my best to make all the other nations who may appear at this post disposed to go to the Council where I hope to see them all gathered.

---

*See appendix

I flatter myself that I have obeyed your orders in all points on which you have addressed me & to have shown you the ambition which I have to do my duty in the place which you have conferred on me.

I have the Honor to be with respect
Sir Your very humble &
very obedient servant
(signed) G. LaMothe.

Nagachivois asked me to pray you to tell his friend Agouchivois that he must come at the end of the moon to the foot of the Rapids.

Indian Affairs M. G. VI

FROM CAPT. MAYNE UNADDRESSED

Extract

Amherstburg June 6th 1797

Sir

* * * * * * * *

"I have caused these Merchants to remove their buildings from within the boundary of the land to be reserved for Government at this Post—some of them have placed their buildings on the land claimed by Colonel McKee."

&c &c
W. Mayne
Capt Com'g

[C 250 p 533]

Return of Provisions issued for Indians from 25th June 1796 to 24 June 1797

	Rations	Rum		Corn
		Galls	Pints	Bushels
25 June to 24 Decem'r 1796 Amherstburg	44.275	612	......	2,299
25 Dec'm 1796 to 24 June 1797 ditto	27.048	520	4	4,288½
At Amherstburg Total	71.323	1,132	4	6,587½
25 June 1796 to 24 June 1797 at Chaunail Ecarte	26.467	260	4	2614½
Victuals 268 persons daily exclusive of Corn Total	97.790	1,393	......	9,202

AT AMHERSTBURG

Return of Provisions issued for Indians from 25. June 1797 to 24 June 1798

	Rations	Rum		Corn
25 June 1797 to 24 Dec'm following	43.745	60	4	731.—1-32
25 Dec. 1797 to 24 June 1798	32,403	140	6	1233. 18-32
Victuals 209 Persons exclusive of Corn Total	76.148	201	2	1964 19-32

Thomas Reynolds *Dr. Con'd*

[C 251 p 268]

CAPT. MAYNE TO CAPT. GREEN

Amherstburg, July 9th 1797.

Sir In a conversation I lately held with Major General Wilkinson Commander in Chief of the Troops of the United States of America, he observed to me that c-y rumour of c-y Spanish and French *uniting* with some Indians to attack the American and British posts on these frontiers was perfectly unfounded, that it originated from the Spaniards having last autumn through a fear that the British and Americans proposed to unite in efforts to invade their territory Collected a Body of their troops for self defence;

General Wilkinson assured me that the United States had secret Agents among the Spaniards and Spanish Indians employed to understand their designs, who if occasion required would give him good and early information

I am
Your obedt servt.
W. Mayne

Capt Green
M. S.
[C 250 p 572]

STATE OF EQUIPMENTS COMMONLY GIVEN TO INDIANS

To a Chief from the Upper Country
1 pair of Arm bands
1 Medal with 2½ Yds Ribbon, if he has none.
1 Gorget " ditto ditto
1 Chiefs Gun or Rifle, if they are in want of it, or ask it.

3½ Yds fine cloth for a Blanket, legings & lap
2½ Yds Linen for a shirt
1 Knife
4 Flints
1 Gun Worm
1 pair shoes
1 Blanket of 3 points
1 Laced Hat
2 lbs Gunpowder
8 lbs ball & Shot
1 Tomahawk
18 Yds Ribbon
½ lb Vermillion
12 pair Ear bobs
300 Brooches
1 Brass or Tin Kettle

The foregoing is the Equipment given to a Mohawk Chief, but no Compleat Equipments have of late been given to the Lower Canada Indians, they sometimes get a few Yds cloth a Gun, Powder & Shot, or other small Articles that they represent themselves to be in want of.

To a Chiefs Lady

5 Yards fine Cloth for a Blanket, Petticoat and legings
36 Yds Ribbon
200 Broaches
1 Blanket 2½ Points
2½ Yds Linen or Callico
1 Plain Hat
2 Silk Handkfs

if they have Any children they generally get a Blanket for each of them of different sizes According to their Ages with Some Linen or Embossed Sirge to make them shirts

To a Common Indian

1 Common Gun
1 lb Powder
4 lbs Shot
1 Butcher Knife
4 Gun flints
1 pair shoes
1 Common Hat
1 Blanket 3 points

½ Yd Strouds for a Lap
1 Yd Molton for legings
2½ Yds Linen
1 Brass Kettle

To His Wife
4½ Strouds for a blanket & Petticoat
1 Yd Molton for legings
2½ Yds Linen or Callico
1 Plain Hat
1 Blanket 2½ points

if they have Any Children they generally get a Blanket for each with some Linen or Embossed Serge for shirts.

Lower Canada Indians receive in the fall of the Year

A Man or boy above 16 Years of Age
1 Blanket 2½ points
Strouds ½ Yard
Flints 4
Knife 1
Powder 1 lb
Shot & Ball 4 lbs
Molton for legings 1 Yard
Gun Worm 1

A Woman or Girl above 16
1 Blanket 2½ points
Strouds for Petticoat 2 Yds
Leggings *Molton* 1 Yd

Boys & Girls between 12 and 16
1 Blanket 2 points

Boys and Girls between 8 and 12
1 Blanket 1½ points

Children
1 Blanket 1 point

[C 251 p 6]

CAPT. MCLEAN TO CAPT. GREEN

AMHERSTBURG 18th August 1797

SIR Having said nothing in my last, of this Post as a place of defence, I take the liberty now of throwing out a few hints on that head, for the Commander in Chiefs information which I hope on looking over the plan may not appear altogether unreasonable to His Excellency himself.

In the first place it is obvious from a view of the plan and the extent of the proposed Line of defence, that it is the intention of Government to make it a Post of Consequence, with a strong garrison, and however wise and expedient this may be at some future period, when Circumstances may perhaps more readily admit of Carrying this into effect, Yet it is natural for any person appointed to the Command to think of some place of Defence as well as Security and protection for the Troops and stores in the mean time in case of emergency, which in my opinion the present plan does not seem calculated to afford. The two small Block houses for the protection of the Stores now building and Flanking it, tho' apparently very well addapted to answer the end proposed, Yet being at the distance of near half a mile from the North Block House opposite the end of Isle au Bois Blau, occupied with troops above, & ordnance stores & fixed ammunition below, it can hardly be expected, that any aid or protection they can either give or receive at such a distance will be of Consequence.

The Magazine now building however well placed according to the Original Plan, is likewise so detached from the last mentioned Block House, as to render its Situation in my opinion rather precarious in case of alarm, from any ill designing persons, in the event the powder was deposited in it. I have however the satisfaction to say that I have not the smallest Cause to suppose that there are any such in our Vicinity. In short I say that however proper the original plan of defence may be to answer the intended purpose, it is by much too extensive and by no means Calculated to afford immediate protection with the present force, in case of need, and so far from having our small force, as well as stores, separated & detached as at present, I am of opinion there ought to be some place of security for the troops and stores proportionate to our number while the whole might act in concert, Covered by a small entrenchment or abbatis, which might soon be affected, and would at least set Indians at Defiance.

The plan best suited in my opinion for this purpose, is near the two Block houses, & the New Store which will soon be up, for the reception of all the Stores, the Gunpowder might be lodged with safety in that part of the store under ground sufficiently secured at top, the two Blockhouses might upon an emergency Contain the greatest part of our men, if not the whole, and the laid up vessels at the wharf in front of the Store, would afford an additional security. Thus our whole Force would be Compact and drawn within a small Compass to enable them to act with vigour, which might perhaps be proper in case of Alarm, tho' at the present I see no appearance of any thing to interrupt our tranquillity, unless the Spaniards might send some emissaries to corrupt the Indians.

The Indian Store for want of another place is now at the Dept. Superintendents, Mr. Elliott a number of Indian goods for this place and St. Joseph are just arived & a vessel (the Francis) is immediately to be sent to St. Joseph with them and several other Articles Chiefly Plank & boards for the Engineer Departmt.

It is to be lamented that for the want of vessels, the transport is likely to be rather backward this season, & the want of hands to Navigate even the two small vessels employed (several seamens time being expired & of course discharged) induced me on the representation of Lt. Cowan, that he had not men enough to Navigate his vessel, to give him a little assistance from the Garrison rather than retard the transport by allowing one of the vessels to remain in port, which they must otherwise have done.

With respect to the Indian Department at this Post, tho' the Instructions for its good Government are very clear & seem equally well Calculated for the Satisfaction & benefit of the Indians, as to prevent abuses, Yet they appear to me to have been Governed more by Custom than by any Instructions, & instead of receiving every thing in presence of the officers of the garrison agreeable to Instructions, & which from Information as well as personal Knowledge, I have reason to believe is more to the satisfaction of the Indians themselves (whatever their Agents may assert to the Contrary) I say that instead of receiving things in this manner, it has been the Custom to receive as much privately, the Agent or superintendent making a requisition sent to the Commg officer by an Interpreter to be signed, & this was sufficient Authority for the Commg officer or storekeeper to issue the Articles in question; with respect to small issues that are more frequent, it may not perhaps be according to the spirit of the Instructions that the Officers of the Garrison should be troubled on all such occasions, particularly when the Indian store is at a distance as at present, tho' even in this case I see no objection to the Indians appearing and shewing themselves at least to the Officer Command'g with an Interpreter, but Genl or large issues ought always to be made in presence of the officer not only to make the appearance more respectable, but likewise as a Control, & to Show the Indians Clearly that it is the bounty of

Government, by receiving it out of the King's stores, instead of getting it from the hands of an individual, & supposing it their Gift. They are in the habit of making requisitions for large quantities of provisions, for what they call Casual or Incidental issues, but as often as these come to me I have rejected them as incompatible with Instructions: When an Indian Comes upon the ground, there Can be no possible reason given why he should not appear personally with an interpreter and produce the requisition of the Agent, himself, to receive the Bounty into his own hands, which Must Certainly be More satisfactory to him then receiving it at the second hand. I have made it an invariable rule to make the officer attend at every General delivery of provisions, but there are so many small parties arriving & so frequent requisitions daily, for them that I have been obliged to deviate a little from rule, but as I have already observed I can see no reason, why these small parties or even Individuals might not be sent by an Interpreter to the Commanding Officer so as to enable him to see that the Indians not only receive their due, but that there is no abuse or imposition. This would enable him likewise by conversing with them thro' the Interpretors, to know their real sentiments & wishes as well as to gain Some intelligence & a great deal of useful information which it seems to be the study of their Agents, to make a Mystery of, and totally engross to themselves with a view of acquiring more influence and gaining fresh priviledges for the Indians.

There are perhaps Certain times and Circumstances when a greater latitude ought to be allowed than others, and then that may be good policy, but in General the Instructions for the Good Government of the Dept ought & must be the Guide. In short I am Clearly of Opinion that every Indian should appear at the Store himself in person, or some other to Answer for him, with an Interpreter & receive with his own hands the Bounty of Government, which must not only be more to his satisfaction but likewise tend to prevent imposition and abuses, & the Agents themselves can give no reason to the Contrary.

I have directed the Powder in the temporary Magazine to be Aired, daily in such quantities as our Conveniencies for that purpose will admit, and I cannot help expressing my surprise, at its not being done sooner when there was every reason to Suppose it must have been damp.—We are rather unprepared here, in case of Fire, the Engine being out of repair, and there being only three serviceable Buckets. I have ordered the Engine to be examined and we mean to endeavour, to repair it immediately. The Barrack Master seems rather negligent in everything, we have had as yet no Buckets for the Barrack Rooms and he has not even Candles for the Guard.

Two men of Captain Vigneau's Company who had been formerly deserters from the Americans, & very improperly enlisted in the Volunteers, have deserted from hence a few days ago and given themselves up in Consequence of a proclamation of Genl. Wilkinson's offering a pardon. There is another man named (Thos. Grant) of the same description, and indeed the only one of that description we have, that likewise, attempted to desert but was taken and received part of his punishment, and as I am Confident he will attempt to get off the first opportunity, I wou'd recommend that he be drumm'd out lest he should entice good men to go with him, he deserted from us once before I'm told at Chambly but was taken and punished. I have already written on this Subject to the Adjt. General, but it may not be amiss to repeat it here, there is a Great Number of deserters from the Army of the United States in this Vicinity, offering to Enlist, but I have never received any of them. The Store will be up in a few days and the Wharf is in great forwardness we are likewise Caulking the Ottawa.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedt. Most humble Servt
Hector McLean, *Capt*

Capt Green
M. S.

P. S. I am aware that those at the Head of the Indian Department here in consequence of some difference in opinion between them & my Predecessor at this Post, (who however imprudent in some respects) does not appear to have Acted so in some instances relating to that department, may perhaps apply for an increase of their priviledges (if not already thro' the President Russel) In that case I shall only observe that any proposal Coming from this description of people ought to be listened to with great precaution & not addopted until Carefully examined, with Scrupulous and Suspecious attention.

[C 250 p 123]

CAPT. DRUMMOND TO CAPT. GREEN

Island of St. Joseph Sept. 9th 1797

Sir I had the honor to receive Your letter of the 22d June last the 7th Inst: I beg leave to acquaint You, for His Excellency the Commander in Chieff's Information, that at every Counsel (and on other occasions) held with the Indians, and particularly the Ottawas, I made use of every advise I could, to induce them to a Quite and peaceable behaviour, and to Keep their attachment firm to Government. Also explained the advantages they derived from the traders, and recommended to support them on all occasions. I hope on Colonel McKee's arrival that any Difficulty that may be among themselves, will be settled, so they always when here, appeared to be of a peaceable Disposition.

General Wilkinson Commander in Chief of the American Army, Paid us a visit here on his return from the Sault St Marie. it is reported he is to establish a Military Post there, & another at the Grand Portage next Summer, also to errect new works on a rising ground near the fort at Mackina. I am sorry to observe, that I am very apprehensive we will not be able to get into the New Blockhouse building near this post this season, as there are a quantity of the Materials for Building and other Different stores for this Post, are yet to be sent from Amherstburg. Mr Lary the Engineer will write more fully on this Subject. I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obed't & Humble Servant
Peter Drummond *Capt*
2d Batt: R. C. V

Captain Green
Military Secretary
Quebec
[C 673 p 76]

MEMORIAL

To William Mayne Esquire, Captain of the Queens Rangers, Commanding Detroit River opposite to Island of Bois Blanc &c. &c. &c

The Memorial of Sundry British Merchants who are proprietors of the Buildings ordered to be immediately removed from within the line of defence of the Post opposite the Island of Bois Blanc to the nearest Vacant land described in the Garrison Order issued by Captain Mayne the 25th, of November last.

Humbly Sheweth

That at this season of the year it is next to impossible for them to obey the order in question, they therefore pray Captain Mayne to withhold enforcing the same until spring at which time they hope to receive an answer to a petition to His Excellency the Commander in Chief General Prescott on the subject in question.

They have stated to His Excellency the great inconvenience they would incur did they remove to the Land claimed by Colonel Mc Kee as his title to that Land appears *just,* and have at the same time (Knowing that Capt Mayne Cannot justifiably lay aside a positive order twice issued by His Excellency) enlarged upon the Concern for his Safety.

Geo: Sharp
Leith Shepperd & Duff
John Askin
Meldrum & Parke

Detroit 27 Novm. 1790 (1797?)
[C 250 p 94.]

REQUISITION

Requisition for stores wanting to compleat the supply of presents for the different Indians resorting to the Post of Amherstburg for the Year 1798.

Arm Bands Pairs Thirty	@ 16s	£ 24	......	......
Axes Half number Two Hundred	2 6	25	......	......
Ball & Shot Cwts Thirty Six	22 6	40	10	......
Bath Coating White Pieces three	80	12	......	......
do Grey do three	80	12	......	......
do Blue do three	90	13	10	......
do Brown do three	80	12	......	......
Basens Pewter assorted number one hundred & 50	2	15	......	......
Beads pounds Two hundred	10½	8	15	......
Bed Lace crimson Gro. thirty four } Average	13	78	......	......
do Scarlet " thirty three				
do Green " thirty three				
do Blue " twenty				
Blankets 1 point pairs Two Hundred	5 3	52	10	......
do 1½ " pairs Two do	6 3	62	10	......
do 2 " pairs Two do	7 8	153	6	8
do 2½ " pairs Five do & fifty	10 6	288	15	......
do 3 " pairs Five do & fifty	13	357	10	......
Bridles number Thirty	6	9	......	......
Broaches do Four thousand	50 p gro:	64	8	10½
Bunting Crimson pieces } Average	22	16	10	......
do Blue do				
do White do				
Buttons Large Gilt Gro Twelve	4 3	2	11	......
do Small do " Twelve	2	1	4	......
do Large plated " Twelve	5	3	......	......
do small do " Twelve	2 3	1	7	......
do large common " Twelve	4 6	2	14	......
Cadis Green pieces Fifteen } Average	£5 17 6	352	10	......
do Blue do Fifteen				
do purple do Fifteen				
do Brown do Fifteen				
Calico Two Colors pieces Seventy	37 6	131	5	......
do three do do Seventy	42	147	......	......

Requisition.—*Continued*

Cambric pieces Twelve........@		40s		£24	....	......
Cloth Board White do Five........	£8	10	0d	42	10	......
do do Blue do Ten........	8	10	0	85	....	......
Cloth Broad Green Pieces Five........	8	10	0	42	10	......
ditto Scarlet do Five........	9	10	0	93	10	......
Combs Horn Dozens Forty........		2	4	4	13	......
do Ivory do Twenty........		7	6	7	10	......
Cotton striped pieces Forty........		83	3	166	10	......
Ear bobs pairs Four Thousand........		1	1	216	13	4
Feathers Ostrutch Number fifty........		3		7	10	......
do Fox tail do one hundred........		2	6	12	10	......
Ferriting Dark blue pieces Five						
do Green do Five						
do Scarlet do Five } Average 16s 8 p Gro:........				5	15	7½
do Black do Five						
do Nankeen do Five						
Files Smiths Sorted Number Seventy two........				5	2	6
Flannel white pieces Ten }		37	4	37	6	8
do Green pieces Ten						
Flints Number Ten Thousand 15s p m........				7	10	......
Forgets do Thirty........		23		34	10	......
Gun powder pounds Four thousand........		125		250	....	......
Guns common Number Fifty........		21		52	10	......
do chiefs do Three hundred & fifty........		40		700	....	......
do Rifle do fifty........		55		137	10	......
Handk'fs Blue Remals pieces Twenty........		42		42	....	......
Hats fine number fifty........		8		20	....	......
Hats coarse do eighty........		4		16	....	......
Hoes broad Carolina do Four hundred 20s 6d p doz:........				34	3	......
Hooks fishing one thousand 1s 6d p gross........				....	10	6
Kittles Brass Iron Ears nests Eighteen........	7	2	6	128	....	......
do Copper Thick do Twelve........	4	13	9	56	5	0
do Tin do Twelve........		46	3	27	12	......
Knives Butchers Number Two thousand five hundred........				31	2	6
do Pen do one hundred & forty five........			5	3	....	......
Lead in bars Cwts Three and a half........		20		3	10	......
Linen pieces one hundred & fifty........		50		350	....	......
Lines Cod number fifty........		2	6	6	5	......
do Hambro do Twenty........		2	6	2	10	......
do fishing do one hundred & fifty........			3	1	17	6
do mackrel do Twenty........			6	....	10	......

Requisition.—*Continued*

Locks Rifle Double Bridle number Fifty	@ 8s	£ 6	....	......
Looking Glasses Thirty		8	10	......
Medals Large number Thirty	27 6	41	5	......
Molton Purple pieces Fifteen	51	38	5	......
do Green do Fifteen	53	39	15	......
do Blue do Fifteen	53	39	15	......
do Brown do Fifteen	51	38	5	......
Muslin do Twelve	60	36	....	......
Needles Sewing number Three thousand	4 6	....	13	6
do Packing do Twenty four	2½	....	5	......
Osnabrigs pieces six	70	21	....	......
Pipes Gro: Thirty two	1 9	2	16	......
Ratteen Blue pieces Three	£8 1 0	24	3	......
do Green do Three	do	24	3	......
do Grey do Three	do	24	3	......
do Brown do Three	do	24	3	......
do Scarlet do Three	10 17 0	32	11	......
Razors dozens Twelve	2 6	1	10	......
Ribbon Crimson pieces	12 6	125	....	......
do Green do				
do Lt. Blue do				
do Purple do				
do Scarlet do				
Saddles number Thirty six	26	46	16	......
Scissors pairs 600	5	12	10	......
Serge Embossed pieces Fifty	57 6	143	15	......
Sheeting Russia " Twenty	58	58	....	......
do Scotch " Fifteen	105	78	15	......
Shoes pairs one hundred	4 4½	21	17	6
Spectacles pairs Twenty four	1	1	4	......
Steel Bars Ten abt. ct. q ℔ 1 2 0	56 p. cwt	4	4	......
Steels fire number Two hundred and eighty eight	1½	1	10	......
Strouds Blue Pieces one hundred	78	390	....	......
Swanskin do Ten	56	28	....	......
Tea Bohea pounds Four hundred	2 4	46	13	4
Thread net do Twenty	2 6	2	10	......
do white stitching ass'td pounds Thirty	4 6	6	15	......
do all colors do Twenty	4 6	15	15	......
Tobacco Carrot do Six thousand	9	225	....	......
Tomahawks pipe number Five hundred	4	100	....	......
Traps Beaver do Fifty	10	25	....	......

Requisition.—*Continued.*

Trunks Hair do Eighty	4s d	£ 16	....	......
Twine Seine pounds sixty	17	4	5	......
Vermillion do five hundred	4	100	....	......
Worms Gun number one hundred & 54	4 p Gro	....	4	......
Morrice Bells Gro: Twelve	3	1	16	......
Salt Barrels Twenty (abt. 70 Bush)	5	17	10	......
Twenty Bbls. for ditto		4	....	......
St'g		£6471	16	8

Amounting to Six thousand four hundred and seventy one pounds, sixteen shilling and eight pence sterling @ 4s 6d

Formerly the Salt of the Pork issued was sufficient for their demands, but the Deputy Commissary tells me, none of it can be now given, being wanted to preserve those Barrels which have leaked their brine. This circumstance, occasioned that article in the requisition

Sg'd

M. Elliott *S. I. A.*

Sg'd

A. McKee *G. S. G. I. A.*

Signed

H. McLean *Capt. B. C. V. Commanding*

Approved

Sg'd Peter Russel

President &c. &c. &c.

John Johnson

S. G. & I. G. I. A.

Montreal March 5, 1798

Ex'd. Josh. Chew

A true copy of the Articles in the Original Requisition to which the prices are added

Joseph Chew

S. I. A.

By order of the Commander in Chief

James Green

M. S.

Approved

Robt. Prescott

[C 251 p 44.]

Return of Provisions and Rum issued to Indians at Amherstburg and Chenail Escarte from 25 June 1797 to 24 June 1798 Inclusive

Periods	Issued for the Service of	Officer commanding or directing the issues.	No: Victualled	Flour.		Pork		Poase		Butter		Rice		Corn			Rum	
				lbs	oz	lbs	oz	Bush	Gall	lbs	oz	lb	oz	Bush	Gall	Pts	Galls	Pts
From 25 June to 24 July Capt Mayne	Indians	M. Elliott Supr & Agent	267	4920	8	6256	11	79	4	142	8	129	...	163	7	4	17	...
From 25 July to 24 Augt	do	do do	244	6480	...	6335	15	34	7	...	...	6	12	339	3	...	17	...
25 Augt to 24 Sept	do	do do	235	7377	...	4937	10	66	1	...	...	7	8	227	5	6	17	...
25 Sept to 24 Oct	do	do do	339	12450	...	6600	9	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
25 Oct to 24 Nov	do	do do	218	8334	...	4325	5	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
25 Nov to 24 Dec	do	do do	132	5985	...	2310	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
25 Dec to 24 Jany 1798	do	do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Jany to 23 Feby	do	do do	80	6708	...	3336	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
24 Feby to 24 March	do	do do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 March to 24 April	do	do do	196	4251	...	4467	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	433	3	4	7	...
25 April to 24 May	do	do do	332	10215	...	8322	9	...	4	...	...	16	8	363	3	2	80	2
25 May to 24 June	do	do do	413	21159	...	13775	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	436	5	6	34	4
				88479	8	60678	11	302	7	142	8	48	12	1974	4	6	201	2

	Rations	Rum G	Rum pts	Corn
Total expenditure for the year ending 24th June 1797	97,790	1393	0	7238
Ditto 24 " 1798	76,140	201	2	1964
Difference being a demenution since last year Rs	21,642	1191	6	7238

H. McLean
Capt. R. C V

[C 251 p 269]

CERTIFICATE

AMHERSTBURG August 17th 1798

I do certify to have seen opened in His Majesty's store at this Post one Box of Window Glass of 8½ x 7½ Inches, the Invoice mark on the box was Two hundred twenty Six Panes of which Eighty Eight panes only was whole. the other one hundred thirty Eight Panes were all Broke and unserviceable.

Panes of Glass Whole	88
Panes of do Broke	138
	226

WM. BACKWELL
Lt. R. Engrs.

The said Box of Glass was received at this Post the 14th August 1798

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commissary

[C 723 p 164]

RETURN

Return of Rum issued at Amherstburg and the Post of St. Josephs from 25 August 1797 to 24 August 1798.

	Rum	
	Galls	pts
At Amherstburg	1.062	3
At St. Josephs	553	5½
Gallons	1.616	½

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commissary

State of the above issues of Rum

		Gallons	Pints
At Amherstburg	To Marine Department	592	1
	To soldiers serving in Ditto	249	"
	To Artificers from St. Josephs. Lt. Lacy	3	6
	To Indians	217	4
Gall's		1062	3
At St. Joseph's	To Marine Department	1	7½
	R. C. Volunteers	158	2
	To Artificers Eng'rs Department	134	1
	To Indians	241	4
	Charge of leakage	17	7
Gall's		553	5½

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commissary

H. McLean Capt R. C. V
Commanding

[C 723 p, 165,]

RETURN

General Return of Rum Remaining at the Posts of Amherstburg and St. Josephs 24 Aug't 1798

	Gall's	P'ts
Remain in General Return at Amherstburg 24th August 1798, Including the Post of St. Josephs the 24th June	177	.....
Of which Remain at St. Josephs the 24th June	165	3
Remain at Amherstburg 24 Aug't Gall's	11	3
	Gall's	P'ts
Remain at St. Josephs the 24th June	165	3
Issued from 25th June to 24 August	92	"
Remain at St. Josephs 24th Aug't to be accounted for Gall's	72	6

THOMAS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commissary

H. McLean Capt. R. C. V
Commanding

[C 723 p, 166,]

CERTIFICATE

AMHERSTBURG August 31st 1798

I do certify to have seen opened, in His Majesty's stores at this Post, one Box of Glass, 8½x7½ Inshes, the Invoice Mark, Two hundred twenty six Panes, of which One hundred fifty six were Whole, the other Seventy Broke and unserviceable.

Panes of Glass whole	156
Panes of Glass broke	70
Invoiced	226

I have signed four Certificates of this tenor and date.

ROBT WOOLSEY *Ensg.*
2nd Batt. R. C. Volunteers

Foresaid box of Glass was received at this Post the 14th August 1798.

THOS REYNOLDS
Deputy Commissary

[C 723 p: 163]

CAPT. DRUMMOND TO CAPT. GREEN

ISLAND OF ST. JOSEPH Septr. 28th, 1798

SIR I have the honour to send to you herewith a report of a board of Survey held on the Indian Stores on their arrival, also of what remained on hand of the old Stores. We have had a great number of Indians here this Summer, Several of them from Lake Superior, & back of Missisaque never used to resort Mackinack. We had several Canoes of the Minominies here, at the same time with a Number of Chippawas who was very Jealous of one another, but by persuasion and advice we got them to Smoke, Dance, Drink with oneother and parted seemingly good friends, however Soon after Departure the Chippawas sent the war pipe to the Minominies, and it is very probable they will be at War. There is also inclosed a list of the persons, who are building and preparing to build, on the Situation near the new Block House, such of them as finishes their buildings will be anxious to have some Certificate or deed for their lots. I would be glad to have His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs pleasure on the Subject. The Indian Interpreter, Store Keeper, & Blacksmith, declined building on the Situation laid out for them on the plan, giving for reason, that they are always liable to be removed and thought it a hardship to build upon Government property at their own expense, especially as they understand that the Indian Department are provided with Lodgings at Amherstburg, and other Posts, in this case I was under the necessity of allowing them to build on the Situation laid out for the Traders, which I hope will meet the Commander in Chiefs approbation, as we could not with propriety move to the New Block house without them, Should the Commander in Chief think proper to direct that lots might be laid out between the present situation of the Traders across the Neck, leaving a broad road leading up to the Block house in the Center. It might be convenient for Tradesmen and others who would wish to settle at the post to build upon.

All the Boats we had here was intirely unfit for any kind of service, and so old that they could not be repaired, it being impossible to Carry on the works here without one. I apply'd to Mr. Reynolds at Amherstburg to send one up, but finding it inconvenient he sent a man to build one on the spot, as there was no opportunity for him to return when the Boat was finished, I made him build a Small Batteau, rather than keep him idle which will be very useful at the Post. Mr. Landmann sends an estimate of the expense. It will be late in the season before we get into the New Block house, but I have hopes to be lodged there before the winter sets in. I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Landmann, who writes by this opportunity, for the particulars of the works.

I beg leave to represent for the Commander in Chiefs Information, that some medical assistance are very much wanted at this post, being already under the Necessity of sending some from here who was in dangerous situation, & have more at present in the same way. also men are lyable to be Cut, and hurt in different ways where works are carried on and others may pretend sickness to Keep them from Fatigue. I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obdt humble Servant
Peter Drummond *Captain.*
2d Batt R. C. V. Commanding.

Major Green
Mil. Secty.
[C 251 p 256.]
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LIST

A List of persons Building & Preparing to Build near the New Blockhouse, on the Island of St Joseph September 28th 1798

Captain LaMothe	Building
Mr Duggan	
Mr Langlade	
Mr Birkett	
Mr Chaubine [Chauvin]	
North West Company	Preparing to build
Mr Ogilvie	
Mr Gillespie	
Mr Mitchill	
Mr Pathier	
Mr Chiset	
Mr Frerot [Frerost ?]	

[C 251 p 259]

REQUISITION

Requisition for stores proposed as presents for Indians resorting the Post of Amherstburg for the year 1799.

Arm Bands pairs thirty	@ 15s	11d	£23	17	6
Axes half Num: Two hundred	2	6	25	....	......
Ball & Shot pounds Twelve thousand 22s 6d cwt			120	10	8½
Basons Pewter Num: one hundred & fifty	2		15	....	......
Bath Coating Blue pieces Three ab't 24 Yds ea:	3	9	13	10	......
do Brown do Three do	3	4	12	....	......
do Grey do Three do	3	4	12	....	......
do white do Three do	3	4	12	....	......
Bed Lace Crimson Gro: Fifty	13		32	10	......
do Green do Fifty	13	6	31	5	......
Beads pounds Two hundred		10½	8	15	......
Blankets 1 point pairs Two hundred	5	3	52	10	......
do 1½ do do Two hundred	6	3	62	10	......
do 2 do do Two hundred	7	8	153	6	8
do 2½ do do Four hundred	10	6	288	15	......
do 3 do do Five hundred	13		357	10	......
Bridles number Thirty	6		9	....	......
Broaches do Four Thousand 50s p Gro:			69	8	10½
Bunting Blue pieces Five	21		5	5	......
do Crimson do Five	23		5	10	......
do White do Five	20		5	....	......
Buttons Large Gilt Gro: Twelve	6		3	12	......
do Small do do Twelve	3		1	16	......
do Large plated do Twelve	5		3	....	......
do Small do do Twelve	2	6	1	10	......
do Common do Twelve	4	3	2	11	......
do do do Twelve	2		1	4	......
Caddees Blue pieces Fifteen ab't 47 Yds ea:	2	6	88	2	6
do Brown do Fifteen do	2	6	88	2	6
do Green do Fifteen do	2	6	88	2	6
do Purple do Fifteen do	2	6	88	2	6
Callico 3 Colors pieces Seventy	42		147	....	......
do 2 do do Seventy	37	6	131	5	......
Cambric do Twelve	40		24	....	......

Requisition.—*Continued*

Cloth Blue pieces Ten Ab't 18 Yds ea	@ 10s		£90	....	......
do Green do Five do	10		45	....	......
do Scarlet do Ten do	11		99	....	......
do White do Five do	10		45	....	......
Combs Horn Doz: Forty	2.	4d	4	13	4
do Ivory do Twenty	7	6	7	10	......
Cotton stript pieces Forty ab't 37 Yds ea	2	3	166	10	......
Ear bobs pairs Four Thousand		13	216	13	4
Feathers Number one hundred & fifty	1		7	10	......
Ferritting Dark Blue pieces Six	18	6	5	11	......
do Green do Six					
do Scarlet do Six					
do Black do Six					
Flannel White do Ten 32 Yds ea		14	18	13	4
do Green do Ten do		15	20	....	......
Flints Number Ten thousand 13s p m			6	10	......
Gorgets do Thirty	23		34	10	......
Gunpowder pounds Four Thousand 125s p Cwt			250	....	......
Guns Common Number Fifty	21		52	10	......
do Chiefs do Three hundred	40		600	....	......
do Rifle do Fifty	55		137	10	......
Handk'fs Romal Pieces Twenty	18	9	18	15	......
do Silk do Twenty	42		42	....	......
Hats fine Number Fifty	8		20	....	......
do coarse do Eighty	4		16	....	......
Hoes do Four hundred 20s 6d p Doz:			34	3	4
Hooks fishing do one thousand 1s 6d p Gro			....	11	8
Iron Bars, Thirty ab't 50 ℔ ea £22 p Ton			14	14	7
Kittles Brass Nests Eighteen ab't 90 ℔ ea:		19	128	5	......
do Copper do Twelve 45 ℔	2	1	56	5	......
Kettles Tin Nests Twelve	46		27	12	......
Knives Butchers Number Two hundred 2s 6d p Doz			2	1	8
do Pen do Twenty	5		....	8	4
Lead Bars pounds Two hundred		2	1	13	4
Linen pieces, One hundred & forty	50		350	....	......
Lines Cod Number Twenty	2	6	2	10	......
do Hambro' do Ten	3		1	10	......
do fishing do One hundred 2s p Doz			....	16	8
do Mackrel do Twenty	6		....	10	......
Locks Gun do Fifty	8		20	....	......
Looking Glasses do Thirty	4		6	....	......

Requisition.—*Continued*

Medals Large Number Twenty	@ 27s	6d	£27	10	......
do Middle size do Ten	18		9	....	......
Molton Blue pieces Fifteen	53		39	15	......
do Brown do Fifteen	51		38	5	......
do Green do Fifteen	53		39	15	......
do purple do Fifteen	51		38	5	......
Muslin do Twelve	60		36	....	......
Needles Sewing Number Three thousand 49s p M			....	14	3
do Packing do Two hundred 2s p doz:			1	13	4
Oznaburgs pieces Six abt 140 Yds ea		6	21	....	......
Pipes Gro: Thirty two	1	9	2	16	......
Ratteen Blue pieces Three abt 27 Yd ea	5	9	23	5	9
do Brown do Three do	5	6	22	5	6
do Grey do Three do	5	6	22	5	6
do Green do Three do	5	9	23	5	9
do Scarlet do Three do	7	9	31	7	9
Razors doz: Twelve 2s 6d p dz:			1	10	......
Ribbon Crimson pieces Twenty do Green do Twenty do Light blue do Twenty do Purple do Twenty do Scarlet do Twenty	12	6	62	10	......
Saddles Number Thirty Six	26		46	16	......
Scissors pairs Six hundred 6s 6d p doz			16	15	......
Serge Embossed pieces Fifty abt 37 Yds ea		18½	142	12	1
Sheeting Russia do Twenty	58		58	....	......
do Scotch do Fifteen abt 112 Yd ea		11¼	78	15	......
Steel Bars Ten abt 12 lb ea		6	3	....	......
Steels fine Gro: Two	15		1	10	......
Strouds pieces One hundred	78		390	....	......
Swanskin do Ten	56		28	....	......
Thread sewing pounds One hundred	4	6	22	10	......
Tobacco Carrot do Four thousand		9	150	....	......
Traps Beaver Number Fifty	10		25	....	......
Tomahawks do Five hundred	4		100	....	......
Trunks Hair Nests Ten	27		13	10	......

REQUISITION.—*Continued.*

Vermillion		pounds	Five hundred	@ 4s	£100	......	......
Worsted	Green	do	Twenty	2 1d	10	8	4
do	Dark blue	do	Twenty				
do	Scarlet	do	Twenty				
do	Purple	do	Twenty				
do	White	do	Twenty				
Stirling					£6,161	19	7½

Amounting to Six thousand one hundred and sixty one pounds nineteen shillings and seven pence half-penny, stirling dollar at 4s 6d.

(Sd)

T. McKee
S. I. A.

(Sgd)

A. McLean *Captain*
2d Batt R. C. V Comm'g

Peter Russel
Pres't

[C 252 p 10]

REQUISITION

Requisition for Stores proposed as presents for Indians resorting the Post of St. Joseph for year 1799

Arm Bands pairs Twelve	@ 15s	6d	£9	11	......
Awls Indian Number Fivs hundred 2s 9d p Gro			....	9	6¼
Axes do Forty eight	4		9	12	......
Ball & Shot pounds Two thousand five hundred 22s 6d p Cwt			25	2	2¼
Blankets 1 point pairs One hundred	5	3	26	5	......
do 1½ do do One hundred	6	3	31	5	......
do 2 do do one hundred	7	8	38	6	8
do 2½ do do Two hundred & fifty	10	6	131	5	......
do 3 do One hundred & fifty	13		97	10	......
Broaches Number Three thousand 50s p Gro			52	1	8
Buckles shoe pairs Seventy two		10	3	....	......
Buttons Doz: Twenty	4	3	4	5	......
Calemanco Yards Three hundred & thirty six	1	3	21	....	......
Calico do nine hundred	2	3	101	5	......
Cadis do three hundred and sixty	2	6	45	....	......
Cloth Blue do Seventy two	10		36	....	......
do Scarlet do Seventy two	11		39	12	......
do Green do Seventy two	10		36	....	......
do Black do Seventy two	10		36	....	......
Combs Ivory Number 7s 6d p Doz			2	5	......
do Box do 3 " "			....	18	......
do Horn do 2 4			....	14	......
Coats Chiefs do Twenty four	45		54	....	......
Cotton strip't Yards Three hundred & thirty	2	3	37	2	6
Ear bobs pairs Five hundred		13	27	1	8
Flints Gun Number Two thousand	13		1	6	......
Feathers do Forty eight	1		2	8	......
Files Asst'd do Sixty 17s 6d p Doz			4	7	6
Ferretting, Silk, Yards seven hundred & twenty 18s 6d p Gro:			4	12	6
Flannel Yards Two hundred & fifty two	1	3	15	15	......
Flags Number Twenty four	15		18	....	......
Gartering Yards eight hundred & Sixty four 15s per Gro:			4	10	......
Guns common Number Fifty	2		52	10	......
do chiefs do Twenty four	40		48	....	......
do Rifles do Eighteen	55		49	10	......
Gun powder pounds Eight Hundred	125		50	....	......
Hats plain Number seventy two	4		14	8	......

Requisition.—*Continued*

Hats laced number Thirty six	@ 8s		14	8	
Hooks fishing do One thousand	1	6d		10	5
Handk'fs silk do Forty eight	3	6	8	8	
do cotton do Forty eight	2		4	16	
Hoes do Fifty 20s 6d p: Doz			4	5	5
Iron pounds Four hundred £22 p Ton			3	18	6
Kettles Brass do One hundred & Seventy Six		19	13	8	8
do Copper do One hundred & Seventy two	2	1	17	18	4
do Tin Number Seventy two	3		10	16	
Knives Butchers—do—Eight hundred and sixty four 2s 6d p Doz:			9		
Linen Irish Yards Seven hundred & fifty	2		75		
Lines chalk Number Twelve 2s per Doz				2	
do Mackriel— do —One hundred & forty four	6		3	12	
do Cod— do —Seventy two 2s 6d ea			9		
Looking Glasses— do —Seventy two 4s. p. Doz			1	4	
Molton Yards Four hundred & fifty	1	9	39	7	
Muslin do Forty	3		6		
Medals Large Number Twelve	27	6	16	10	
do Middle size do Twelve	18		10	16	
Needles do one thousand	4	9		4	9
Oiled Clothes do Six	40		12		
Oznabrigs Yards Two hundred & thirty		6	5	15	
Pipes Number Two thousand 1s 9d p Gro:			1	4	9
Ribbon Yards Seven hundred and twenty		7½	1	4	3
Serge Embossed Yards Three hundred & 85		18½	29	13	6½
Strouds Blue do Four hundred & 40	3	6	77		
do Black do One hundred and 89	2	6	33	1	6
Sheeting Russia do Three hundred & 25	1	10	34	7	6
do Scotch do Four hundred & 44		11½	21	5	6
Steels Fire Number One hundred & forty four 15s. p. Gro:				15	
Scissors pairs One hundred & forty four		6½	3	18	
Shoes men pairs Seventy two	4	4½	15	15	
Steel pounds Sixty		6	1	10	
Tobacco do Twelve hundred		9	45		
Thread sewing— do —Fifteen	4	6	3	7	6
do Net— do One hundred	2	6	12	10	
Trunks Number Twelve	3	6	2	2	
Vermillion pounds fifty	4		10		
Worms Gun Number two hundred & 88 4s. p Gro:				8	
Grind stones do Two	25		2	10	
Sterling			£1694	1	5

Amounting to one thousand six hundred and ninety four pounds one shilling and five pense Stirling Dollars @ 4s 6d.

(s'g'd)
T. McKee
S. I. A.

Peter Drummond *Capt.*
2d Batt R. C. V. Comm'g.

[C 252 p. 14]

FROM CAPT. MCLEAN UNADDRESSED

Amherstburg 21st March 1799

Sir I have received on the 7th Instant by the Winter Express your letters of the 8th Nov'm 15th & 22d Jan'y with an enclosure and shall observe the contents.

My letters by Lieut. Landman which I am surprised you had not received would have informed His Excellency of the long detention of the Ottawa at Fort Erie and the lateness of her return here (the 24th Nov'm) which rendered it impractable to have her hauled up. It does not appear from any information I have been able to collect that it proceeded from any other cause than unavoidable accd'ts tho' Lieut. Cowan has been remarkably unfortunate.

The carpenters have been a long time employed upon her but they are so few that the work goes on slowly. and being so much decayed that she requires to be totally renewed, from which causes we are apprehensive the season will be far advanced before she can be ready to navigate. There are no carpenters to be procured here now, the few in this part of the Country finding sufficient employment in Ship Building on the American side at very high wages.

We have got in readiness 5500 good pickets cut by the troops, 2000 more can be procured in the same way but as the ground is low and swampy it will be difficult to haul them out in summer, had I received your letter of the 8th Nov'm at an earlier period these would have been likewise ready. We have besides got 200 Cords of wood cut by the Garrison, which will reduce the quantity procured by Contract, and even that is now furnished for two dollars.

The timber mentioned in your letter of the 20th Sept'r is contracted for, as well as that pr list of material for inclosing the Post &c the whole of it to be delivered in the summer chiefly in May and June at a more reduced price than usual.

We shall endeavour to procure some Cedar pickets from the Islands before the navigation to any other Quarter Commences. The Engineer has begun to execute the plan of inclosing the Post. but I apprehend it cannot be compleated this summer excepting the picketting. The masons when not otherwise engaged shall be employed in Quarrying stone.

Mr Brown assistant surgeon shall be sent to St Joseph by the first vessel as directed. Mr. Nary who is now in receipt of 5s per day has offered to do the whole of the duty on condition that his pay is augmented to that of an assistant surgeon and I think he is fully equal to it.

Mr. Brown who has been here partly to attend the Indians has never been called upon in that line, tho' sent at their own request, such is their desire for parade and to have a number of officers however unnecessary.

I have to acquaint you for His Excellencys information that I have some time ago received the two enclosed letters with Indian information from Mr President Russel which tho' it is said to have been received from this quarter, I never heard a syllable of until the receipt of the Presidents letters, and on enquiry find that his apprehensions are totally void of foundation and his information like every other from the same Authority entirely false.

The Chief (Otter) from whom the last information is said to have been received by a Mohawk Indian from the Grand River (and not a Western Ind'n as they Call him) was not here at the time, and did not see him at all, as the *Otter* himself positively declares, and so far from a Belt having been sent from Cochnawaga by any ottawas of this vicinity last summer that not one of them had been there during that whole season, nor a belt sent by any person. I have written to the officer Commanding at Detroit (Lieut Colo Strong) on the subject and he treats the idia with the utmost redicule. These reports have without doubt originated with the Dep't themselves and supposed Calculated Chiefly with a view to impose a belief on the President that the *importance of the Crises* on the eve of a pretended invasion, required that the office of Dep't Superinten't Gen'l of Indians should be filled up immediately, lest otherwise it should be thought so necessary as to be discontinued and their consequence thereby deminish'd, and to add to their weight and influence in Upper Canada it was thought good policy to recommend two members of the Council to the succession. The Bait has been swallowed and the reports have had the desired effects, particularly the first reports. This is the mode always pursued whenever they have a favourite object in view. their secretary is very fertile in expedients; It is however extraordinary that not one report which owes its origin to the same source within these two or three years past has had the least foundation or truth. I have answered Mr Russel's Letters very fully and pointed out this Department to him in their proper Colours. The earliest and most accurate intelligence of this nature we always receive from the United States, and it is immediately communicated to me by Colo Strong, between whom and us there is a very good understanding. It is indeed natural to suppose this as the Americans themselves are more interested. It may not perhaps be amiss to observe that however great their anxiety now, about this office of Dep'y Gen'l neither *that* nor the office of Ass't Sect'y were in existence here (I believe) until the year 1795, not even during the late war when the Indians were employed, and I never heard that the service suffered by the want of them, This duty was done by a superintendent or Agent with the Aid of Interpretors and sometimes by the Officer Command'g the Post with the same Aid, the more the officers are Multiplied the greater the expense of the Indians.

The Council House is ready excepting lathing and plaistering & Window Glass, the four rooms in one end for Interpriters are compleated, but as these people attend now regularly, there may not perhaps be a necessity for obliging them to move from their own habitations, not far distant. In this case these four rooms would serve any one or perhaps two officers of the Department and the eight rooms in the House denominated the storekeepers be ample Quarters for the rest, The Chimneys in the last mentioned building, smoke so that I imagine it will be necessary to take them down unless the evil can otherwise be remedied.

As the Garrison ground is rather Circumscribed and that Timber is getting scarce I conceive it would be an eligible plan for Government to purchase the vacant Indian Land in our vicinity. I am informed this has been already recommended by the President and Council of this Province, such part as would not be wanted for Government might be granted on small Farm Lotts of one or two hundred acres to such Industrious farmers of good character as would be inclined to settle and improve it immediately & to reimburse Gov't the purchase money, which I am confident they would readily do, by this means the Garrison would be amply supplied with every necessary, and persons easily found at hand to undertake all Government Contracts or any other work at an easier rate, this would be the more necessary on account of all the Land south of the Garrison being monopolised by Individuals in Large tracts that must remain for a long time waste for want of their ability to Cultivate it.— I have the honor to be, sir,

Your Most Obed't Humble Serv't

Hector McLean

[C 252 p 61] *Capt. R C V*

CAPT. MCLEAN TO COL. MCKEE.

AMHERSTBURG 10th May 1799

SIR Finding that the consumption of Provisions and Rum to Indians increases beyond what appears to be absolutely necessary and beyond the expectation or wish of Government without benefit to any person whatever, but on the contrary (in spite of the opinion of ill disposed persons) much to the prejudice of Government and the Indians themselves, I shall beg leave to propose to you a Mode by which in my opinion these evels may in some degree be obviated and the necessities of the Indians sufficiently attended to without any unnecessary profusion.

When bands of Indians that are hungry arrive at this post, I would propose that in the first instance they should have a Belly full, that is half a pound of *Pork,* a pound of flour, and half a gallon of Corn each, but not more till they Come to a determination to depart, when something more may be given them not exceeding two days provisions, which will be sufficient to Carry them to such a distance from the Garrison as will enable them with some Ammunition to provide themselves with Game, and supply the place of Pork, in particular; which on that account as well as many others, ought to be given them more sparingly than any other Article. some Indians returning from their hunting Grounds arrive with a little peltry, which they can dispose of to advantage to the Merchants, may probably dispense, even with the above quantity. Rum not being a necessary of life, but a most pernicious Luxury to these people and tending to render them disorderly and ungovernable and more unreasonable in their demands ought not to be given them at all without evident necessity and on very particular occasions.

This will induce the Indians to depart the sooner, instead of remaining in a state of Indolence about the Garrison, Whereas if they should get more on their arrival than enough to supply their immediate necessities as they are a people that don't think for to-morrow, they will dispose of the surplus for the most trifling considerations in Rum, which without any benifit, fails not to produce many evils and tends to prolong their stay beyond their own original intentions of which the observations of every day furnishes numberless examples much to the prejudice of Government and their own, and I presume not to the interest of any one, but such Contemtable Wretches as may wish to purchase, their effects for trifles. This is not Mere Conjecture but the result of attentive observation for some time past The coming of a number of Indians from a very great distance, merely for Curiosity, and to look for News, of which I have seen many instances and particularly a very recent one; As any thing we can give them Cannot in any degree Compensate their trouble and loss of time, it ought to be entirely discouraged as promoting Expense without Answering one good purpose and when such Indians appear, I must confess, it shall be with great reluctance, I approve of the smallest requisition made for them.

The Indians understand that they are to have presents only once a Year, and they ought to be made acquainted with the time the annual stores, are likely to be at the Post about the beginning of October, this would prevent their Coming at too early a period and going home disappointed to return again to the no small consumption of the King's Stores, and loss of time and trouble to themselves of which last years experience has furnished many exambles.

When a requisition is made for presents I apprehend it would be regular to distinguish whether it be for the annual supply or whether in return for any other present from them, the quantity and quality of which might be specified. The usual mode of proportioning the quantity of Provisions given them on their departure from the Post to the distance they have to go home appears not to be reasonable, being attended with great expense and encourages the frequency of their visits, and as they are allowed ammunition (admitting that the peltry they bring is not equal to furnish it) they can always make a home wherever they find game or any hunting, and are never in a hurry to return to any particular place of residence especially as they are a people that generally travel with their whole families.

These cercumstances are the results of attentive observation for some time, and my only motive in mentioning them to you is with a view to promote the King's Service, but should I be mistaken I shall always be open to conviction and be ready to acknowledge it when clearly pointed out. It cannot escape the notice of every attentive observer that the mode for some time pursued must be injurious to the Indians, prejudicial to Government, the trade almost totally annihilated, and the peasantry taxed by the depredations of Indians, that so frequently visit them in passing & repassing In short the Indians themselves must soon (if not already) be reduced by a total dependance on Government to such a state of indolence, iffeminacy as must render them burdensome and expensive to their allies and contemptible to their enimies. I apprehend that Indians in a state of agriculture for where expensive purchases and reserves have been made by government ought not to be considered still burdensome or entitled to the same indulgence with others of a different description.

I am Sur Yours &c &c

Capt. McKee
H. McLean

[C 252 p 167]

Return of Provisions and Rum issued to Indians at Amherstburg from 25 June 1798 to the 24 June 1799

	Rations	Flour		Pork		Pease			Butter		Rice		Corn	Rum	
		lbs	oz	lb	oz	Bush	Gals	Pts	lbs	oz	lbs	oz	Bush's	Gall's	Pints
From 25 June to 24 August	24,202	32328	....	17580	15	1	4	4	4	8	....	....	1070 28-32	50	2
" 25 Aug't to 24 October	18,056	27098	....	11778	13	......	......	....	....	....	76	8	729 12-32	......	......
" 25 Oct'r to 24 December	7,062	11,952	....	4039	14	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	248 4-00	......	......
" 25 Dec'm to 28 February	6,548	11,073	....	3740	10	......	......	....	....	....	10	8	234 27-32	5	6
" 24 Feb'y to 24 April	10,358	14,528	....	7179	6	1	7	....	7	8	10	8	698 5-16	28	......
" 25 April to 24 June	6,299	8,892	....	4087	4	8	2	....	16	8	7	8	1000 28-32	62	6
Total issues for year ending 24 June 1799	72,525	105,861	....	48356	14	11	5	4	28	8	105	....	3982 11-32	146	6
Total expenditure the preceeding year	76,148	88,479	8	60678	11	302	7	6	142	8	218	12	1974	201	2

H. McLean,
Cap: R. C. V Comm'g

[C 252 p 151]

CAPT. MCLEAN TO MAJOR GREEN

Amherstburg 10th July 1799

Sir I have received on the 9th Instant Your letters of the 28th February and 27th May, how the former came to be so long on the way I cannot pretend to say but it was inclosed to me by Lt Colonel Macdonell.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 28, Feb Lt Col: Macdonell has furnished me with a description of La Coutine the Frenchman you mention, but I am Confident no such person has been near this Post, nor do I think he has been at all in this district, so few Strangers coming this way, that it wou'd not be difficult to discover a man of that description. I shall however be on the look out and in case such a person should appear, shall observe His Excellency's directions.

I formerly reported the difficulty of procuring Carpenters for the Ottawa. Chiefly on account of the Number of private vessels building, particularly on the American Side where they receive high Wages, so that we have not been able to procure any one good Carpenter, but one or two Axe men who assist under the direction of our own Carpenters and I think she cannot sail before September.

There having been no line mark'd any distance back between the Garrison ground and the Huron Reserve the party employed in Cutting pickets rather encroached upon the Indian Land which they represented, & on its appearing to be the Case, the Indians were told they should be paid for it, in the presence of Sir John Johnson and they were perfectly satisfied. We have now leave to cut what pickets &c. we may have occasion for, on a promise of their being indemnified. These Indians are now turned quite Mercinary and have lately laid claim to the Island of Bois Blan. they were told that whenever their Claim appeared to be well founded it should be attended to, This I have reason to believe does not Originate with themselves.

I inclose for the Commander in Chiefs Information a report of Survey of Tools, a return of the Indians at Chenail Ecarte, and a return of the issues of provisions & Rum to Indians at this Post for the year ending the 24th. June 1799 which tho' there appears an excess in some articles, especially the Flour & Corn there is a proportionable diminution in others particularly Pork & Rum. the most valuable part. The false alarms of Mr. President Russel,* & Sir John Johnson having been sent up here in Consequence of them has Considerably Augmented the issues, as it assembled many Indians that wou'd not have otherwise appeared at that time.

It may be observed that for the first two months ending the 24th, August last, the Consumption is immense, that being the time they were encouraged to come, in such great numbers and in fact sent for, as I formerly remarked, with a view as is generally believed to make the Consumption equal to what it formerly was.

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* Peter Russell, Aud. Gen. Canada.

Mr. Selby I find has endeavoured to impose a belief on Sir John Johnson that I had in the statements sent down last year included in the one for the year ending the 24 June 1797 the provisions which had been consumed by Indians at Swan Creek, and assigned this as a reason why it so much exceeded that for the following year. This as will clearly appear by the Commissaries Acct: & Certificates of issues, is a most glaring falsehood as my statement Commenced only the 24 June 1796 and there was not an ounce of provisions issued to Indians at Swan Creek after that period.

He likewise endeavoured to impose a belief on Sir John Johnson that the cause of the Consumption of rum having been so small last year (201 gallons) was that there had been no rum in Store, and this for the period for which he meant it to answer his purposes, is equally false with his other operation, because my last statement came down only to the 24 June 1798 when there was plenty of rum in store and it did not fail until two or three months afterwards of which there having been 50 gallons Consumed the two following months, between 25th June and 24 Augt. as appears in this years statement, is a positive proof. I cannot comprehend exactly what purpose Mr Selby meant this plea should answer, but if the last has any weight at all it must be for this year as the failure of the rum actually took place between the Months of September and October, and the whole Consumption Amounts but to 146 gallons. I have been informed by Capt. Drummond that the Indians were never more peaceable at St. Joseph than during the period that he had no rum in store, which when they were informed of it, they never asked for any, nor gave him the least trouble.

The return of the Indians at Chenail Ecarte has been taken on the spot by an officer aided by Mr. Riom* Interpretor and tho' by their encouraging a number of Indians to settle there, it has augmented since last year, yet the Big Bowls tribe has diminished since the original return taken in 1797 and in spite of every exertion it is still little more than one half of Mr. Elliotts original return of 543 that he said were determined to remain there, strictly speaking they are not now one half of that number as the present return includes several that are not now on the spot, but are out a hunting and it is not certain that they mean to return there a gain. The Schooner Maria arrived from St. Joseph on the 6th of this month and was immediately dispatched back again the next day with provisions and other articles necessary for that Post. I hope she may make a better passage than the last.

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* There was a Capt. Charles Reaume interpreter who is mentioned several times in the Haldimand papers, and this undoubtedly is the one meant.

The engineer has made out an estimate for an Hospital which I enclose, it appears rather on a large scale, but should it not be approved, another may be submitted in its place below and sent up.

I have the honour to be Sir your most obedient servant

HECTOR McLEAN
Capt R. C. V.

MAJOR GREEN
Mil Secty.
[C 252 p 152]

CAPT. MCLEAN TO MAJOR GREEN.

AMHERSTBURG 12th July 1799

SIR The Sloop Francis arrived here yesterday from Fort Erie laden with provisions and Stores for this Post and the Island of St. Joseph, she is unloaded and immediately to return to Fort Erie.

I received a few days ago a letter from Mr President Russell by which it appears that as usual, he has lately received a false alarm from this quarter in consequence of a Letter written by me to Capt. McKee proposing indeed by his own desire a mode by which the necissities of the Indians might be sufficiently attended to without any unnecessary profusion, and this was rendered absolutely necessary by the Conduct of the Indians every day in disposing in large quantities of rum, of the corn and other articles of provisions received unnecessarly, which neither Capt. McKee nor Mr. Selby from their residence at Sandwich cou'd have observed, but of which I acquainted the former previous to writing him the Letter in question, which his absence made it necessary should be communicated to him in that way, and which I thought the most eligible mode to prevent any future misrepresentation. I received no writen answer in return, but soon after saw Captain McKee when he coincided in opinion with me, but added that he must report to Mr President Russell and to Capt Claus, from which I am confident the letter to Capt Claus under his signature neither contained his sentiments or originated with himself, but is merely the production of Mr. Ass't Sec'y Selby, to whom it is no new thing to create trouble. If Capt. McKee was not too much under his influence and guided by his Council, I am certain the Indians wou'd be better managed without any unnecessary expense, I enclose for the Commander in chiefs information Copy of the Presidents letter to me with my answer, which may serve to throw some light upon this business, likewise a

Copy to Capt. McKees letter to Capt. Claus and of my letter which produced it, I am sorry that the false reports so frequently propagated in this way are attended with so much trouble, and it occupies no small part of my time (that might be employed to better purposes) in confuting and contradicting them.

That there has been any complaint from the Indians is a great falsehood. Two days ago we had a council consisting of about 200 of the neighbouring Indians and 50 others (Saachs and Foxes tribes) from the Mississippi side and not the smallest expression of murrer or discontent among the whole, to which all the officers of the Garrison who were present can bear testimony. The chief cause of the Council was to deliver up to their friends three female prisoner children taken by the Potawatomies from a Nation called the Piankishaws, & sent by the former to be delivered up. These prisoners were brought here by the Saachs and Reynards or Foxes, who received them on their way to this place from the Patawatamies, and they signified a wish that the neighbouring Indians should be present at the ceremony of restoring these poor Children to their friends in which they were indulged, when peace and unanimity was strongly recommended to the whole of them and which indeed the different Tribes recommended to each other and promised to observe themselves, and to pay no attention to the tales of ill disposed Birds that might be inclined to disturb their repose.

The 50 Saacks and Reynards from the Mississippi Came in with an Indian sent out in the spring by order I believe of Mr Russell to procure intelligence, and have contributed in no small degree to the expense of this Post, they are an able body of men and not so Corrupted in their morals as the Indians of this vicinity, and more in a state of Nature. But I do not understand the policy of encouraging them from so great a distance. There were twenty of the Same tribes here last year, but it appeared or at least was pretended that they came here by mistake, having produced an American Flag and a letter which had been sent them by Genl. Wilkinson but which they said (or at least others for them) they understood had been sent by our Gov't and was the Cause of their visit to know the purport of it. They were well received and requisitions made for provisions and presents with which they went off loaded. Forseeing it might be the means of their returning again this year in greater numbers I did not altogether approve of that excess of Liberality towards them, which I have no doubt is the real cause of their present visit as two of these last year, remained here all winter with Capt McKee, went out in the spring in Comp'y with the Indian sent to the Mississippi for intelligence and returned with their friends now. These Saachs and Foxes are said to have been originally the same people with the Shawanese as they speak nearly the

Same Language and are supposed to have gone from this Country about eighty years ago.

The Cause now assigned for their visit is that they were told their Fidelity to the British Government had been doubted, or rather suspected, and that they Came merely to convince us of their unshaken attachment to us, and that report had done them injustice. For my own part I don't see the necessity of giving ourselves much Concern about Indians at so great a distance, and their fidelity if at all of any Consequence, I never understood to have been suspected, but even if it were, I cannot see the necessity of telling them so, to have put them to the trouble of Coming so far to justify themselves, and putting us to the expense of giving them so much Provisions and presents during about a month they have been about here, Major you sent by the three Commissioners for executing the office of Dep'y Superint'd Gen'l was Authorised to bring them here or to acquaint them that their fidelity was suspected, I think it was improper and I know nothing at all about the matter. We are told one day that a number of Indians are Coming in a hostile manner from that Quarter, and the next we are told of a numerous band coming as friends. How are we to discriminate? at least untill they are amongst us.

Tho' I have not the smallest cause to suspect these people yet I think the Safest way is to watch with Jealous Eye all Indians from so great a distance bordering on an Enemies frontier.

I told Capt: Mc Kee that my wish was to receive all well, & that they be sent off satisfied, but that whatever might be given them should be such, as not to make it an object for them to return for it another year, and that they ought to be told that when they had any business to transact with us or any thing particular to Communicate they should send a few of their Chiefs instead of coming in large bodies. There has been a very moderate requisition made for them this day, & they are to depart tomorrow. We have purchased a pair of good young [horses] for Government at £ 30. Halifax each, this will tend to reduce the Contract for teams or at least the price; the Maple Sugar has been all sold but Mr. Reynolds not having as yet Collected the whole of the Money is the Cause of the Bill of sale not being transmitted

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Mo: obed't humble Servant
HECTOR Mc LEAN *Capt. R. C. V.*

Major Green
Mil, Secy
[C 252 p 157]

The detachment of Artillery under the Command of Lt. Sinclair arrived on the 8th in a Private Vessel and a Non Commissioned officer of them has been sent to St. Joseph the same day with Stores. The other detachment from this place are to Embark in the Francis this evening, & to Sail tomorrow for Fort Erie.

H. Mc Lean

CAPT. MCLEAN TO MR. RUSSELL

Amherstburg 12th July 1799

Sir I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ulto: requesting me to suspend the opperation of a Plan for withholding Provisions from the Indians Visiting this Post until I receive the Governor Generals Commands.

Had you attentively perused the Copy of my letter to Capt. McKee (transmitted by him to Capt. Claus and by the latter to your Honour) and compared it to Captain McKee's letter to the Deputy superintendant General privious to writing your letter to me, I can hardly conceive you could have thought these gentlemen serious in the apprehentions, they pretended to entertain for the safety of the Province or considered it of such consequence as to have taken the opinion of the Executive Council upon it.—

My Letter to Capt. McKee speaks for itself and will show whether a plan of withholding was ever propose'd, and the Amount of the issues since will show whether or not it has been carried into effect as they are pleased to assert, or whether the Indians had any cause of complaint. I believe nothing can be found in my letter that can be construed into a desire to withhold the provisions from the Indians, tho' the Conduct of the Indians themselves, in disposing to shop keepers of the Provisions given to them in profusion for Rum (of which we have positive proof) and making the worst use of it sufficiently Justifying a diminution independent of the other reasons assigned in my letter.

Instead of withholding the provisions from the Indians it appears that I only proposed a mode by which the necessities of the Indians might be sufficiently attended to without any unnecessary profusion and in which Captain McKee himself the first interview I had with him after the receipt of my letter coincided, after I had mentioned to him the manner in which the Indians disposed of their provisions, which he could not have so good an opportunity of observing from his absence at Sandwich, nor do I think from the same reason that he even knows what the Indians may have received this spring the requisitions being left chiefly to the storekeeper to make out on blank pieces of paper in his possession with Capt. McKees signature which I have but lately noticed, and which probably made no difference in the issues, but which I only mention to show that Capt. McKee could not know what the Indians frequently received.

I am still Clearly of the same way of thinking as when I wrote the letter to Capt. McKee and nothing that is said by prejudic'd persons and some of them probably intrusted can convince me to the contrary, but still I shall very readily do whatever I am directed, and however necessary it may be to husband well the King's stores it may be depended upon that I shall never incline to carry it so far as to risque the displeasure of the Indians; when I know that it has this tendency, but that has never yet appeared,—I have observed in the Conclusion of my letter to Capt. McKee that should I be mistaken I shall always be open to Conviction and be ready to acknowledge the mistake when Clearly pointed out, but has any attempt ever been made to show that I was mistaken, or has Capt. McKee ever signified to me the apprehensions he expresses in his letter to Capt. Claus. I conceive I have told himself that if these apprehensions were well founded, and that he really entertained them, he would have shown more candour and Zeal for the Kings service by endeavouring to have the evil remidied immediately on the spot and applying to me than to attempt creating a false alarm by misrepresenting things, and instead of having a remedy applied at once, waiting for two or three months untill an order arrived from the Commander in Chief, when the remidy might have perhaps Come too late.—

I have call'd on Capt. McKee this Day and mentioned these Circumstances to him in presence of some of the officers of the Garrison, and he said the Indians had never made any Complaint to him otherwise he would have mentioned it to me, which together with something he added, induces me to believe that tho' the signature is his, the sentiments and Diction are Mr Selbys, which may easily be perceived by any one that is acquainted with him and knows his talent for writing and misrepresentation.

I am far from blaming Capt. McKee, I know he means well and if left to himself knows how to manage the Indians. Mr. Selby is well known to be the person who creates so much trouble & who makes himself busy in supporting Mr Elliott and his abominable system.—

Excuse this trouble which I have been under the necessity of giving to contradict such abominable misrepresentations.

I have the honour to be Sir &c &c

H. McLean

Capt. R. C. V Comm'g

Mr President Russell &c &c

[C 252 p. 170]

REPORT

Report of a Board of Survey held at St Josephs the 31st of July 1799 on Articles remaining in the Indian Store by order of Capt. Peter Drummond 2nd Batt. R. C. Volunteers Commanding.

Present
Wm Fraser Lieut
Wm Dean Ensign
Chas Langlade Merchant

Articles	Remarks
Common Hats Twenty	All in good order
Green Cloth Seventeen & a half yds	
Calico Fifty & three Quarter yds	
do One hundred & 22½ do	
do One hundred & 29½ do	
Rifles Four	
One Bale of Russia sheeting, one hundred & 87½ yds	
Russia sheeting, Yards, Thirteen	
Blue Cloth Four Yards	
Black do Forty Yds & one quarter	
Chifs Coats Ten	
Scarlet Cloth Fifteen & a ½ Yds	
Cod lines Fifteen	
Irish Linen Twenty five Yards	
Striped Cotton Thirty seven do	
Butchers Knives Sixty one	
Mackrel lines seventeen	
Shoe Buckles Fifteen pairs	
6 Boxes of Tobacco 200 lb ea: Twelve hundred lbs	
Chalk lines Five	
Boxes of pipes one & a half	
Small Tin Kittles Five	
Vermillion Five pounds	
Box Combs Twelve	
Hoes seventeen	
Axes Two	
Ivory Combs Eight	
Tobacco Two hundred pounds	
Frying pans Eight	

REPORT.—*Continued*

Articles	Remarks
3 Bales Cont'g one hundred & fifty 2½ pt. Blankets	All in good order
1 do do Fifty 3 point Blankets	
Scizors Forty two	
Scotch Sheeting One hundred & forty seven Yds	
Red Strouds Eleven & ¼ yards	
3 point Blankets Twelve pairs	
1½ do do Nine do	
1 do do Eleven & ½ do	
Ball & Shot Three hundred and thirty lbs	
Steel thirty eight pounds	
Iron One thousand three hundred & 36 lbs	

WM FRASER *Lieut. 2d Batt: R. C. V*
WM. DEAN *Ensign 2d Batt: R. C. V.*
C. LANGLADE, *M't*

[C 252 p 207.]

CAPT. DRUMMOND TO MAJOR GREEN

ISLAND OF ST. JOSEPH Augt. 8th. 1799

SIR I have the honor to enclose herewith a report of a board of Survey held on the Indian goods when they arrived, and of what remained in Store since last year, also report of a board of Survey on the ordnance & Stores, at this post, by which you will please observe there is some repairs Necessary. I have taken the liberty of Directing Lieutenant Landman to make an estimate of the expense to be sent to Head Quarters, and in the meantime to make the Defficiency good.

I beg leave to inform you, there was five Deserters arrived here from Mackinac a few days since, followed by two different party's expecting to take them up at this post, with assurances of delivering any of ours who might go over to them, but as I never heard of any regulation taken place between the British Government & America respecting Deserters, since the treaty of Peace, I did not think myself justified in delivering them up, without having His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Directions on that subject.

I likewise enclose abstract and Receipts for Mr. Fraser's allowance as over seer over the works carried on here in the absence of the Engineer, I have the honor to be

Sir
Your most obedient humble Servt.
Peter Drummond *Capt.*
2d Batt: R. C. V. Commanding

Major Green, M. S
Head Qtrs Quebec.
[C 252 p 205]

CAPT. MCLEAN TO MAJOR GREEN

Amherstburg 27th August 1799

Dear Sir It is full time I should have the pleasure of replying to your very obliging letter of the 22nd April, it ought certainly to have been done sooner, but I am convinced that when you reflect on the severe trial I have undergone since and the distress I have suffered, together with a variety of embarrassing Circumstances unseparable from the duties of my command, it may incline you to pardon the omission.

It is but of late we understood here for certain of General Prescotts recall and I am exceedingly sorry for it, from a thorough conviction that he can hardly be succeeded by an officer who has had the public good more at heart and so firmly promoted it by every means in his power. I am extremely happy to see so very flattering addresses presented to him from all quarters on the eve of his departure. It is to be hoped that he may return again in spring as seems to be expected, tho' it is the Conjecture here that this step has been taken merely to make room for His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and in that case there can be no doubt of Gen'l Prescott* meeting with a most favourable reception from His Majesty and that there will be ample provision made for him elsewhere, which is my most hearty wish. We have but lately been informed of Gen'l Hunters being at York, as also the Lord Bishop and family, likewise of Mr. Listors visit to the falls & Niagara incog, this last seems to have been rather unexpected. The last letter I have received from Head Quarters is that from the Military Secritary dated the 27th June in Answer to mine of the 24th May Covering a Copy of a letter to Sir John Johnson, tho' there are others of a prior date to which I have not received Answers, but this I attribute to the Hurry of business on the eve of the Commander in Chiefs departure.

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*See appendix

There have been as usual frequent attempts made in this quarter to create alarms since as wou'd appear by my official letters, but like all other similar deception have turned out to nothing. I have strong reasons to believe that a great deal of this originates with Mr Elliott and his principal adviser and Strenuous Supporter Mr. Selby, merely with a view to impose a belief on Government that the Service of the former and his influence among the Indians may be supposed of too much consequence to be dispensed with. it must indeed be a pitiful Government that would be intimidated by such delusive measures. Any influence that ever this man had was of no consequence excepting with that Contemptable tribe called the Shawanese with whom he is connected and who are the only people that were particularly distinguished by his liberality while he had the disposal of the Stores. The whole of the officers of the Department are indeed in some shape connected with this tribe either by Marriage or Concubinage which occasions that partiallity so manifest in their favour, and which has been evidently the Cause of that nation having been always more insolent and troublesome than any other & I firmly believe what has been mentioned by Mr. Liston [Listor] in one of his letters to Mr P. Russell lately published in this Province, that the late Col: McKee had suggested to the Indians and encouraged their importunity with the Americans to have a modification of the Treaty of Grenville and the sale of their Lands confirmed.

The Indians have been and are still constantly coming in from all quarters to receive their annual presents, we gave them two or three days provisions at the same time and they depart immediately perfectly satisfied without uttering a single expression of dissatisfaction or discontent, and when such is reported to people in power I hope they may always suspend their Opinion until they receive information from better Authority, as I believe it seldom happens that a report from prejudiced and interested persons is much to be depended upon.

Capt. Mc Kee is a good natured young man and if left to himself would do very well, but it is supposed he is too much under the guidance and Council of a Certain artful and designing Asst: sect'y.

They may depend that there is nothing to be apprehended from any alledged dissatisfaction of the Indians and that there is not a word of truth in it tho' Mr. Russell has been frequently duped, but I believe there are people enough whose Interest it is, and who endeavour as much as possible to prejudice the Indians against the Americans & their Government.

Mr. Elliott has left this about three weeks ago for Lower Canada it is said on his way to England, tho' I don't believe it, having found all his other schemes to recover his Character and Consequence prove abortive, He is accompanied by three Shawanese Chiefs and one Fisher an Interpreter who acted in that Capacity and as issuer at Chenail Ecarte at the time the false return of Indians was given me by Mr Elliott. This same Fisher was persuaded to make oath that the number of Indians at said Village at that time even Exceeded the number of the false return, and they endeavoured to impose that belief on Sir John Johnson, whom I immediately undeceived by informing him that this mans Oath as having been himself interested and in fact having *no religion* Merited not the least attention. His own Oath is indeed the only means that could possible be attempted to justify him, as by the true return he is highly Criminal and in Case the provisions had been issued agreeable to Mr. Elliotts return & requisitions this man as issuer would have be equally interested. I ask Your pardon for dwelling so long on this Subject to which I only add that I hear nothing now of Mr. Elliott threatened prosecution against me, Indeed I think he knows better as it might be the means of disclosing some further matter that might prove of serious Consequence to him.

It is a consolation that in case General Prescott should not return he is to be succeeded in this Province by an officer of such distinguished Merit and experience as Genl Hunter. I hope you may be Continued in your office, I am Confident none Can be found more Capable to fill it.

I hope Genl. Prescott's recommendations may insure me something permanent to enable me to provide for two fine little children who sustained an irreparable loss before they are sensible of it, I shall at all events consider myself indebted for your good offices in my behalf, which entitles you to my warmest acknowledgements & gratitude.

I Cannot express how much I feel for Mr. Williams, much dread that the severe shock he has lately received in his advanced age will prove too much for a person of his tender sensibility to bear. Excuse me

I am always My Dear Sir

Yours &c. &c.

Hector Mc Lean

Major Green

[C 252 p 233.]

FRAGMENTARY

[NOTE.—The following fragments and drafts are supplementary to the Haldimand papers published in Vols. 9, 10 and 11.—*Editor.*]

QUEBEC 16th May 1777.

SIR I have your letters of the 31st January & 6th March, your subsequent ones of 22nd 31st March and 2nd April have been lately received. Inclosed you have the ordinances passed at this last session of the Legislative Council, Regulations for the Administration of Justice at your Settlement, and likewise for the Trade to the Upper Country, are certainly much wanted but must be reserved for more settled times, when you have leisure, I should be glad you would transmit the Ideas you may have formed upon these two subjects, either resulting from the knowledge or experience you have gained, or from the information of such sensible & disinterested men, as you have occasionally met with.—Your Drafts for the Provisions shall be paid, you will take care to transmit Returns of the Quantities purchased and the Price to Mr Day the Commissary General, as that Expense must finally come into His Account. I should be glad you could inform me how this want of Provisions arose, for tho there was a failure of the Quantity being sent up, which had been ordered, I always imagined there had been, a sufficiency in Store, till a further supply could be forwarded this year.

You are in future to take an abstract of the Indian Licenses going your way; mentioning the names of those to whom granted, and the place they are destined for, when beyond Detroit, the quantity of Arms and Ammunition they carry, and transmit the same monthly, in order to be compared with those taken out of the office here; a List of those for this year is herewith enclosed, that you may make your remarks thereupon, and I may be satisfied there has been no unfair nor treasonable Commerce. You acted very properly in seizing & sending down Elliott and you will treat in the same manner every person you have reason to suspect of corresponding with or favouring the cause of the Rebels. As it is impracticable at this time to send any Troops to Mr Rochblave, [Rocheblave] it is needless to run into Expenses that have no end, By the Letter herewith enclosed & which you will forward without loss of time, that Gentleman is directed not to incur any further Expense, but impowered to draw for his appointments only, they were granted some time in September last, which is all that you are hereby authorized to accept.—You will please hereafter to transmit to myself copies of all Councils held with the Savages or at least the Substance of them.

You are included in the Commission of the Peace for the Province at large.

Provisions have been ordered up and I suppose are on their way, care shall be taken to send you a plentiful supply, as to Naval Stores, they are at present very scarce, but some expected out every day; if any medicines can be spared from hence, you shall have some by the first opportunity.—You mention something of the Reports of a Forts being taken by the Shawanese below Fort Pitt; you will enquire into the Truth of this matter, and let me know any particulars relative

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Detroit the 4th April 1780

Sir, You are to set off immediately for the Shawanese Towns, where as soon as the Indians can be assembled agreeable to their promise in Council, You must conduct them to the plan of rendevous fixed upon by Capt Bird and Yourself from whence the whole will march to act in conjunction for the good of His Majestys Service.

You may assure the Indians from me that Capt. Bird will do his utmost to destroy some of the Forts they so much complain of, provided they act like Men with Spirit. Otherwise he has my orders to return to this post immediately, being well aware that the few men with him are not sufficient to do it alone.

You must also acquaint the Indians that the provisions sent, is for the troops only, To have sent more would be the means of retarding the enterprise; The Indians must therefore not only maintain themselves but they must also contribute to the support of the Troops, who are by their own request sent to their assistance.

Powder, Ball, flints and paint—I have sent in plenty, being the articles absolutely necessary for Warriours, If they want goods, they must come here and fetch them when the affair is over—

You will do well to purchase some able packhorses, and to encourage the Indians to send a number sufficient, to assist in transporting the cannon over the carrying place.

The upper part of this document torn off.

performance—For the appearance of Samuel Robertson (Death excepted) at Quebec, or any other part of the Province where His Excellency General Frederic Haldimand, Governor & Commr in Chief thereof may be, and there to wait, His Excellencys pleasure, & that He will proceed as soon as possible by the Grand River without delay & that during His Stay at Michilimackinac & upon their journey as well during their abode in the Province—They will not do or say anything to any Person, or persons whatever, which may tend to disturb the Peace of any part of the Province, or endanger the Persons, or Property of His Majesty's Subjects therein—£5000.

N. B. This bond is to be registered & two of the same tenor & date to be compleated for the Lieut Gov: & this scroll returned—When the notary Public *has done with it*—

Endorsed:—The conditions of the Bond required from *Samuel Robertson* and *Louison Barthe* in March Last—

[B 972 p 578]

Councils held with the different Indians from this to La Prairie Des Chennes in the Mississippi by Mr. Geo. McBeath & by order of Captain Daniel Robertson Commandant of Michilimackinac &c. &c.

Little Detroit

La Baye

Two small Villages between La Baye & the Puants

The three Puant Villages

Bute des Morts

The first Sack Village & with several small Bands met by the way, & at La Prairie Des Chennes a copy of which Deliver'd Captn. Robertson—

[B 98 p 305]

His Excellency Thos Jefferson. [Gov. of Va.]

N. B. By my letter of the 24th August, You'll be made acquainted that I have been disappointed in my intended Excurtion up the Wabash, I have now a Detachment of about Two Hundred & fifty of French Volunteers, Indians & a few Regulars on their march to attack a British Post at St. Joseph's, near Lake Michigan Commanded by a Lieutenant and Party where there is very considerable stores deposited for the use of Employing Savages, The Party is Commanded by Captain James Shilby—There is no doubt of his success as their route is such that there is but little probability of the Enemy's being apprised of them Before it is too late. His orders is to demolish the Fortifications and Return with the Stores—

I am with Respect

G. CLARK.

[George Rogers Clark, Col. of Va. Militia.]

N. B. Serjeant Chapman reports that when Mr. James Shilby endeavoured to raise his Troops for the above Expedition the men complained that they had no shoes, and therefore would not go to St. Joseph's—

A. S. DEPEYSTER

Major

[B 97-1 p 224]

His Lordship then suggested the expediency of bringing all the Information on this important Subject to be expected from the periodical Reports of the Superintend'ts to the Knowledge of the Government by some permanent regular channel, and proposed for that Purpose that a standing Committee of the Council be charged therewith, that they be instructed to receive the said Returns and other communications of the different Superintendants already appointed or hereafter to be appointed, and on receipt thereof forthwith to report abstracts of them with their own observations to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, to be laid before the whole Board and entered on the minutes successively, that they file all papers received by them, and keep a Journal of their proceedings ready to be produced at the Board when called for, that they correspond with the difft. Superintendants and that these Officers be required henceforth to transmit all returns and other communications relating to the Duties of their Office to the said Committee, excepting always such Intelligence and remarks as it may be proper for the said Superintendants on account of their secret nature to communicate only to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being. Upon which it was ordered that

Messrs GRANT
St. OURS
BABY
HOLLAND
DAVISON
SIR J. JOHNSON
LANANDIERE
DUPRE

be a committee for the purposes aforementioned, and that they proceed to consider the Suggestions contained in the aforementioned Letter of the Superintendant of Detroit, and report to His Lordship the proper course for remedying the inconvenience complained of, by an amendment of the Law or otherwise, as they shall see adviseable. And the Clerk of the Council is at the same time directed to transmit a copy of this minute to the different Superintendants for their guidance.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Minutes of the Council, upon state business, from the 23rd of October 1788. to the 31st of December following, inclusively.

Council Office Quebec. 14th February 1789.

J. Williams *C. C.*

Compared with the Minutes of Council
Hugh Finlay

Quebec

Endorsed:—A copy of the Minutes of Council, upon State Business from the 23rd of October, 1788, to the 31st of December following, inclusively.

In Lord Dorchester's No. 103 of the 14th March 1789 [No 1]

[Q 41 part 1 page 76]

DRAFTS

Michilimakinac 20th July 1778

Sir I have taken the liberty to draw upon your Excellency for the following bills for Indian Expenditure at this Post & the out Posts depending thereon. A Bill bearing date 6th July favor Messrs Todd & Mac Gill for four thousand Eight hundred & forty-six pounds five shillings & four pence Half penny being the amount of Messrs Langlade & Gautier Expenditure

A Bill of six thousand nine hundred & fifty three Pounds ten shillings & seven pence being the amount of Expenditure at this Post & a Bill of sixty two pounds two shillings and two pence half penny for Work and other Contingencies since June 1777. I have given drafts upon Todd & McGill to the several Traders as usual Every thing is quiet now at this Post I have been so lucky as to stop any bad Consequences from the affair which happened lately in the Bay of Noquet.

I have the honor to be &c
(signed) At. S. De Peyster

[B 96. 1 p 5]

Michilimakinac 1st June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for four hundred and eighty seven pounds Nineteen Shillings New York Currency Bill No 11 at sixty days Sight favour of Julian Thurrey, being for goods furnished by him for the Indian Department at this Post as per the annexed Account.

I have the honor to be
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 35]

Michilimackinac 16th June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for Two thousand Seven hundred and Thirty eight pounds Six Shill'gs and fourpence New York Currency Bill No 1 at Sixty days Sight in favor of Mr. Joseph J L Ainsse being for goods &c furnished by him for the Indian Department at this Post as per annexed account.

I have the honor to be &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 46]

Michilimakinac 18 June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for Five thousand one hundred and seventy pounds, six shillings & eight pence New York Currency Bill No 2 at sixty days sight favor of Mr Benjamen Loynes being for goods furnished by him for the Indian Department at this Post as per annexed Account

I have the honor to be &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 46]

Michilimakinac 18 June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon Excellency for one hundred and seventy pounds New York Currency Bill No 3 at sixty days sight favour of Mr John Askin, being the amount of houses purchased of him one to form an Indian Store and the other to remove in fortifying this fort.

I am Sir &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 47]

Michilimakinac 22nd June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency in favour of Mr George McBeath, for the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds five shillings and four pence New York Currency being the amount of his inclosed account for Rum delivered for the Indian Department.

I have the honor to be
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 50]

Michilimakinac 24th June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight pounds twelve shillings New York Currency Bill No. 5 at sixty days sight in favor of Mr. J. L. Ainsse being for goods &c furnished by him for the Indian Department at this post as per the annexed account

I am Sir &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 50]

Michilimackinac 25 June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for Two hundred pounds New York Currency Bill No. 6 at Sixty days sight favor of Mr. Benjamin Lyon being for houses purchased for him for the use of Government to enable me to fortify this Fort.

I have the honor to be &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 51]

Michilimackinac 27 June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for four hundred and seventy eight pounds six shillings and two pence New York Currency Bill No 7 at Sixty days Sight favor Messrs Todd & McGill being the amount of Sundry Disbursements made by me at this post for the Indian Department

I am Sir &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 54]

Michilimackinac 27 June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for Nine hundred pounds New York Currency Bill No 8 at Sixty days Sight favor of Mr. John Askin being for the Sloop William bought of them for the use of Government as per annexed Receipt.

I am Sir &c
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 54]

Michilimackinac 29th June 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for Two hundred and Forty-pounds Thirteen Shillings New York Currency Bill No 10 at Sixty days sight in favor of ———— being for goods furnished by him for the Indian Department at this Post as per annexed Account.

I have the honor to be
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 55]

Michilimackinac 2d July 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for six hundred & fifty seven pounds New York Currency Bill No 12 Sixty days sight favor of Mr Jasaint Hamlin being for goods furnished by him for the Indian Department as per annexed Account

I have the honor to be
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 56]

Michilimackinac 8th Septemr 1779

Sir I have this day drawn upon your Excellency for five hundred and Seventy two pounds Eight Shillings New York Currency Bill No 32 at Sixty days sight favour of Mr. Benjaiman Lyon, being for a Quantity of Illinois Tobacco bought for the use of the Indian Department as this post as per annexed Account. This Tobacco will be to the goods in store having thought proper to secure that necessary article, as no more can be expected from that Country, and the Indians prefer it.

I have the honor to be
(signed) A. S. De Peyster

[B 96 1 p 72]

THE MICHIGAN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ARRANGED BY J. C. HOLMES, OF DETROIT

The original corporators of this Society were Gen. Lewis Cass, Henry Whiting, John Biddle, Father Gabriel Richard, Rev. N. M. Wells, Rev. Richard F. Cadle, Isaac McIlvain, Zara H. Coston, Austin E. Wing, Thomas Rowland, John L. Whiting, Henry S. Cole, Jonathan Kearsley, Samuel W. Dexter, Dr. Zina Pitcher, Edwin P. James, Henry R. Schoolcraft, and Charles C. Trowbridge.

The charter was approved June 23, 1828.

Its first officers were:

President, Gen. Lewis Cass; first vice president, John Biddle; second vice president, Thomas Rowland; corresponding secretary, Henry Whiting; recording secretary, Henry S. Cole; treasurer, Charles C. Trowbridge; librarian, John L. Whiting.

The first meeting was held July 3d, 1828, at the Mansion House, John Johnson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Robert Smart, of Mackinac, and William Woodbridge and John R. Williams, of Detroit, were elected members. Hon. John Trumbull, of Connecticut, was chosen an honorary member.

Sept. 8th, 1829.—E. A. Brush and William Ward were chosen members. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, and Edward Everett and Jared Sparks, of Mass., were elected honorary members. Adjourned to meet at the capitol in the afternoon of September 18th, to listen to a discourse by the President.

Sept. 18th, 1829.—A vote of thanks was passed to Gen. Cass for his address, delivered at this, their first annual anniversary, and requesting a copy for preservation in the society's records, and for publication. The resident members were assessed one dollar each to defray contingent expenses. The old board of officers were re-elected. Eurotus P. Hastings, Lucius Lyon, Elon Farnsworth, Walter L. Newberry, Benjamin F. Larned, of the U. S. army, Shubael Conant, Stephen C. Henry, A. L. Porter, Solomon Sibley, judge of the supreme court, Gen. Hugh Brady, of the U. S. Army, and Rev. William Ferry, of Mackinac, were all elected members of the Society. Dr. Alexander Wolcott, of Chicago, was chosen an honorary member. H. R. Schoolcraft was requested to deliver the next address.

Oct. 3d, 1829.—Mr. Schoolcraft presented a memoir of the life of John Johnston, of Sault Ste. Marie; also a synopsis of the voyages of Jacques Cartier, which were deposited with the recording secretary.

Oct. 5th, 1829.—E. A. Brush and Henry Whiting were appointed to take charge of the museum and manuscripts of the Society. Dr. Robert Clark, of Monroe, J. B. Walling, of St. Joseph, and Dr. Samuel Denton, of Washtenaw, were chosen members.

Dec. 2d, 1829.—Col. Joseph Watson, of Washington, was elected an honorary member, and Maj. A. R. Thompson as a member.

May 21st, 1830.—Hon. N. Dane, of Mass., and Gen. P. B. Porter, of New York, were elected honorary members, and John H. Kinzie, of Fort Winnebago, and Dr. [Dennis] Cooley, of Macomb county, were elected members. The anniversary was fixed to take place June 4th.

June 4th, 1830, the anniversary address was delivered at the capitol by Mr. Schoolcraft, a vote of thanks and a request for a copy for publication was passed.

Major Henry Whiting was chosen to deliver the next address. The society having learned that Lucius Lyon was about to visit the country west of Lake Michigan, he was requested to procure such Indian curiosities, minerals and manuscripts as in his judgment would be of value to the Society, and to prepare a memoir on the various localities of the mining country. A map of Florida was received from Major John Biddle, and a treatise on the mode of preserving objects of natural history from Dr. Pitcher. The old officers were again re-elected and Lucius Lyon was chosen a third curator.

July 23d, 1830.—Copies of the discourses delivered at the annual anniversaries were ordered sent to the historical societies of New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and to the historical committee of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia.

Gen. Cass, Mr. Ward, Maj. Biddle, and Reverend Messrs. Wells and Bury were appointed a committee to consider the expediency of establishing a periodical to promote the interests of the Society.

E. P. Hastings, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Schoolcraft were appointed a committee to make a collection of books and pamphlets useful to the society. Dr. R. S. Rice, Rev. Mr. Bury, B. F. H. Witherell, Gen. Charles Larned, Benjamin B. Kircheval [Kercheval], Joseph W. Torrey, William A. Fletcher, De Garmo Jones of Detroit, and Charles Noble of Huron, were chosen members.

March 6th, 1831.—A meeting was held at the society's hall in the council house. The corresponding secretary reported letters of acknowledgement received from Hons. Edward Everett and Nathan Dane and Rev. Jared Sparks, Mr. Everett accompanying his with a volume of his addresses. A communication was also received from the Historical Society of New Hampshire, promising to send a copy of their Transactions on the opening of navigation. Another communication was reported from the Rhode Island Philosophical Society urging a co-operation in memorializing congress to obtain from the public archives in England the documents relating to the early history of the colonies. Mr. Schoolcraft presented a collection of minerals, specimens and organic remains with a catalogue; also a number of specimens of Indian work. Maj. Biddle presented the journal of the house of representatives in several volumes, from the earliest period of the history of the government to the current time; also the diplomatic correspondence edited by Mr. Sparks in twelve volumes, executive journal of the U. S. in 3 volumes, Gales and Seaton's Congressional Debates in three volumes, and journal of the U. S. Senate in one volume. Gen. Cass presented a collection of specimens illustrating the geology and mineralogy of the country visited by him during his expedition of 1820; also a pair of moose horns and a specimen taken from a fossil tree on the River des Plaines.

Dr. Pitcher presented a pair of antlers of an elk, killed near Fort Gratiot. Col. De Garmo Jones presented part of a tree in which was imbedded a deer's horn, found in Oakland County. Mr. Lyon deposited a large mineralogical and geological collection. Mr. Newberry presented the shell of a very large turtle procured at Mackinac. The corresponding secretary was instructed to procure the printing of fifty copies of "Instructions for preserving objects of Natural History" and to distribute them through the Territory.

March 16th, 1831.—W. H. Welch, C. K. Green, George Wilson, Edward Bingham, and Ebenezer S. Sibley were made members, and Gen. Alexander Macomb, Gen. Charles Gratiot, Dr. Ira M. Wells of Troy, Hon. John D. Dickinson of Troy, Prof. Eaton of Rensselaer School, Prof. Hedge of Harvard University, and Mr. Houghton of Troy were elected honorary members.

May 11th, 1831.—A special meeting was called, Judge Sibley in the chair. The society having been apprised of the death of Hon. John Trumbull* it was

Resolved, That the Historical Society of Michigan sincerely regret the death of Judge Trumbull, an honorary member thereof, regarding him as an eminent patriot, poet and civilian; also that they would attend his funeral

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* Mr. Trumbull was the author of McFingal.—C. M. B.

Dr. Lewis C. Beck of Albany, Prof. Fred. Hall of Baltimore, Prof. Eli Ives, Prof. Silliman of Yale College, Thomas Howe of Brownville, N. Y., Dr. T. Romeyn Beck of New York, Prof. Theodore Strong of N. J., Prof. Charles Anthon of Columbia College, Bishop Brownell of Conn., Rev. Alonzo Potter of Boston, Rev. George W. Doane of Boston, Dr. Nott of Schenectady, Dr. John Forney of N. Y., Prof. Edward F. Johnson of Hartford, and Dr. Steele of Saratoga, were all proposed as honorary members. Mr. Johnson of Sault Ste. Marie presented a lynx in a fine state of preservation.

June 5th, 1831.—The annual address was delivered at St. Paul's church, by Maj. Henry Whiting.

July 7th, 1831.—A copy of the address was solicited for publication. Rev. Gabriel Richard was invited to deliver the next annual address. The old officers were re-elected. Mr. Ward presented four volumes of the Congressional Journal of the Confederation; Maj. Whiting presented eleven volumes of state papers; Mr. Justus McKinstry, of Hudson, N. Y., presented four volumes of the folio edition of 1697 "Dictionaire Historique et Critique par Mons. Boyle," and four volumes of the folio edition of 1717 of Le Grand Dictionaire Historique par Morin.

March 2d, 1832.—Rev. Gabriel Richard, having declined to deliver the next annual address, Major John Biddle was requested to deliver it. The curators were allowed to put the books belonging to the Society in the Detroit Atheneum for its use, under suitable regulations, September 10th, 1832. September 10th was fixed upon for the anniversary.

Sept. 15th, 1832.—Maj. John Biddle delivered the address in St. Paul's church, and a copy was solicited for publication. John T. Mason, George McDougall, Charles W. Whipple, John P. Sheldon, Kintzing Pritchett, his excellency George B. Porter, George F. Porter, George L. Whitney, and Judges [George] Morell and [Ross] Wilkins were proposed for membership. Thomas Rowland was requested to deliver the next annual address.

Here occurs a lengthy interregnum in which it is presumed no meetings of the society were held, as no traces of any record are to be found. On the leaf following the record of the last meeting above noticed, is the following minute:

"Detroit, March 15th, 1857.—*Note by the corresponding secretary.* Thomas Rowland, Esq., after about a year's hesitancy, finally declined to deliver the annual discourse. Then repeated efforts were made to induce others to undertake the task, but without success. In 1836 Henry S. Cole, the recording secretary of the society, died at Detroit."

After an interregnum of nearly five years, the next meeting was held in the office of Mr. Schoolcraft.

March 18th, 1837.—Maj. John Biddle took the chair. The society then proceeded to the election of officers as follows: President, John Biddle; vice president, Thomas Rowland; corresponding secretary, Henry Whiting; recording secretary, Augustus S. Porter; treasurer, Charles C. Trowbridge; librarian, Zina Pitcher; curators, Henry Whiting, Douglass Houghton, [Edmund] A. Brush, Messrs. Whiting, Schoolcraft and Pitcher were appointed a committee to collect such pamphlets as may be useful in examining the history of this country, and of this state in particular. Mr. Trowbridge was appointed a committee to address Gen. Cass, Minister to the court of France, requesting him to procure for the society such works relating to the early settlement of this country by the French as he may deem useful. Capt. Henry Smith of Monroe, Hon. E. Mundy of Ann Arbor, and Bishop [Samuel A.] McCoskry of Detroit, were elected members.

June 3d, 1837.—The proper committee reported that Hon. A. E. Wing had consented to deliver the next address.

February 24th, 1838.—A meeting was called but failed for want of a quorum.

February 28th, 1838.—Gen. Cass, through Dr. Pitcher, presented to the Society the *Pontiac Manuscript,** in French, relating to the siege of Detroit in 1763 by the confederate chiefs under Pontiac. Maj. Henry Brevoort presented a manuscript Indian deed, dated May 26th, 1771, conveying a farm at Springwells. Dr. Abram Sager, [Alexander] W. Buel, Dr. E. Spring, Dr. George B. Russel, and Franklin Sawyer, Jr., were elected members. Dr. Sager offered a resolution that it would conduce to the progress of historical knowledge to from a collection of the crania of the North American tribes of Indians, that donations of such crania be solicited, and that it is expedient to have a course of lectures delivered before the society on the subject, which was adopted.

March 12th, 1838.—A meeting was called, but failed for want of a quorum.

March 14th, 1838.—The society met at the office of Rice & Pitcher. A letter was received from Hon. A. E. Wing communicating his inability to address the Society as had been expected. Bishop McCoskry was then chosen to deliver the address. Stevens T. Mason, Maj. John Garland, Lieut. E. S. Sibley, John M. Berrien, A. J. Center, Joshua T. Smith, H. K. Sanger, James A. Lauman, John Hulburt, Louis Fasquelle, Theodore Romeyn, Daniel Leroy, of Pontiac; Elisha Ely, of Allegan; Rev. William Kirkland, of Livingston County; Dr. A. L. Porter, Detroit; Rev. S. Center, of Monroe; E. D. Williams, of Pontiac; George B. Eastman, Rev. Edward Thomson, Edward McGaw, Bela Hubbard, C. C. Douglas, Dr. Rufus P. Bement, of Dexter, and John L. Pierce were chosen members. Martin Van Buren, president of the United States; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war; Benjamin F. Butler, United States attorney-general; Hon. Albert Gallatin, of New York, Washington Irving, and J. Fenimore Cooper, of New York; George Bancroft, Rev. John G. Palfrey, Daniel Webster and John Pickering, of Boston; Robert Walsh, of Philadelphia; Prof. George Tucker, of the University of Virginia; Dr. Francis Leiber, of South Carolina College; Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of St. Genevieve, Mo.; Rev. Edward Beecher, president of the Illinois College; Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio; Prof. Calvin Stowe, of Cincinnati; Prof. Joseph Henry, of Princeton, N. J.; Prof. S. G. Henry, of New York; and Hon. John Prince, M. P., of Canada, were all elected honorary members.

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* Published in English Vol. VIII, this series.

March 23d 1838.—Maj. Kearsley presented a manuscript purporting to be a journal kept by Peter Audrain* of his journey from Fort Washington to Detroit in the year 1796.

The following literary ladies were chosen honorary members: Miss C. M. Sedgwick, New York; Miss Emma Willard, Troy; Mrs. Almyra H. Lincoln, Phelps, New York; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Connecticut; Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mass., Miss H. F. Gould, Conn.; Miss Grimke, Charleston, S. C.; Miss Catharine Beecher, Cincinnati; Mrs. Bliss, New York; Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Zilpha P. Grant, Ipswich, Mass.; Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Alabama; Mrs. Smith, D. C.; Mrs. M. E. Brooks, N. Y.; Miss Mary Lyon, Mt. Holyoke; Miss Maria Edgeworth, Ireland; Mrs. Ann Jamieson, England; Lady Morgan, Ireland; Miss E. Landon, England, and Miss Harriet Martineau, England. The following gentlemen were also chosen honorary members: Mr. Goodrich, Boston; Epes Sargeant, Boston; A. B. Johnson, Utica. John Ball was elected a member. The following ladies were proposed for honorary members: Miss Emma C. Embury, Miss.; Miss Leslie, Philadelphia; Mrs. Catharine Williams, Providence; Mrs. Abby J. Morell, N. Y.; Miss C. E. Gooch, Mrs. Ann H. Stevens, Mrs. Eliza H. Platt, Vt.; Mrs. L. M. Child, Miss Mitford, of England; Miss Mary Ann Brown, Mrs. P. B. Shelley, Madam D' Arblay, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Countess of Blessington, Miss Jane Taylor, Miss Mary Howitt, Lucy Aiken, all of England, and Miss Joanna Baillie of Scotland. The following gentlemen were nominated honorary members: Noah Webster, Conn.; Julian C. Verplanck, J. K. Paulding, and William A. Duer, all of New York; John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, and Rev. Dr.

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* See Vol. VIII, p. 444 this series.

W. E. Channing. John J. Adam, of Lenawee County, and Henry N. Walker, of Detroit, were proposed for members.

Here occurs another interregnum. The members last proposed were elected formally at the next meeting of the Society which was held.

June 13th, 1840.—The president reported that Prof. Louis Fasquelle had translated the Pontiac manuscript.

Dec. 10th, 1840.—Mrs. C. R. Williams presented the following works as an acknowledgment of her gratification at being elected an honorary member, viz.: "Aristocracy; or Holby Family;" "Biography of Revolutionary Heroes;" "Religion at Home." Hon. John Quincy Adams also presented ten volumes to the Society. Rev. Dr. Choules was elected an honorary member, and Judge Ross Wilkins was elected a member.

January 27th, 1841.—A special meeting was called. Rev. Dr. Duffield, Hon. Isaac E. Crary, Dr. Francis Higginson, and F. W. Shearman were chosen members, and Prof. [Henry W.] Longfellow and Charles Fenno Hoffman were elected honorary members. The president, Dr. Douglas Houghton, and H. N. Walker were appointed a committee to wait upon Bishop McCoskry and ascertain at what time it would be convenient for him to deliver an address before the society. The president presented a pamphlet copy of "an address delivered before the Chippewa county temperance society, on the influence of ardent spirits on the condition of the North American Indians." The society then adjourned to meet on the 30th inst.

The last record of the society's meeting is the above. It is made out by Henry N. Walker, as recording secretary *pro tem.* The archives and curiosities belonging to the Society seem to have got scattered.

The Historical Society having been very quiet for several years, in order to resuscitate it the following notice was published:

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

The undersigned, officers and members of the Historical Society of Michigan, incorporated by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, in 1828, hereby give notice that a meeting of the members of said Society will be held at the Young Men's Hall, in the city of Detroit, on the fourth day of August next, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of re-organizing said Society, electing officers, and transacting such other business as may come before them.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, pres., R. S. Rice, recording secretary, C. C. Trowbridge, treasurer, Lewis Cass, Detroit, Shubael Conant, Detroit, Charles Noble, Monroe, William Ferry, Grand Haven, Samuel W. Dexter, Dexter, Samuel Denton, Ann Arbor, Louis Fasquelle, Ann Arbor, F. W. Shearman, Marshall, C. C. Douglass, Portage Lake.

July 25th, 1857.

August 4th, 1857.—A meeting, in accordance with the above notice was held in Young Men's Hall, in Detroit; Judge B. F. H. Witherell was chosen president *pro tem.*, and Dr. Rice secretary. Present, Messrs Charles I Walker, R. E. Roberts, R. R. Elliott, Bela Hubbard, Dr. Pitcher, Maj. Kearsley, R. M. Ebberts, Edward Bingham, Dr. Russell and Judge Shubael Conant, of Detroit, and W. W. Murphey, of Jonesville, H. B. Shank, of Lansing, Judge Christiancy, of Monroe, and H. A. Shaw, of Eaton Rapids. The following persons were proposed for membership and their election deferred to the next meeting:

Detroit, James V. Campbell, R. E. Roberts, George S. Frost, D. B. Duffield, E. N. Wilcox, H. P. Baldwin, C. I. Walker, R. N. Ebberts, John B. Palmer, Henry Chipman, Hovey K. Clark, Alfred Russell, Samuel T. Douglass, J. Logan Chipman, R. R. Elliott, James Abbot, Theodore Williams, Joseph Campau, Charles Moran, D. J. Campau, John T. Meldrum, Maj. [Henry] B. Brevoort, Hon. Daniel Goodwin, William D. Wilkins, U. Tracy Howe, M. D. Hamilton, Henry Ledyard, Hon. A. D. Frazer, Hon. Robert McClelland, S. Dow Elwood, E. V. Cicott, H. E. Baker, Rufus Hosmer, James A. Girardin, H. D. Ketchell, Rev. Dr. George Duffield, Frank B. Phelps, Louis Davenport, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Rev. Henry Neil, Jacob M. Howard, Bishop Le Fevre, Thomas Mumford; Grand Rapids, John J. Godfrey, John Ball, Charles H. Taylor; Saginaw, Capt. Francis Marsac, Norman B. Little, H. L. Miller, Gardner D. Williams, Dr. C. T. Disbrow; Coldwater, George A. Coe; Duncan, H. A. Rood; Grand Rapids, A. B. Turner; St. Ignace, Father Peret; DeWitt, DeWitt C. Chapin; Centreville, H. Riley; Adrian, Thomas M. Cooley, Dr. M. A. Patterson; Kalamazoo, Israel Kellogg, L. H. Trask, Chas. E. Stewart, Dr. J. A. B. Stone; Ypsilanti, John D. Pierce; Port Huron, O. D. Conger, William Mitchell; Flint, James B. Walker, E. H. Thompson; Marquette, John Burt, Robert Graveraet; Midland, H. C. Ashman; Lasalle, Samuel M. Bartlett; Jackson, David Johnson, Michael Shoemaker, Chas. W. Penney; Niles, Hon. M. Dayton; Pontiac, A. C. Baldwin, Morgan L. Drake, Sanford M. Green; Jonesville, Walter W. Murphy, Witter J. Baxter; Eaton Rapids, H. A. Shaw; Monroe, Daniel S. Bacon, Ira Grosvenor, Talcott E. Wing, Warner Wing, Dr. S. Arnold, Isaac P. Christiancy; Ann Arbor, Dr. Henry P. Tappan, Prof. Williams, Prof. Frieze, Prof. Boise, Prof. Trowbridge, Prof. Douglass, Prof. Winchell, Dr. B. Tichnor, U. S. N.; Lansing, George W. Peck, De Witt C. Leach, Dr. H. B. Shank; Owosso, Alfred S. Williams; Green Oak, Kinsley S. Bingham; Constantine, John S. Barry; Mackinac, Theodore Wendell, William W. Wendell, George Wendell, Bela Chapman; Holland, Henry D. Post; Sault Ste. Marie, Peter P. Barbeau.

The President read a report from Dr. Zina Pitcher, stating that he had in his possession the original Pontiac Manuscript; the translation of which by Prof. Fasquelle, has been carried to Washington by the last President of the Society, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. Also that such books and minerals as belonged to the library and cabinet of the society at the time the present officers were elected, were in the office of the late General Henry T. Whiting, U. S. Army, and were sold by mistake by his agent, on his being ordered from Detroit to a distant part of the United States.

It was suggested that the attention of persons who purchased these curiosities and relics be called to this fact, and that they be requested to return them to the society with or without remuneration, as might be agreed upon. The society then adjourned to meet at Young Men's Hall, no date given.

The next meeting of the society was held in Young Men's Hall, president *pro tem* B. F. H. Witherell in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary. The members present then proceeded to ballot for the admission of applicants for membership, and those whose names were presented at the last meeting were elected unanimously. Dr. Pitcher rose to say that he wished to correct an error made in his report at the meeting of the previous evening, in regard to the sale of the collection of curiosities belonging to the old Historical Society. He was informed by Gen. Whiting that the articles in question had been delivered into the custody of the Young Men's Society, and were now to be found in their library. He obtained leave to correct the report as desired.

C. I. Walker proposed the following list of names as candidates for admission:

J. F. Newberry, B. F. Vernor, W. P. Wells, D. Gordon, Jr., Rev. D. C. Jacokes, Pontiac; Erastus Thatcher, Chas. P. Harvey, Marquette; J. S. Farrand, Detroit; W. H. Brockway, Albion; Edward Mason, D. A. Noble, A. Van Raath, G. V. N. Lothrop, George Doty, Thomas Lewis, H. H. Brown, George Moran, M. Stewart, J. W. Waterman, Dr. N. D. Stebbins, G. T. Sheldon, Anthony Moran, Horace Gray, Rev. M. H. Hunter, H. D. Terry, Detroit; George Johnson, St. Clair; William W. Osgoodby, Friend Palmer, Detroit; Rt. Rev. Frederick Baraga, Sault Ste. Marie; Rev. H. M. Fitch, H. C. Gilbert, C. P. Craig, Flint; C. S. Payne, Flint; Hon. Lawrent Durocher, Monroe; Gen. John Stockton, Dr. A. B. Palmer, Louis Campau, Grand Rapids; Henry T. Stringham, Detroit.

Messrs. Z. Pitcher, Wilkins, Duffield, Clarke, Ebberts and Murphy were appointed a committee to nominate persons to be balloted for to serve as officers until the next annual meeting.

Judge Witherell thought it advisable that if any of the members present were acquainted with the names of any of the old Indian chiefs, who were partially civilized or acquainted with the English language, they propose their names for admission as members. The following were then proposed:

David King, Kewawenon; Rev. Peter Marksman, Portland; Rev. John

Irons, Isabella; Ottawas, Saginaw Bay; Mahnahquod, Portland; Francis Macons, Kansas, and Mo-que-i-nah, Little Traverse.

Rev. D. C. Jacokes presented to the Society a very large collection of Indian curiosities.

The committee on nominations reported the following gentleman to be elected as officers:

President, Benjamin F. H. Witherell; vice presidents, Henry P. Tappan, Ann Arbor, Walter W. Murphy, Jonesville; corresponding secretary, Charles I. Walker; recording secretary, Bela Hubbard; treasurer, Robert E. Roberts; librarian, George S. Frost; curators, D. C. Jacokes, Pontiac, Joseph R. Williams, Lansing, Thomas M. Cooley, Adrian.

The report was adopted and the nominations confirmed by ballot.

A committee consisting of C. I. Walker, Detroit, H. A. Shaw, of Eaton Rapids, D. C. Jacokes, of Pontiac, R. E. Roberts, J. V. Campbell, R. R. Elliott and H. E. Baker, Detroit, was appointed to revise the by-laws and provide for furnishing the pecuniary means for carrying on the operations of the Society.

The members present paid the yearly assessment of one dollar each. The meeting then adjourned.

An extract from a circular that was issued by the officers of the Society who were elected at the last meeting:

"The Historical Society, of Michigan, incorporated in 1828, has been reorganized, in response to a very general wish to that effect. Until recently it has had no meeting since 1841. During the early years of its existence, the most prominent men of the Territory and State were its active members."

August 12th, 1857.—The Society held a meeting, Judge Witherell presided. The persons proposed at the last meeting for membership were elected. The following persons were proposed for membership which lay over till the next meeting:

Detroit, J. Wilkie Moore, William S. Wood, F. F. Eldred, J. Houghton, Jr., Francis Raymond, Alex. H. Adams, J. Rexford, H. Barns, George W. Holmes, William Hale, Sylvester Larned, J. C. W. Seymour, James B. Witherell, Wm. W. Duffield, Charles Peltier, Alexander W. Campbell, Buckminster Wight, William Clay, H. A. Wight, Stanley G. Wight, J. Monds, F. Allison; Little Traverse, Rev. Lawrence Lantisher; Monroe, Col. O. Johnson, James Knaggs, James B. Whipple; Ontonagon, Abner Sherman, D. Pittman; Marshall, George Woodruff, John Montgomery, Charles Gorham, Stephen B. Preston; Dowagiac, Samuel N. Gantt; Saginaw, Morgan Gage; Minnesota Mine, F. B. Sibley, E. C. Roberts.

A communication was received from the widow of the late George R. Griswold, purser of the United States Navy and an old resident of Detroit, with a list of articles donated to the society, from a collection made by him on the coast of Africa.

The following is a list of the articles transmitted: One ship's hammock, native manufacture; skull of a porpoise; horn of a rhinoceros; two horns of native animals, names unknown; skin of an armadillo; skin of a lizard; skin of a leopard; specimen of native tanned leather; eggs of an ostrich; cone from an African pine; two head dresses of native manufacture; a cuttle fish bone; large black horned beetle; specimens of cotton from Little Fish Bay; combs of wood, native manufacture; two elephant's teeth, carved; two baskets; seven carved images in ivory; several specimens of lava and minerals from the crater at the extreme peak of Teneriffe; specimens of gum copal from Benguela, coast of Africa; three specimens of white lava.

A communication was received from the secretary of the Young Men's Society, tendering the use of east room in the hall, on the second floor, for the purposes of the Historical Society. The tender was accepted, and thanks returned therefor.

Mr. Charles I. Walker, from the committee appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws, submitted an amended draft of both.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Historical Society, held at the office of Charles I. Walker, on the evening of August 22d, it was

Resolved, That the society hold monthly meetings at the Young Men's Hall, on the evening of the first Thursday of each month, from September to April inclusive, and that the first meeting be on the evening of the first Thursday of September next.

The committee then appointed the following standing committees: On Civil History—Hon. William Woodbridge, Detroit; John S. Barry, Constantine; Charles I. Walker, Detroit.

Judicial and Legal History—Hon. A. D. Frazer, Detroit; Samuel T. Douglass, Detroit; Hon. Warner Wing, Monroe.

Ecclesiastical History—Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, R. R. Elliot, Esq., Hon. George E. Hand, Detroit.

Indian History, Customs, &c.—J. Logan Chipman, Esq., Detroit; Gardner D. Williams, Esq., Saginaw; Rev. D. C. Jacokes, Pontiac.

Natural History—Prof. A. Sager, Ann Arbor; Dr. Zina Pitcher, Detroit; Dr. Cooley, Macomb county.

Educational History—Dr. H. P. Tappan, Ann Arbor; F. Shearman, Esq., Marshall; E. N. Willcox, Esq., Detroit.

Agricultural and Horticultural History—G. V. N. Lothrop, Esq., Detroit; John C. Holmes, Esq., Lansing; M. Shoemaker, Esq., Jackson.

Statistical and Economical History—E. C. Seaman, Esq., Ann Arbor; Robert E. Roberts, Esq., and R. F. Johnstone, Esq., Detroit.

Surveying, Engineering, Roads and Canals—George S. Frost, Detroit; Wm. A. Burt, Macomb county; Jacob Houghton, Detroit.

Mineralogy—Prof. S. H. Douglass, Ann Arbor; Bela Hubbard, Esq., Detroit; Dr. Lewis Davenport, Detroit.

Biography and Genealogy—Hovey K. Clarke, Esq., Detroit; Sylvester Larned, Esq., Detroit; Talcott E. Wing, Esq., Monroe.

Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs—D. Bethune Duffield, Esq., Detroit; Hon. J. V. Campbell, Detroit; Walter W. Murphy, Esq., Jonesville.

Arts and Sciences—U. Tracy Howe, Esq., Detroit; Prof. Bradish, Ann Arbor; R. W. King, Esq., Detroit.

Notice.—A special meeting of the Historical Society will be held at the Young Men's Hall, Detroit, on Tuesday evening, September 1st; and the regular monthly meeting on the Thursday evening succeeding, September 3d, at 8 o'clock.

The special object of the first named meeting is to receive proposals for membership, which will be balloted for at the regular meeting.

August 26th, 1857. Bela Hubbard,
Recording Secretary.

Sept. 1st, 1857.—A special meeting was held for the purpose of receiving nominations for membership, Judge B. F. H. Witherell presiding.

The following names were proposed for membership to be acted on at the regular meeting on Thursday evening next: Detroit, Walter Crane, H. H. Covert; E. H. Rogers, J. B. Farnsworth, William T. Young, George W. Thayer, Charles H. Wetmore, Wm. H. Long, Edward B. Davis, James D. Johnston, Orlando B. Willcox, Edward N. Lecroix, Charles S. Cole, George H. Fleming, Dominique Riopelle, Jr., Edwin A. Wales, James Bull, Henry Metz, William R. Noyes, A. H. Jordan, Henry A. Morrow, H. H. Dunckley, Anthony Ten Eyck, H. M. Whittlesy, R. R. Elliott, J. C. Latham, Nathaniel Pitcher, Electus Backus, Preston Brady, L. B. Willard, Elijah Hawley, Jr., William A. Buel, Wesley Treusdail; Lawrence, J. R. Monroe; Kalamazoo, T. P. Sheldon; Saginaw City, John Moore; Malden, Joseph Bartlett; Tecumseh, Benjamin L. Baxter, C. A. Stacey; Adrian, P. J. Spalding, Cortland B. Stebbins, Andrew Howell, Daniel K. Underwood, Milton R. Halsey, William H. Scott; Grand Rapids, James A. Ballard, Peter R. L. Pierce, Dr. De Camp; Battle Creek, Rev. George Willard, Edwin Hinsdale; Pontiac, Charles Draper, William Draper; Lansing, John C. Holmes, J. W. Longyear; Marshall, Charles T. Gorham; Allegan, F. J. Littlejohn, Ralph R. Mann; Life Members, Chauncy S. Payne, Flint; Robert P. Toms, Detroit; corresponding members, Rev. Alfred Bronson, Prairie du Chien, Wis.; Lyman Draper, Madison, Wis.; James D. Doty, Milwaukee; J. W. Hunt, Madison, Wis.; honorary members, Richard Hildreth, Boston, author of History of the United States; Francis Parkman, Boston, author of Conspiracy of Pontiac; John G. Shea, author of Catholic Missions among the Indians; W. R. Smith, author of History of Wisconsin, Mineral Point; James H. Taylor, Ohio, author of Early History of Ohio; Lewis H. Morgan, Rochester, author of League of the Iroquois; Mrs. E. M. Sheldon, Detroit, author of Early History of Michigan; Mrs. J. H. Kinzie, author of Wah-bun; Gov. Ford, Illinois, author of History of Illinois; Bishop W. I. Kipp, of California, author of Jesuit Missions.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the evening of Thursday, the 3d of September.

The first regular monthly meeting was held on Thursday evening, Sept. 3d, 1857, at Young Men's Hall, Judge B. F. H. Witherell presiding. The names presented at the special meeting Tuesday evening, were confirmed as members of the Society.

The following names were then proposed to be acted on at the next regular meeting of the Society:

Detroit—John F. Monroe, Thomas Campau, Henry Carlton, John O'Connell, James E. Pittman, Henry Chase, George W. Pattison, Watson B. Smith, Sidney D. Miller, M. P. Christian, Lewis H. Ensign, John W. Green, J. W. Kelsey; Mt. Clemens, R. P. Eldredge; Adrian, Peter B. Morey, Mason, O. M. Barnes.

Corresponding members—William Caldwell, James Roeville, Amherstburgh, Canada; Arthur Rankin, Charles Baby, James Askin, Charles Labadie, Mr. Barron, James Dougall, Sandwich, Canada; A. D. McClain, Mr. Robinson, William D. Eberts, Dr. P. A. Robertson, D. N. Cross, Chatham, Canada; George W. Osgoodby, Nunda, N. Y.; R. R. Howeson, Richmond, Va.; John W. Gale, Troy, N. Y.

Honorary member—Samuel G. Drake, Boston, author of the "History and Antiquities of Boston," "Drake's Book of the Indians," &c.

Mr. Charles I. Walker then read the following contributions to the archives and cabinet:

From Mr. R. M. Eberts, an account of merchandise furnished by George Meldrum, Esq., to the British government, dated 1781, by order of Governor Patrick Sinclair; also the same for 1782. Letters of exchange of George McBeath, 1782, second of exchange for £90; also second of exchange of William Gant, dated 1782, for £2573, 16s 0d. A petition signed by Le Grand, dated 1765, together with the English translation upon the commander of the forces at Detroit requesting the reduction of taxes.* A bill of sale of a negro wench of Charles S. Bernard to Henry Bartlett, dated October 4th, 1799. One volume of Husbandry, printed in London in 1792. One volume of the laws published in Upper Canada during the reign of George III, from 1763 to 1819. Autograph letter of ex-Governor John S. Horner, Nov. 14th, 1835. Autograph letter of Robert A. Forsyth, May 16th, 1825; also from ex-Governor Doty, Dec. 31st, 1810. First number of "Missouri Gazette," in 1808. One number of "Green Bay Intelligencer," 1834. One number of the "Sun," June 28th, 1818 [1838], the day of the coronation of Queen Victoria, printed in gold and bronze letters. One autograph letter of Byron Kilburn, Sept. 2d, 1835.

Major. Brevoort presented a deed of the farm where he now lives, given by the Indians in 1781, and signed with their totems.

Dr. L. Davenport presented a cabinet of minerals.

Bela Hubbard, a collection of specimens illustrative of the geology and mineralogy of Michigan; also some Indian articles.

Mr. Thomas Palmer, two paintings, representing the steamer Walk-in-the-Water. Also a Chippewa war club and a Chippewa bark prisoner's belt.

William Barclay presented a copper kettle containing some wampum. Also a silver gorget, silver wrist-band, a silver medal, a scalping knife and a pipe. Also the dried remains of a bird, buried with the warrior on whose skeleton the kettle stood when found in 1816, on the camping ground of Pontiac, at the battle of Bloody Run, in 1763. The bird was, in accordance with the Indian custom, placed there as food for the dead warrior on his way to the happy hunting ground of his race.

Benjamin F. H. Witherell presented a stone poi-gren, or Indian pipe. Also a po-com-i-gan, or pipe tomahawk.

Charles S. Adams, of Detroit, presented the proclamation of Gen. Hull to the inhabitants of Canada, with autograph signature; capitulation of Detroit, August 17, 1812; regulation of the civil government of the Territory of Michigan, by Col. Proctor, four days after the surrender of Detroit; proclamation of martial law, by Gov. Proctor, February, 1813—all printed at the time. These were found among the papers of the late Judge Sibley.

A. C. Baldwin of Pontiac, presented the laws of the Northwest Territory, of which Michigan was a part, from 1799 to 1801.*2

Erastus Thatcher of Pontiac, presented a copy of O. Risdon's map of Michigan, of 1825.

Ashley Pond of Detroit, autograph letter of Gov. Mason, of Dec. 14, 1853

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* Printed in Vol. VIII, this series.—C. M. B.

*2 See appendix

[1837] in relation to the Toledo war; autograph order of Warner Wing, Lieut. Col. commanding 2d regiment Michigan militia, issued during the Toledo war.

Horace S. Roberts, the journal of the first annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Michigan, 1834. Also "The Philosophy of Matter," by George Brewster, published at Adrian, 1843.

Charles I. Walker presented the original subscription for powder, May 8th, 1812, with autograph signatures, of James May, Robert Smart, Solomon Sibley, and 24 others, citizens of Detroit. Sundry merchants' and traders' bills of Thomas Williams and Mrs. Cecelia Williams, father and mother of the late Gen. John R. Williams, from 1773 to 1787, showing the prices of goods in Detroit at that time, as well as to some extent the prevailing fashions, &c.

Robert E. Roberts, "Sketches of the city of Detroit," map of the county of Ontonagon.

Jacob Houghton, Jr., of Detroit, presented "Mineral Region of Lake Superior, 1846," by Jacob Houghton, Jr.

S. D. Elwood, presented "Life of Gen. Cass" by W. T. Young; "Text Book of Agriculture," by Charles Fox.

Thomas S. Sprague, "Hitchcock's Geology of Massachusetts."

The treasurer, Mr. Roberts, reported fees paid by 68 members, of which two were life members at $25.00 each; total received $116.00.

Judge Campbell then read a very interesting and curious paper relative to an attempted extensive land fraud in 1797 [1795], wherein a bold and strong effort was made by an organized company of citizens of Detroit and several English subjects to obtain by bribery the passage of a bill through congress granting to them the entire lower peninsula of the state. It was fortunately discovered, exposed and defeated.

Judge B. F. H. Witherell then read a paper upon the judges of the Territory of Michigan, giving the dates of their appointments, the length of their terms, their general characteristics, and an outline biographical sketch of each. These judges numbered seven,* viz: Woodward, Sibley, Witherell, Morell, Woodbridge, Wilkins and Chipman.

Mr. Charles I. Walker stated that the first incorporated Board of Trustees tendered to Judge Sibley the freedom of the town for his successful efforts in procuring them their charter.

Letters were received from the following persons expressive of interest and containing pledges of hearty co-operation, viz: John R. Kellogg, Allegan; A. L. Williams, Owosso; George W. Peck, Lansing; John Burt, Marquette; S. R. Arnold, Monroe; B. Ticknor, Ann Arbor; C. B. Fisk, Coldwater; Gen. Lewis Cass, Washington; Chauncy S. Payne, Flint; O. M. Barnes, Mason;

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*See appendix

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Washington; H. H. Riley, Constantine; J. C. Holmes, Lansing; George Willard, Battle Creek; Sarah J. Hale, Philadelphia, Pa.; and T. M. Cooley, Ann Arbor.

A special meeting of the society was held early in October at which Robert M. Eberts was elected president *pro tem.*

The names of the following gentlemen were then presented for membership, to be acted upon at the regular meeting on Thursday evening:

Honorary members—Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding members—J. H. Wilkinson, Sandwich, C. W.; L. L. Jones, Chicago.

Active members—J. P. Spence, George B. Pease, William A. Throop, M. Beecher, Jr., H. C. Knight, Horace S. Roberts, Charles M. Lum, De Garmo J. Whiting, Henry S. Hyde, William A. Moore, Lyman Briggs, Ernest Bement, H. M. Cheever, Edmund Hall, E. N. Merrifield, Thomas S. Gillet, William R. Noyes, John Patton, John W. Fairbanks, James Shearer and Henry Doty, Detroit; James Sullivan, Dowagiac; H. J. Beakes, Ann Arbor; F. Miller, Ithaca, Gratiot Co.; B. F. Graves and Talman W. Hall, Battle Creek; H. C. Park, Eagle River; John Stinson and A. H. Hanscom, Ontonagon; Peter White and Philo M. Everett, Marquette.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening.

The second regular monthly meeting was held at Young Men's Hall on the first Thursday evening in October, 1857. The nominations of honorary, corresponding and active members, made on Tuesday evening, were confirmed. The following nominations were made to be voted for at the next regular meeting:

Honorary members—Charles Lanman, Washington, author of Lanman's History of Michigan; F. X. Garneau, Quebec, author of Garneau's History of Canada, in French.

Corresponding members—Hon. E. Cartier, George Futvoye, Esq., Toronto, C. W.; Rev. E. Sorin, Notre Dame du Lac, South Bend, Indiana; Peter S. Palmer, Plattsburg, N. Y., author of History of Lake Champlain.

Active members—J. A. Baldwin, Dr. L. G. Robinson, Detroit; Peter Provencal, Grosse Point.

Sylvester Larned, Esq., then read an interesting paper relating to the biography of his father, Hon. Charles Larned.

At the close of the reading of the paper, Judge Witherell, Dr. Pitcher, and several others stated interesting facts illustrative of the character of Mr. Larned.

Mr. Charles I. Walker called the attention of the society to the valuable pamphlet presented by Mr. Fraser, the "Address of Judge Law," giving an account of the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, in 1779.

C. I. Walker, corresponding secretary, reported the following list of contributions, after which the society adjourned.

By A. D. Fraser, a copy of the maps and report of the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the northern and northwestern boundary between the United States and Great Britain, published at Washington, in 1828. "The report of the trial of Brigadier General William Hull, commanding the northwestern army of the United States, by a court martial, held at Albany, on Monday, 3d January, 1814 and succeeding days," published in New York, in 1814. An address before the Vincennes Historical and Antiquarian Society, by Judge Law.

By Mrs. John H. Kinzie, of Chicago, "Wah-Bun, the Early Days in the Northwest," by Mrs. J. H. Kinzie.

By Francis Parkman, of Boston, "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," by Francis Parkman.

By T. M. Cooley of Adrian, Brown's History of Illinois, "Smith's History of Virginia," being the first volume of "The true travels, adventures and observations of Captain John Smith in Europe, Asia, Africa and America being about the year 1593, and continued to this present, 1629." Published at Richmond, Va., in 1819, from the London edition of 1629.

By Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, of New York, Report to Gov. Hunt of New York, on the subject of the Organization of the National Guards and Municipal Military Systems of Europe, &c., by Brigadier General J. Watts de Peyster. Vols. first and second of the Eclaireur, a military journal, devoted to the interests of the military forces of the State of New York; J. Watts de Peyster, editor, also several pamphlets.

By Hon. George W. Peck, Lansing, six vols. Congressional Globe; Commercial Relations, large quarto.

By Hon. Robert Mc Clelland, 288 volumes of valuable Public Documents and other books.

By E. C. Walker, printed correspondence in relation to the Five Million Loan.

By Mrs. E. M. Sheldon, Early History of Michigan; by herself; a daguerreotype of Gen. Cass; a daguerreotype of Gov. William Woodbridge; engraved plans of Detroit, one as it was in 1796; a copy of H. R. Schoolcraft's lecture before the Historical Society; some notices of Ann Arbor and Niles, and a bill of the old bank of Detroit, dated Feb'y 8th, 1808, found among the papers of George Mc Dougall, and taken by consent of his administrator, T. J. Tucker.

By George S. Frost, several pamphlets.

By William A. Burt, new method of adjusting the solar-compass, by himself.

By E. V. Cicott, a curious and valuable book, being an account kept by the provincial authorities with the emigrants sent over from France by the king in 1749, and settled on the Detroit river, showing the extent of the aid rendered them in farming tools, also containing some chants with illuminated music.

By George F. Porter, a valuable collection of papers belonging to Judge Woodward, illustrating our early history, and containing among other curious papers the autographs of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, Albert Gallatin, Gen. Dearborn, Gov. Hull, DeWitt Clinton, and many of the prominent citizens of the Territory of Michigan.

By Edward Bingham, the records of the first temperance society in Detroit, organized February 19th, 1830, with original suggestions of many of the leading men of the time.

By James A. Girardin, manuscript of Father De La Richardie, commenced in 1831; mineral specimens from Lake Superior; also a Chippewa cane.

By Dr. Z. Pitcher, a section of a tree, in which is imbedded the antlers of a deer.

By James Abbot, two Indian deeds, dated 1780, signed with the totems of the tribe.

The third regular monthly meeting was held at Young Men's Hall on the first Thursday evening in November.

Owing to a want of full preparation on the part of one or two gentlemen who were preparing papers, none were read.

The following names of persons were presented for membership, to be acted upon at the next regular meeting:

Honorary—Hon. John Law, Vincennes.

Corresponding—Col. William Elliott, Niles.

Active—Peter Desnoyers, Henry R. Mizner, Detroit; Jesse Johnson, Saginaw; P. Ord, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. P. M. Everett, Marquette.

A list of donations received since the last monthly meeting was announced by the secretary.

By James A. Girardin of Detroit, copies of several newspapers of early date; one "La Revue Canadienne," July 26, 1845, containing census of Canada from 1656 to 1734.

By George Futvoye of Toronto, Canada west, Edicts, Royal Ordinances, and Declarations of the Governors and Intendants of Canada, beginning April 29th, 1627, in French, two volumes; Canada at the Paris Exposition, by J. C. Tache, 1855; Trade and Navigation of Canada, 1856; Reports of Commissioners of Crown Lands, in two parts, with maps, 1857; Lower Canada Municipal Road Act, in English and French, 1855; The Present State of Canada, 1854, in French; Essay on Canada, by J. C. Tache, Paris, 1853; Canada, its Financial Position and Resources, 1856; two Lectures on Canada delivered at Greenock, Scotland, by Thomas W. Campbell, Esq., 1857; Manifesto Against Annexation, 1849; one copy of Journal of Instruction, in French, August, 1857, containing a representation of the ancient residences of the governors at Montreal, erected in 1704.

By J. V. Campbell, Detroit, the first report of Dr. Douglas Houghton, as state geologist, and appendix, 1838.

By William T. Young, Detroit, original order of Capt. R. B. Lernoult, in command at Detroit, August 22d, 1779; shinplaster of the state of North Carolina, 1815.

William A. Throop, Detroit, journal of travels through the great lakes to the Mississippi, in 1822, by H. R. Schoolcraft.

By A. H. Geisse, autograph letter of Father Richard, January 15th, 1824; manuscript charge to grand jury by Judge Woodward, Sept. 16, 1822; manuscript letter of J. Kearsley, R. A. Forsyth, and William A. Fletcher to Major John Biddle, announcing his nomination as delegate to congress, March 10th, 1825.

By Alexander D. Fraser, Detroit, report of Gov. Hull and Judge Woodward to President Jefferson, Oct. 10th, 1805, in relation to the Territory of Michigan; charge by Justice Campbell to the grand jury in Sandwich, Canada, Sept. 10th, 1812; consideration of the executive government of the United States, by Judge Woodward.

The fourth regular monthly meeting of the society was held in Young Men's Hall on the first Thursday evening in December, 1857. Judge B. F. H. Witherell presided.

A large number of ladies were present.

The persons proposed at the last meeting for membership were elected.

The treasurer reported that 31 members had paid their annual dues since his last report in October, making 126 in all who have paid.

The following contributions were then announced:

From Charles Noble, Esq., Monroe, Washington's commission to Lewis Bond, appointing him a lieutenant in the first legion in the service of the United States, dated March 19th, 1793, and several other commissions for the same Mr. Bond, and several other valuable papers.

From A. D. Fraser, Esq., an original subscription, dated, Detroit, February 25th, 1768, signed by John May and twenty-nine others, "for the purpose of raising a fund to repair the Pickets and Fortifications around the town of Detroit for the public good, and their own particular and common safety." An Indian deed, dated February 4th, 1797, signed by six Chippewa Chiefs, conveying a large tract of land lying near Lake St. Clair, to James May, Patrick McNiff, and Jacob Harsen. A memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Detroit to John Campbell, Lieut. Col. and Commandant at Detroit, and its dependencies, dated August 7th, 1766. A careful and authentic memorandum of arms, ammunition, &c., in Detroit, at the date of its surrender, May 16th, 1812, made at the time by the late Judge May, together with some remarks on the event, and several other valuable papers.

From George W. Thayer, Esq., Detroit, affidavits concerning the damages done by the Wyandotte Indians, led by Walk-in-the-Water, to Col. John Anderson's house and property, at Erie, on the Raisin River, in 1812. These affidavits were procured from the papers of the late Lucius Lyon, and are supposed to have been sent to him at Washington, while he was a delegate to congress.

From Charles S. Adams, Detroit, "A New Map of North America, from the latest discoveries," published in London, 1793. This map was found in London, by Major A. H. Sibley.

From Charles Moran, a summons for his brother [father?], "Charles Moran, Gent," as grand juror, Oct. 1st, 1795, in "Province du Haut Canada, District du Ouest."

From George W. Pattison, Detroit, the lever of the first printing press used in the state of Michigan, having been brought to this city from Baltimore, about 1810, by Father Richard. Also a large number of valuable papers, among them a package of Judge Woodward's private papers, a very strange collection of odds and ends. The Judge had a perfect passion for saving everything, even going so far as to bind up and keep large numbers of pages containing his calculations in making accounts of any kind.

From Louis Campau, of Grand Rapids, a paper containing personal reminiscences of the old settlers in the vicinity of Detroit.

After the reading of the list of contributions, C. I. Walker read a paper prepared by A. D. Fraser, Esq., on a very curious chapter in the very early history of Detroit, at a time when this country and the entire Northwest was for a time destitute of any civil government whatever.

Then the following persons were proposed for election to membership at the next meeting:

Active Members—B. Rush Bagg, Eugene Laible, William Duncan, George Foote, James C. Parsons, William Gray, George R. McMillan, Dr. L. H. Cobb, Cleaveland Hunt, A. S. Williams, E. T. Throop, D. A. A. Ensworth, Dr. Leland, all of Detroit.

Honorary—E. B. O'Callaghan, of Albany, N. Y.

Corresponding—Hon. J. C. Taché, of Montreal.

The meeting adjourned.

The following interesting memorandum of recollections, written by Louis Campau, Esq., of Grand Rapids, was read at the last meeting: "The first American as distinguished from the French farmers of Michigan, were mostly prisoners taken by the Indians during the War of the Revolution, and who remained after the peace, and Englishmen who came in during the English government, and remained as Americans after the war.

On the St. Clair River were Mr. Cottrell, an American Dutchman, whose residence was at Cottrellsville; he was one of the prisoners referred to. He was an extensive farmer, a whole-souled Dutchman, highly respected. He died about 1815.

Neighbors to Cottrell were Capt. Thorn, another Indian prisoner, and Capts. Harsen and Farson [Fearson], formerly British subjects. They were all high-minded, honorable men. They were the first who, in schooners, navigated the upper lakes to Mackinac and Green Bay. Harsen died about 1810, Thorn was made prisoner in the war of 1812, was wounded, exchanged, and died about 1816. Farson [Fearson] died about the same time.

On Clinton River, Macomb County, were Mr. Tucker, a noble old farmer, who died about 1808, leaving a large and highly honorable family. Mr. Conner, father of the Hons. Henry and James Conner, died about 1808, as also Mr. Thomas. All these three were Indian prisoners and pioneer farmers.*[1]

About the year 1800, Christian Clemens, afterwards judge, settled as a farmer at the place named after him, Mt. Clemens. He built the first distillery in Michigan, much to the dissatisfaction of the people. Mr. Leith,*[2] of Grosse Pointe, also one of the Indian prisoners, was also one of the best farmers of those days. He was highly respected by all classes and left a very large and distinguished family. His sons, men of energy and high character, took an active part in the war of 1812. Two of them resided on the Canada side, and were true to their allegiance. The others were engaged on the American side. One of his daughters was the wife of Hon. Mr. Kinzie, one of the original proprietors of Chicago.*[3] I have in 1816 and 1818 seen Mrs. Kinzie come in from Chicago to Detroit, at the head of a company or caravan, bearing furs collected by her husband. Her entreé into Detroit was greeted with shouts and acclamations, as, at the head of the troop of hired laborers and heavily laden ponies, she directed her course to the residence of her father.

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*[1] See appendix

*[2] The story of his life is told in John Leith's narrative.—C. M. B.

*[3] Mr. Campau was mistaken. John Kinzie married Eleanor Lytle, daughter of John Lytle, and widow of Daniel McKilip.—C. M. B.

On the 9th of January, 1819, as I was returning to Detroit, with furs from Saginaw, I met William Hunter, a blacksmith of Detroit, with a gang of men on the plains, a few miles from Royal Oak. They were cutting a road to Pontiac."

The fifth regular monthly meeting was held in Young Men's Hall, on the first Thursday evening in January, 1858.

The members proposed at the last meeting were duly elected.

The following persons were proposed, to be acted upon at the next meeting, for membership:

Active—Perrin M. Smith, of Centerville, and James E. Johnson, of White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co.; Charles F. Hagermann, of Detroit; Richard Butler, of Mt. Clemens; Joseph G. Navarre, of Monroe; Col. John Winder, of Detroit; Simon Poupard, Hamtramck.

Corresponding—Dr. H. Norton, Newark, N. J.

The following contributions were announced:

From A. D. Fraser, Esq., the original commission from Arthur St. Clair, general and commander-in-chief of the territory of the United States northwest of Ohio, to James May, Esq., appointing him a captain in the militia of Wayne county, dated August 20, 1801, and several other papers.

From J. C. W. Seymour, "Plan of the fort and town of Detroit, 1796," in manuscript, with part of the modern city, indicated by red lines.

By B. G. Stimson, thirty volumes of bound newspapers.

From John C. Holmes, eight volumes of transactions of the agricultural society of Michigan; three volumes reports of Indiana agricultural society; three volumes reports of state board of agriculture of Massachusetts.

From James Dale Johnson, copies of the Detroit City Directory for 1846, 1853, 1855, 1857-8.

From Charles Piquette, a bomb-shell found while excavating a cellar on his premises, and probably thrown across the river from Canada in the war of 1812, when Detroit was bombarded; also two grape shot thrown at the same time.

In this connection Judge Witherell stated that during this bombardment a shell struck the roof of a house situated on the present site of Jenness' crockery store, went through the chamber floor, through the table around which the family were gathered at their meal, and through the first floor into the cellar. The family fled in consternation from the house and they had scarcely reached the street when the shell burst with terrific force, tearing out the floors and shattering the building. The family thus narrowly escaped.

A memoir of Father Richard was then read by James A. Girardin, Esq.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper Judge Witherell related a few anecdotes respecting Father Richard. He said that the organ spoken of by Mr. Girardin was singularly preserved. In 1812, while the Indians were here in great numbers, it was taken to pieces. The pipes struck their fancy, and each appropriated one, and went about the streets blowing upon it, so that its parts were scattered throughout the city and vicinity. One day a citizen met one of the natives, and asked him if he knew what he was blowing upon. He said he did not. The citizen told him he was blowing upon the flute of the Great Spirit. He passed on without thinking much about it, but not so the Indian. The news secretly spread that it was the flute of the Great Spirit that had been taken to pieces, and before the day was out every scattered part was returned to the old warehouse whence it had been taken, and the organ was reconstructed. At another time the Indians were encamped in great numbers on a hill near the city, in the town of Springwells. A good deal of sickness prevailed. The Indians held a council and decided that Father Richard was the cause of it and must be tomahawked. The prejudice, however, was finally removed.

The sixth regular meeting was held at Young Men's Hall on the first Thursday evening in February, 1858.

A letter was read from Henry N. Walker, Esq., Jr., stating that on account of pressing engagements, he could not present his paper to the Society that evening.

On motion, all the persons proposed at the last meeting were elected.

James A. Girardin, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolution.

WHEREAS, M. de la Motte Cadillac, the first founder of the city of Detroit, who arrived here on the 24th day of July, in the year 1701, accompanied by fifty soldiers and fifty artisans, one Jesuit Father, and a Recollect Father, were the first pioneers who ventured the first establishment of Fort Ponchartrain, in honor of the Prime Minister of Louis the Fourteenth, did on this expedition throw up the first foundation of this city; and

WHEREAS, M. de La Motte Cadillac, the commander of the expedition, encountered all sorts of hardships and privations in his efforts to settle Detroit, and commanded here from the above date until 1711, a period of about ten years, with considerable success; be it therefore

Resolved, That it would be but rendering justice to the memory of this great and valiant captain, to celebrate in a suitable manner, and under the auspices of the "Michigan State Historical Society," the anniversary of the foundation of the city of Detroit, and that a committee to consist of six members, be appointed by the chair, to confer upon the propriety or impropriety of such a celebration, and that they report thereon at the next meeting of the Society.

Adopted.

The following persons were proposed for membership:

Rev. I. P. Hoyt, David A. Mc Nair and Nathaniel Balch, Kalamazoo; Freeman Fox, Saginaw; Samuel W. Hill, Lake Superior; H. H. Courcey, New York; Jacques Viger, Montreal; Gen. Stockton, Mt. Clemens; William C. Bryant, Buffalo.

Hon. B. F. H. Witherell read a paper relative to the late Maj. [Henry B.] Brevoort, also an account of the mounds of the dead in Springwells.

The following contributions were received:

From A. D. Frazer, a pamphlet, "The paper read at the bar of the house of commons, by the Lymburner," agent of the inhabitants of Canada, March 23d, 1785, remonstrating against the "Quebec act" and complaining of the government of the province.

From Levi Bishop, a collection of valuable autograph letters.

From Daniel B. Harrington of Saratoga, a valuable collection of papers from among the effects of the late George Mc Dougall, Esq., including a manuscript book kept by him as quartermaster general relating to the quartermaster general's department of the militia of Michigan, 1807, &c.

From Sylvester Larned, a manuscript account of the murder of Capt. Hart, January 23d, 1813, by the Indians; also of the massacre at the River Raisin, prepared by P. Lecuyer, in 1818, for Maj. Chas. Larned.

From Laurent Durocher, Monroe, a manuscript description of the battle of the River Raisin, January 22d, 1813, and of the events connected therewith, prepared by himself, an eye witness of, and an actor in the transaction.

From D. Darwin Hughes, Marshall, a file of the Calhoun county *Patriot,* for 1838, containing many historical sketches and incidents.

From Daniel Goodwin, the Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gen. Cass, 1830.

From Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, several newspaper historical sketches prepared by himself.

From Charles I. Walker, "Battle of Lake Erie," by the late Hon. Tristam Burgess, 1839; also a large collection of autograph letters, selected from the papers of the late Judge Woodward.

From James A. Girardin, a commission from the Marquis Vaudreuil to Monguagon, dated September 4th, 1755.

From B. F. H. Witherell, original census rolls of the city of Detroit, taken in 1810, by Col. Joseph Watson, being the first census taken in Michigan; also the census roll of the county of Wayne, exclusive of the city of Detroit, taken in 1820, and other interesting papers.

The seventh regular monthly meeting was held in Young Men's Hall on the first Thursday evening in March, 1858; the president, Hon. B. F. H. Witherell, in the chair.

The secretary, C. I. Walker, read the following list of donations made during the last month:

From Mrs. D. B. Webster, Kalamazoo, "Quarter-Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Kalamazoo," January 21st, 1854, a bound volume of 68 pages.

From Charles Noble, Esq., Monroe, an ancient manuscript, being Major Thompson Maxwell's account of the incursion of the chieftain Pontiac, including the massacre of the Mackinac garrison, the battle of Bloody Bridge,* etc.

From George Futvoye, Esq., Toronto, C. W., the third volume of the Edicts and Ordinances of the Governors and Intendants General of Canada, etc. Quebec, 1856.

From Charles Tryon, Detroit, a view of Detroit in 1832; a lithograph of Woodworth's hotel; address of H. R. Schoolcraft before the Historical Society in 1830, and various other pamphlets.

J. Logan Chipman read a paper prepared by himself, on "Indian Superstitions." Hon. James V. Campbell read a paper on "The Moravians of Michigan."

Mr. C. I. Walker, from the committee on celebration, reported that the committee appointed to consider the expediency of celebrating in some appropriate manner the anniversary of the settlement of Detroit, which took place July 24th, 1701, had instructed him to report that they have come to the conclusion to recommend such celebration.

The committee, therefore, recommend that a committee of arrangements, composed of fifteen persons, be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to invite some one to prepare and deliver an address appropriate to the occasion, and to make all necessary arrangements for a fitting celebration.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair to serve as such committee:

Charles Moran, E. N. Willcox, R. E. Roberts, J. V. Campbell, H. K. Clarke, J. A. Girardin, Shubael Conant, Benjamin Vernor, E. N. Lacroix, A. D. Fraser, E. V. Cicott, A. S. Williams, John Patton, J. B. Palmer, and H. P. Baldwin. The society then adjourned.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements a resolution was adopted requesting Charles I. Walker, Esq., to deliver the oration on the day in question.

The eighth regular monthly meeting was held at Young Men's Hall on the first Thursday evening in April; the president, Hon. B. F. H. Witherell in the chair.

The following names for membership were presented to the society:

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* See Vol. VIII.

Honorary Member—M. Bibaud, Montreal.

Corresponding Members—J. B. Meilleur, LL. D., Montreal; Horatio G. Jones, Philadelphia; Jacob H. Osgoodby, Nunda, N. Y.

Acting Members—Ralph C. Smith, A. Richmond, Samuel Trudale, J. E. Blodgett and O. B. Dibble, of Detroit.

The secretary, C. I. Walker, then read the following list of donations made during the month:

From Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, "Railroad Journal" for 1852 and 1853.

From Luther S. Trowbridge, Detroit, roll of maps of the government coast survey.

From A. D. Fraser, Detroit, Address of Chippewa Chiefs, September 8th, 1777, in Manuscript. Also Instructions of Jacob Harsing Smith to the Indians of Niagara, April 4th, 1756 [1765?], by Sir William Johnson, also Judge Meigs' Charge to the Grand Jury in 1799, manuscript French and English.

From Bela Hubbard, Map of Detroit, by John Mullett, 1830; Map of the territory of Michigan and Wisconsin, by John Farmer, 1831; "Map of the City of Detroit, from late and Accurate Surveys," May, 1837, published by Houghton & Hubbard, Commissioners of the Land Board; Hathon's Map of Detroit, 1849; Map of Wayne, Calhoun, and Lenawee counties, published under the direction of the Geological Survey of Michigan.

From George F. Porter, Detroit, Diary of Judge Woodward, 1802; also, Journal from Detroit to Miami River in 1789.

From Robert McClelland, Detroit, manuscript account of the Battle of River Raisin, prepared by Dr. G. M. Bower, surgeon in the army, and an eye witness, now of Paris, Missouri. Also a manuscript account of the murder of Capt. Hart, after the battle of River Raisin, by Judge Durocher, of Monroe, Mich.

From Gen. J. Watts DePeyster, Tivoli, N. Y., Address to the New York State Troops, January, 1858.

From James B. Whipple, Monroe, Commission to his father, John Whipple, as captain in the army, from President Jefferson, Dec. 8th, 1813.

From Ralph C. Smith, Detroit, View of Detroit in 1837, from the Canada side, with a gilt frame.

From Horatio Gates Jones, Philadelphia, extracts from the original manuscript journal of his grandfather, the Rev. David Jones, chaplain in Gen. Wayne's army, 1774, '75-76,* with a notice of events in Detroit, his preaching in the "Citadel," and the "Council House," &c.

From B. F. H. Witherell, of Detroit, "The Emigrant," a poem by the late Gen. Henry Whiting, U. S. A., published at Detroit, 1819.

Two very interesting papers were then read, one on David Zeisberger, the illustrious missionary of the Moravians, by Judge Avery, of Flint, and the other by S. A. Goodwin, recounting his personal recollections of Detroit in the years, 1824, '25 and '26.

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*This must have been 1794-5-6.

It was announced that no more regular meetings would be held until September. The Society then adjourned.

The first meeting of the Society since April was held in Young Men's Hall October 14th, 1858, the president, Judge B. F. H. Witherell in the chair.

The following persons were proposed for membership:

Life member—James B. Walker, Flint.

Active members—David B. Oliver of Alpena; Capt. A. W. Whipple, J. E. Pittman, and William S. Penfield of Detroit.

The following list of contributions was then read, a large number having been received during the recess.

Joel Munsell of Albany, N. Y., Annals of Albany, vol. 8; a pamphlet called "Trinity Church Title," an exposure of Miller's letter with documents; argument of Daniel E. Sickles on the Trinity Church Bill, April, 1857; two discourses on our own religious affairs, by Ray Palmer, D. D., Albany, N. Y; outlines of the life and character of Gen. Lewis Cass, 1848; "the Life of Baron Frederick Trenck," containing his adventures, sufferings, imprisonment, &c., at the fortress of Magdeburg, by command of Frederick, king of Prussia, and several other valuable books.

D. J. B. M. Eilleur, Montreal, several books and pamphlets.

Richard Hawley, Detroit, a massive mahogany chair, formerly belonging to Stevens T. Mason.

B. F. H. Witherell, Detroit, a black walnut writing desk, formerly belonging to J. Monteith, first president of the University of Michigan.

From Judge Law, the author, Colonial History of Vincennes.

G. R. Fairbult, Quebec, Report of the council of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec for 1858, and other books.

George Futvoye, Toronto, A. M. Hind's essay on the insects and diseases injurious to the wheat crops; geological survey of Canada; plans of various lakes and rivers between Lake Huron and river Ottawa, to accompany the geological reports.

Samuel S. Walker, Detroit, original proclamation by Winthrop Sargent, acting governor of northwest territory, August 15th, 1795, setting off the new county of Wayne, and including within the same the northwestern part of Ohio, all of Michigan, and most of Wisconsin.

C. P. Avery, Flint, life of Zeisberger, in French, printed at Neufchatel, Switzerland.

Hon. Ross Wilkins, a manuscript letter book of his father, quartermaster general under Gen. Wayne* at Detroit, from 1796 to 1798.

C. I. Walker read a paper on the "Sources of our Early History." After some discussion the society adjourned.

I do not find any notice of a meeting of the Society from October, 1858, till the annual meeting held February 24th, 1859.

The annual meeting of the State Historical Society was held at Young Men's Hall, February 24th, 1859; the president, Hon. B. F. H. Witherell in the chair.

Charles I. Walker, corresponding secretary, announced the following contributions:

From George Futvoye, Toronto, geological survey of Canada.

From C. P. Avery, Flint, obituary notice of Okemos.

From James W. Tillman, Detroit, original articles organizing a reading club in Detroit, 1825, signed by leading citizens.

The report of the treasurer, Robert E. Roberts, was read.

The report of the corresponding secretary, Charles I. Walker, was read.

Mr. Bela Hubbard proposed the following persons for membership:

Active—George W. Burchell, John R. Grout, James Cameron and Samuel Browning.

Corresponding—Robert J. Hubbard, New York, and Col. Warren, of the New York Historical Society.

The persons proposed at the last meeting were elected.

On motion of Charles I. Walker a committee of five was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Orlando B. Wilcox, Thomas Lewis, James A. Girardin, Henry A Morrow, and Robert M. Eberts.

On motion the Society adjourned.

The next regular meeting was held March 3d, 1859, the president presiding.

The corresponding secretary read a list of contributions to the Society since the last meeting, among them several rare old manuscripts and autographs from Charles Moran.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported as follows:

President, Benjamin F. H. Witherell, Detroit; vice presidents, Chauncy S. Payne of Flint, and Laurent Durocher of Monroe; recording secretary, Sylvester Larned of Detroit; corresponding secretary, Charles I. Walker of Detroit; treasurer, Benjamin Vernor of Detroit; librarian, George H. Fleming of Detroit; curators, James V. Campbell, Robert E. Roberts, and Bela Hubbard, all of Detroit.

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* Gen. Wayne died in '96.

The officers named in the report were unanimously elected.

The gentlemen nominated, at the last meeting of the society, for membership were elected.

The following names were proposed for membership:

Active—Moses W. Field and William A. Butler of Detroit; Rev. John M. Gregory of Ann Arbor; Samuel S. Newberry of Detroit; James S. Douglass and Medor Metevie of Cheboygan.

Mr. Charles I. Walker then gave a very interesting historical account of the old town of Detroit from 1796 to 1805.

The next regular meeting was held April 7th, 1859; the president, Judge B. F. H. Witherell in the chair.

The following contributions were announced:

From A. H. Geisse, Detroit, several manuscript papers and volumes from the papers of the late T. C. Sheldon, Esq.

From O. M. Hyde, Detroit, Minutes of Testimony taken before the Land Commission of 1823—manuscript.

From E. C. Walker, Detroit, Records of the Temperance Society of Detroit from 1840 to 1846.

From C. I. Walker, Detroit, Carver's Travels in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768.

From R. M. Everett, Autograph Commission of Gen. St. Clair to Jean Marie Beaubien.

Judge James V. Campbell then read a paper on "The Date of the Detroit Settlement."

The last of the winter's series of monthly meetings of the State Historical Society was held at the Young Men's Hall, May 5th, 1859; the president, B. F. H. Witherell, in the chair.

The corresponding secretary then read the following list of contributions received since the last meeting.

From John J. Garrison, Detroit, a set of account books kept by William and Alexander Macomb during the revolutionary war, and especially valuable in showing their accounts as sutlers to the Indian department of the British service at Detroit, and giving the list of agents and employés of that service, and of the men engaged in the expedition of Capt. Byrd [Bird] to Kentucky, in 1780, and their daily pay.

From B. F. H. Witherell, Detroit, a valuable collection of manuscripts from the papers of his father, Hon. James Witherell, illustrating the details of the war of 1812, previous to the capture of Detroit, including general orders, correspondence, returns of militia on service, together with some valuable autographs of the time; also the original census of Mackinac, taken in

1811, and an original order of Winthrop Sargent, acting governor of the northwest territory, appointing militia officers, September 26th, 1796; and other original papers.

From William C. Dickinson, several rare and curious copper coins.

From Judge Law, Vincennes, Ind., a copy of the Evansville *Enquirer*, containing a sketch of Gov. Thomas Posey, by Judge Law; and a description of a lithograph of a letter of instruction from Patrick Henry, while he was governor of the northwestern territory, to Col. George Rogers Clarke, regarding the raising a force to capture the garrison at Kaskaskia,* lithographed by the Indiana Historical Society.

A paper on the battle of Monguagon, by B. F. H. Witherell, was then read.

The society then adjourned.

The society held its first regular meeting for the season at Young Men's Hall, on Thursday evening Nov.—, 1859, the president, B. F. H. Witherell in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced the following list of contributions to the society since the close of its meetings in the spring.

From J. A. Girardin, several curious copper coins.

From Hector Brown, a copy of the "Massachusetts Gazette and News Letter," dated Sept. 15th, 1763, giving an account of the battle of Bloody Run; also an Indian tomahawk found in digging a well on the Labrosse farm.

From Francis Raymond, Journal of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, Franchere's Narrative, and other works of interest.

From Sheldon McKnight, four bound volumes of the "Detroit Gazette."

By Thomas Bristol, the chapeau, plumes, and coat worn by Major Brevoort (the grandfather of the donor) at the battle of Lake Erie.

By Purser C. C. Jackson, U. S. N., an egg shell six inches long and four and a half inches in diameter, which bears the following inscription in relief: "The oriental republic of the Uruguay is composed of three cities, eighteen villages and eleven towns. The population is two hundred thousand. Her capital, the city of Monte Video, contains forty thousand souls, and is situated on the coast of the river Plata, in latitude 34° 55 min. south and longitude 56° 4 min. west. Monte Video, 18th of December, 1858. The siege of Monte Video began on the 16th day of February, 1843, and was raised on the 8th day of October, 1851, having lasted 8 years, 7 months and 21 days." This inscription was evidently formed by writing upon the shell with some protecting substance and then steeping it in some acid, which eating away the enamel, left the writing in a very clear relief.

By J. V. Campbell, Detroit, the trial of Alexander McLeod, at Utica, Oct.

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*See appendix

4th, 1841, for the murder of Durfee, at the burning of the steamer Caroline, Dec. 29th, 1837.

By Col. Richard Godfrey, ancient French archives, or extracts from the minutes of council relating to the records of Canada, while under the government of France, printed at Quebec in 1741. This book is in French and English on alternate pages, the one being a translation of the other.

By Enos T. Throop, Detroit, a paper in manuscript dated "21st June, 1797," signed by several citizens of Detroit, declaring their intentions to remain subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

By M. H. Miles, of St. Clair, two original militia general orders (Oct. 9th, 1805, and May 10th, 1803) of the Territory of Michigan.

Several other books and manuscripts were mentioned as having been received since the last meeting.

Rev. E. H. Pilcher, of Ann Arbor, then read a paper on "The Early History of Methodism in Michigan."

A regular meeting of the society was held on Thursday evening, Dec. —, 1859; the president in the chair.

The corresponding secretary read a short list of donations received during the last month.

Hon. C. P. Avery of Flint, read a paper on "Errors of Indian History."

A regular meeting of the Society was held in Young Men's Hall, on Thursday evening, January —, 1860; the president in the chair.

C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., from the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported as follows:

President—Hon. B. F. H. Witherell.

Vice presidents—L. Durocher, of Monroe, and Charles P. Avery, of Flint.

Corresponding secretary—Charles I. Walker.

Recording secretary—Orlando B. Willcox.

Treasurer—Benjamin Vernor.

Curators—James V. Campbell, Bela Hubbard, and Robert M. Eberts.

The report was accepted and adopted unanimously.

The corresponding secretary announced the following contributions:

From Charles I. Walker, a collection of medals and copper coins.

From William W. Booth, of Fentonville, a collection of copper coins.

From Robert T. Lattimer, of Jackson, American half dollar of 1795; American quarter dollar of 1805.

From Abraham Whiting, of Detroit, a French copper coin, of the time of Napoleon Bonaparte.

From Mrs. B. B. Kercheval, Detroit, Address before the Young Men's Society, by John Norvell, Dec. 28th, 1843, on "The Importance of Capacity, Information and Ability, as Qualifications for Public Station."

From Michael Duchene, St. Clair, an arrow, shot on the 27th August, 1812, by a company of Sac Indians, at a lady sitting in a house on the banks of the St. Clair. The arrow passed through a window and glanced upward, lodging in the ceiling.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Backus, U. S. A., then read an interesting paper on the war with the Sac and Fox Indians in Illinois and Michigan in 1832, which was accompanied with a large collection of autograph letters and general orders of officers engaged in that campaign. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Society was held in Young Men's Hall on Thursday evening, February 2d, 1860, the president in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced the following contributions:

From George W. Pattison, a volume of old almanacs, and other books.

From L. A. Huguet-Latour, M. P., documents published by the Montreal Historical Society.

From B. F. H. Witherell, a manuscript account of an attack by the Winnebago Indians on the trading post of Col. George Hunt, on the Upper Mississippi, on the 1st of January, 1812.

Rev. John D. Pierce, of Ypsilanti, then read a paper on "Congregationalism in Michigan—Its Introduction, Establishment and Progress."

A meeting of the society was held on Thursday evening, December, 1860, in Young Men's Hall. The secretary read the following contributions:

From Col. J. D. Graham, U. S. A., his report on Mason & Dixon's line, 1850, and several other of his reports.

From Hon. Hezekiah G. Wells, Kalamazoo, religious pamphlets, 1767.

From George E. Hand, autograph letters and other papers.

From Mrs. A. D. Fraser, the original first tax roll of the Territory of Michigan, October 1st, 1805; autograph of Lord Chancellor Campbell.

From C. P. Avery, of Flint, three strings of Iroquois wampum, purple, white and black; a string of amulets, or large wampum, found in an Indian mound in the valley of the Mississippi; a lump of Indian war paint, found in an Indian grave in the valley of the Susquehanna; charred corn, found in an Indian cache, seven feet below the surface, in the Susquehanna valley; two arrow heads, white, from North Carolina; a specimen of Indian pottery, etc.

From Alexander Michie, of Grosse Point, rare coins.

From James Dubois, continental and state bills.

From Alexander D. Fraser, Act of Incorporation of the old town of Detroit, 1805.

From Mrs. Gallup of Mt. Clemens, address to and answer by Major Puthuff, 1815.

From George Johnston, of Sault Ste. Marie, three original papers, reminiscences of 1815, 1816 and 1820.

From Robert E. Roberts, Detroit, a manuscript account of the Massacres on Swan Creek, in the war of 1812.

From Capt. A. W. Whipple, U. S. A., a collection of Fourth of July orations, from 1788 to 1814.

From Mrs. Mason Palmer, a specimen of "What Cheer Rock" of Roger Williams.

The following names were proposed for membership.

Corresponding member, Capt. Mead, U. S. A.

Active Members—Prof. A. Bradish, Henry B. Brown, Alexander Michie, W. E. Morgan, Jonathan Shearer, George Swift, E. Y. Swift, Thomas M. Cook, John Kee-hi-go-be-ne-see, H. T. Backus, Judge Porter, and Henry A. Ford.

On motion of Bela Hubbard, the chair appointed Bela Hubbard, Charles I. Walker, and Sylvester Larned a committee to nominate officers to be voted for at the next meeting.

Prof. Alvah Bradish read a paper on the History of Sculpture.

The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Society was held in Young Men's Hall on Thursday evening, January —, 1861; the president, B. F. H. Witherell, in the chair.

The corresponding secretary announced the following contributions:

From B. F. H. Witherell, a commission from Winthrop Sargeant, actin governor, appointing Robert Navarre, James Abbot, Louis Beaufait, Jame May, Joseph Voger [Visger], Francis Navarre, and Nathan Williams, justice of the peace, and authorizing them to hold a court of Quarter Sessions, 1796 a poll list of the election held at Detroit, January 14th, 1799; original censu of the garrison at Michilimackinac, together with several other valuabl papers.

From C. M. Southwick, original assessment rolls of Detroit, River Raisin and St. Clair, 1802, and other old papers.

From Bela Hubbard, Darby's tour from the city of New York to Detroi made between the second day of May and the twenty-second day of Septen ber, 1818, with a map of the route designated.

From the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., Historical Collections of Esse Institute for February and April, 1860.

From Lieut. James B. Witherell, Mann's Black Book of the British Ari tocracy.

From W. W. Booth, Fentonville, a war club used by the Snake Indian flint arrow heads, an Indian axe and knife of stone, etc.

From R. Urquhart, Milwaukee, volumes 2, 3 and 4 of Wisconsin Historical Collections.

From Mrs. Ward, copper coins.

James A. Girardin then read a paper on the "Jesuit Relations," which was an interesting and graphic account of the early missionary operations of Jesuits in the northwest, and especially in Michigan.

The society then adjourned.

A meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening February —, 1861, in the circuit court room of the county.

Hon. Lewis Cass and several strangers from abroad were present.

The president, B. F. H. Witherell, was in the chair.

The first business being the election of officers, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

President, Hon. F. H. Witherell; vice-presidents, W. W. Murphy of Jonesville, and A. C. Baldwin of Pontiac; corresponding secretary, Charles I. Walker; recording secretary, Orlando B. Willcox; treasurer and librarian, Henry B. Brown; curators, Robert E. Roberts, E. M. Lecroix [E. N. Lacroix] and J. L. Whiting.

Mr. Willcox moved that, whereas, by the recent changes made by the Young Men's Society, the Historical Society has been deprived of the rooms it has heretofore had the use of, that a committee be appointed to procure new rooms. This was carried and Messrs. Willcox, George Frost and C. I. Walker were appointed that committee.

The following gentlemen, before proposed, were then elected to membership; Lewis Cass, Jr., Henry Whiting, William M. Ferry, Jr., and Albert G. Boynton. Mr. E. Rameau and James [E.] Scripps were proposed.

The corresponding secretary then read the following list of donations:

By Lieut. Col. Graham, "The Lunar Tidal Wave in Lake Michigan," demonstrated by himself.

By the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., its "Historical Collections."

By S. C. Coffinbury, Constantine, two specimens of continental money made under act of congress of January 14th, 1779; also copper and silver coins.

By B. F. H. Witherell, first docket of the supreme court of the Territory of Michigan, 1805-1806; also "The Age of Steam," by Major Henry Whiting, a poem, 1830.

By Samuel C. Browning, Detroit, an account book of 1783, kept in Detroit by the Macombs.

By H. Jewell, of Michigan City, a collection of 311 copper coins, many of them very rare.

By Capt. L. H. Huguet Latour, Montreal, "Memoires et Documents," published by the Historical Society, Montreal.

By Simeon Towle, Middletown, Connecticut, "Michilimackinac," including an account of the Mormon controversy, 1841.

By T. J. Drake, Pontiac, "The early settlement of Oakland county," an address.

Levi Bishop of Detroit, then read a paper entitled "Recollections of the 'Patriot War' of 1837-8."

The society then adjourned.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to procure new rooms, not having succeeded to their satisfaction, the meetings of the society were discontinued, and the valuable collections of books, manuscripts, etc., were packed in boxes and remained so for several years; they were then unpacked and moved to the office of the corresponding secretary, Hon. Charles I. Walker, and from there, in the spring of 1886, to the Detroit Public Library Building, where they now are, subject to the call of the Society.

July 10th, 1886.

COPIES AND TRANSLATIONS OF PAPERS IN POSSESSION OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AT DETROIT

CONGREGATIONALISM IN MICHIGAN

A SKETCH OF ITS INTRODUCTION, ESTABLISHMENT AND PROGRESS

The taking up of a wild, unoccupied region of country and the settlement of the same are ever events of stirring interest. Old habits and associations are broken up, new social elements are gathered up, and a new community is formed; perchance a new state or empire is founded.

And as man is a religious being and must and will have something in the way of religion, so it is exceedingly important what system of faith and what kind of religious institutions are adopted and established in that community. For the prevailing belief of a people will ever shape itself and control its destinies. There are forms of christianity not favorable to the growth of a nation. This is clearly to be seen in the history of the past. A mere formalism, the outgrowth of an erroneous scheme of faith, must in all time exert a blighting influence. Not so with christianity in its native simplicity and purity. It is an ever living and controlling power, and whenever it finds a lodgment in the hearts of the people, there have always been happy families and a prosperous community. It is hence not a matter of small moment, as some seem to imagine, what kind of doctrinal belief is brought in on the settlement of a new country and the founding of a new commonwealth.

Of all the forms of orthodox, evangelical christianity, I may venture to affirm, none has proved itself more favorable to the progress and improvement than the Congregational faith and polity of the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth Rock. Some account of its introduction and permanent establishment in Michigan, and of its progress, I have been requested to give. In doing so, I must necessarily be brief. I can only state some of the more material facts. It will be my purpose to mainly set down what has come within my own personal observation; and where there has been difference of opinion and collision with others, to state nothing that will not bear the most rigid investigation.

It may be important to remark, in passing, that many seem not to discriminate between Congregational and Presbyterian churches; Congregational churches being often called Presbyterian. The reason of this lies in the fact that the two denominations accept essentially the same great system of revealed truth. The difference between them has respect to church order and government. The Presbyterian church is divided into local congregations, subject each to an Eldership, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly. Whereas all Congregational churches have, as the basis of their organization, these three great practical principles:

First. That all local churches are associations of believers, independent, equal, fraternal, self-complete and self-governed.

Second. That all ecclesiastical power resides in the individual membership of such local church or assemblies.

Third. That Christ ordained but two grades of church officers: bishops, deacons, and they to be servants and not masters of this church,—he himself being their Lord and Master.

Accordingly, the first Congregational church, brought over on the Mayflower and landed upon Plymouth Rock, resolved, while still on board, "that every people under God have a right to govern themselves, both in church and state." I may add in this connection that Baptist churches are equally Congregational in their organization and government. But as they are technically known by that other appellation, they, of course, are not to be included in what follows. The account, therefore, which I am to give of Congregationalism in Michigan has respect solely to those churches whose organization and government are based on the above recognized principles. Such alone as are distinguished and denominationally known and acknowledged as Congregational churches.

On account of the plan of union between the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, adopted in the early part of this century, and the co-operative system subsequently agreed upon, the history of the two denominations becomes so blended that no satisfactory account of either can be written without occasionally referring to the other. In that plan of united action, it was stipulated that in the formation of new churches, the majority should be left free to determine the question of church order and government. But in its workings, as has been justly observed, it became a plan for the absorption of

Congregationalists in the Presbyterian connection. As throughout New York and Ohio at an early day, so in the first settlement of this state, Congregationalists frequently yielded their preferences for the sake of peace and co-operation even when they possessed a large majority. I will cite one instance as an illustration. In 1836 a church near Adrian was formed, consisting of twenty-five members. The question of church polity was discussed, and it was found that all but one wished to make it Congregational. That one urged Presbyterianism, and to gratify him, the Presbyterian form was adopted. And so in many other cases, contrary to the terms of union, majorities were compelled to give up their preferences, and often to small minorities. I have mentioned these facts to show why it is that when Congregationalists have largely predominated, so few Congregational churches appear upon the record in the first settlements of Michigan. So early as July, 1824, Rev. Isaac W. Ruggles, of our faith and polity, came to Michigan. At that time there was not a Congregational or Presbyterian minister in the territory except Rev. William Ferry, missionary to the Indians, stationed at Mackinaw. There were then two churches; one in this city, the other at Pontiac. From that date up to 1830, the churches that had been organized and the six ministers then here constituted the Detroit Presbytery. And though the Congregational element was here, yet it was not so distinctively, and consequently was unrecognized and unknown.

I would state here, that the first Congregational minister, or of any evangelical denomination, that ever appeared and preached upon this ground, was Rev. David Bacon, father of Dr. [Leonard] Bacon, of Connecticut. He was here in 1801 or 1802 and spent one year.

In May, 1831, I received a commission from the American Home Missionary Society to labor either in the state of Illinois, or within the territory of Michigan, which then included the whole of Wisconsin. The population of this vast region, according to the census just then taken, was about thirty-one thousand; one thousand in Wisconsin and thirty thousand in Michigan proper. Detroit was then a mere village, Chicago a military post, and Milwaukee a camping ground for the Indian.

The first of June, of that year, I reached Detroit and met the committee of the Home Missionary Society, as advised by the secretary, to consult in regard to future operations and the most desirable and feasible field of labor. Members of the committee discussed freely the question of church order and government and what polity it was best to introduce and establish on the formation of the churches. I was informed that it was best for me and that it was expected that I should join the Presbyterian church. And furthermore, "that it would not be desirable nor wise to organize any Congregational churches." The reason assigned was, "that while Congregationalism did well enough for New England, it was not adapted to the recent settlements of the west." My answer was that I had examined the question of church order and government and was satisfied that Congregationalism was the scriptural mode. And if it was adapted to primitive times and to New England in its infancy, it would not be less so to the new settlements of the west. It was urged too that there were no Congregational churches of any account and no associations of that name in all the territories of the northwest. And that I believe was then true, especially of all northern Michigan and Wisconsin. The few ministers and churches of that day on the eastern coast were either Presbyterian or connected with the Presbytery on the plan of union,—six in number, all told, for the whole territory, if not for the entire northwest.

Leaving Detroit I spent four Sabbaths at Ann Arbor and then passed on to Marshall, recently established as the seat of justice for Calhoun county. Arriving here the last of June, I found one or two shanties and a double log house partly done. The next day, it being the Sabbath day, July 1st, 1831, by consent of the owner, the meeting was appointed. The entire community assembled; not one of the settlers was absent. When the congregation came together, it numbered about twenty-five. Some present were non-residents, in search of locations, land lookers, as they were then called. The novelty of the scene induced all to attend. There was one congressman and one judge from the east, and others were men of learning and intelligence. At that time there were three white females in the country, two at Marshall and one twelve miles west. I never preached to a more attentive congregation. This was my text, found in Gen. iii, 10, "And he said, I heard thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid because I was naked and I hid myself." It was my purpose to show, that without a revelation direct from God, man had reason to despair of being saved. This was the first christian assembly, and the first sermon ever preached in all that region for hundreds of miles in extent, where the red man and his companion hunter, the wolf, had roamed free as air for ages.

When I entered Marshall it was not my intention to remain there, but after preaching every Sabbath for three months, I left there for the east, and came back after four weeks with my family, intending to go still farther west. On arriving at Marshall I was urged to remain by most of the people then present, and make it my home. Besides they promised to do what they could for my support, and on my concluding to do so, and as an earnest of their good will and wishes, they gave me one of the two village lots on which the double log house was built. For this I paid to the man who built it, a fair compensation; and in this house for about two years, meetings were held nearly every Sabbath. During my absence from my family, a Methodist minister came in and established a meeting the forenoon of each Sabbath. This made it necessary for me on my return to hold ours in the afternoon, as most of the people wanted to attend both services. There remained during winter about sixty persons. In the spring our numbers rapidly increased and our house, though a large one, was often crowded.

In May, 1832, the First Congregational church was formed, consisting of seven members. Mr. Steven Kimball was chosen its first deacon. It was in July of this year that the cholera, "the pestilence that walketh in the darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday" came, and two of our members died. That was truly a day of gloom. Such an one I hope never to see again. One of the victims was my own wife, a noble christian woman, whose lifeless form I was under the necessity of preparing for the grave with my own hands, assisted by one man and he a stranger. Her death was occasioned by her sympathy for others in distress. She visited a family that had just moved in from Detroit to escape the dreaded cholera, from whom a son had just been taken to the grave, "for the purpose," as she expressed it, "of trying to comfort them a little." On entering the house, she found the mother dying, the father prostrate and another son coming down with the disease, who soon after died. She was deeply moved. On her return she said, "I cried like a child when I saw how afflicted they were." Immediately after, she too was taken with all the fearful symptoms and it soon became evident that she must go, and in about twenty hours was on her way to her last resting place; but she died in hope,—having no fear of death,—praying for her two little ones. I may add, that when it was known that the cholera was in our midst, many fled the place. There remained about seventy persons. Of this number eight died, ten others were severely attacked, but recovered; and all within the compass of eight days.

This terrible visitation compelled me to return east with my two infant children. In the following spring I came back and commenced my labors again on the same field. Emigration poured in upon us, settlements rapidly increased and numbers were added to the church. Soon after this period I commenced preaching a part of the time in the township of Homer, where in a short time a Congregational church was gathered, consisting of about twenty members. Something more than a year after, Rev. Calvin Clark took charge of that church and congregation. In a little time the subject of church polity was agitated, and though decidedly Congregational in sentiment, the church was induced to change its organization and become Presbyterian in form.

In the year 1835, I was called to Richland, Kalamazoo county, to assist in the formation of a Congregational church; and about two years thereafter to Gun Plain as a member of the first ecclesiastical council that ever convened in western Michigan, if not in the state, for the purpose of ordaining Rev. George N. Smith as a missionary to the Indians. Rev. Mason Knessen preached on the occasion. The church at Richland remained Congregational till after 1838, when Rev. Mr. Clark took charge of it, and soon after the church entered the Presbyterian connection.

I continued my labors at Marshall till July, 1836; when, having been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction on the organization of the state government, I resigned my charge. The church then numbered about fifty members and was happily united. Mr. Clark then supplied the place for nearly two years. Then by Rev. Stephen Mason for one year was it supplied. About this time, Rev. John P. Cleveland arrived in the village, for the avowed purpose of following his Marshall College enterprise, a charter having been obtained, and was occasionally invited to preach; and at the close of Mr. Mason's term, supplied the place for a short period. On the suggestion of Mr. Cleveland, Rev. John Wilder of Mass., was called and settled as pastor. While Mr. Clark was with the church, the subject of church order and government was freely discussed and a change of polity suggested. It was now brought up anew, and a meeting called to take the sense of the church on the question. When assembled, a motion was made that it is expedient for the church to be connected with Presbytery. By the way the Presbytery of Marshall had just been organized, while as yet there was no church of that name in the place. Mr. Cleveland, though in no way connected with the church, either as minister or as one of its members, attended that meeting and urged the measure—a change of polity and a connection with Presbytery. After a long and earnest discussion the motion was lost by a decided majority. The minority immediately withdrew and were formed into a Presbytery and church by Mr. Cleveland.

The Congregational church, being weakened by the above named division, could no longer support its pastor. Accordingly, the year following Mr. Wilder was dismissed. In the meantime, the new church was supplied by Mr. Cleveland, his college enterprise having failed. Subsequently and after Mr. Cleveland had left the place, the two churches united. The Congregational members with the Presbyterian, on condition that on matters of discipline, they should not be subject to anyone outside of the church itself. It is proper to add in this connection that soon after the settlement of Mr. Wilder, 1839, the Marshall association was formed, and chiefly by his active agency.

During this period several other Congregational ministers having entered the state, new churches were gathered and two more associations were formed, the Jackson and the Eastern, both in the early part of 1840. It must, however, be confessed, that up to 1842, Congregationalism maintained a doubtful, precarious existence, and constant struggle for life. Distrusted abroad and beset with difficulties at home, its progress was greatly obstructed. But this very trial to which it was subjected proved its vitality, its living power, and through that life which inheres in itself has it in a great measure overcome opposing forces, and is now demonstrating its adaptedness to the new states and territories of the great west.

Previous to 1835, as near as I can ascertain, seven churches were organized but still remained Congregational, while the synod of Michigan numbered the year following forty-two churches and about a like number of ministers. It is probable, however, that most of the seven were connected with that body, and hence not known as Congregational churches till after 1840. I will name those churches in the order of their formation:

Church in Rochester	formed July	1827.
Church in Lima	formed January	1830.
Church in Pontiac	formed February	1831.
Church in Clinton	formed September	1831.
Church in Grand Blanc	formed July	1833.
Church in Barry	formed January	1834.

In addition to these, as I have already stated, the churches of Marshall, Homer and Richland, were organized Congregational, and remained so until influences were brought to bear that induced a change. Besides the church at Ypsilanti was Congregational in the beginning. It was formed in 1829, and changed in 1832 after the settlement of Rev. I. M. Weed as pastor. And to this day the society still retains the name of the First Congregational Society of Ypsilanti. The name, as in many other cases, without the substance.

From 1835 to 1840 thirteen churches more might have been organized as Congregational and added to the list. But all these were few in numbers and limited in means, as well as those before organized and scattered over a vast tract of country. They were so isolated as to have little or no knowledge of each other, and time was all occupied in battling with nature in its rude, uncultivated state, to provide themselves a home. It is doubtful whether the whole combined, so late as 1840, would equal in numbers and pecuniary ability some single congregations of the present day, but they were firm in their attachment to Puritan principles and in adherence to the cherished polity of the Puritan fathers. However dark the day and discouraging the prospects, they were not the men to yield. How liberal soever they might have been, they would not consent that their name and memorial should be blotted out forever on the fair fields of the West. It was their faith and confidence which sustained them in what seemed to be an unequal conflict; and the fruit of that perseverance is to be seen in the prosperous condition of the denomination at the present day.

At this period in our history ministers and others began to inquire, What is to be done? What can be done to rally our strength? To inspire hope, and give confidence to those feeble scattered bands till a brighter day should dawn? As already stated, three small local associations had been formed. The Marshall in 1839, the Jackson and Eastern in the early part of 1840. We had about this time and soon after some earnest young men who had recently entered the field, such as Rev. Messrs. Hammond, Jones, Hobart, Hyde and others, whose hearts were in the work. The result was that "At a meeting of Jackson Conference of Congregational Churches, held the 6th of July, 1842, a call was issued, inviting the Congregational churches and congregations of Michigan to convene at Jackson on Tuesday, the 11th of October, for the purpose of organizing a general association for the State." Accordingly at the time and place appointed, there assembled ten ministers and ten delegates from six churches. Truly a day of small things, but important in its results. The following is a list of the members of that convention:

Ministers:

Rev. Sylvester Cochraine, of Vermontville; Rev. H. S. Hamilton, of Mt. Clemens; Rev. Marcus Harrison, of Jackson; Rev. L. Smith Hobart, of Union City; Rev. Harvey Hyde, of Saginaw; Rev. Thomas Jones, of Grass Lake; Rev. Ebon McDowall, of Royal Oak; Rev. Jason Park, of Sandstone; Rev. J. V. Smith, of Mount Blanc; Rev. John D. Pierce, of Marshall.

Delegates:

A. S. Arms, from the church in Milford; Chester Yale, from the church in Jackson; E. C. Clapp, from the church in Richfield; Jacob Howard, and Drusus Hodges, from the church in Leoni; Jesse Adams, L. H. Jones and Stephen Watkins, from the church in Grass Lake; Alpheus Saunders and John N. Stickney, from church in Union City.

After mature deliberation and interchange of views a constitution, confession of faith and rules for the organization of a general association of Michigan were unanimously adopted. And in their first address to the Congregational churches of this state they say: "You allow us to congratulate you that God in his kind providence has permitted us to organize an ecclesiastical body, involving the same great principles of church order and government that were taught by our Puritan fathers,—the same principles that have given success, prosperity and glory to the churches of New England since their first settlement." This in our history was an important movement. It united the Congregational churches and ministers in one body. It gave them an increase of power, and confidence and hope for the future. It put them into possession, where they could not only defend themselves, but move forward and possess the land which of right belonged to them.

At the above association appointed a delegate to the Synod of Michigan which then numbered about sixty churches and ministers, with instructions to propose a fraternal correspondence. His reception, however, was not of the most flattering character. Questions were asked which implied doubts either of its ability to maintain a respectable standing or of its soundness in the faith. It is due to say that after discussion, objections were waived and a delegate appointed in return.

But this is not all. The organization of general association failed in a great measure to secure the sympathy, co-operation and support of the Congregational churches of the east and especially of New England. The great body of them had been led to believe that Congregationalism at the west had degenerated into a kind of Armenian perfectionism; and that it was totally unworthy to be countenanced or fellowshipped by them. It had been so industriously circulated and so often repeated that Congregationalism from the Hudson throughout the northwest was such a sightless, shapeless, unseemly nondescript, and so different from what it was east, that it became very difficult for a long time to remove the impression. To disabuse the public mind at the east required the labor of years. A house may be burned and be soon replaced. But the effects of moral causes are not easily removed. Misrepresentations were often and spuriously made by men who visited the New England churches and by the press; and so often presented, and with so much assurance, that they came to believe; and the public sentiment adverse to western Congregationalists formed.

Hence the marvelous anomaly was presented, the anomaly never before witnessed in the Christian world, of a powerful denomination pouring out money as water to aid in sustaining a rival system and yet distrusting and almost repudiating its own children; and thus obliged them in a multitude of cases to abandon their own most cherished principles and polity. Many a western church, in times gone by, at its formation, has been made to believe, that if it would readily obtain aid from the east, it must repudiate Congregationalism.

But such a state of things could not last. A change was in prospect, and it came. That I have not misstated the facts of history, or presented a matter in a stronger light than the simple truth warrants, I will cite a passage from the address of the general association, issued at its last meeting at the city of Detroit: "So persistent and loud were these rumors, that the Congregationalism of the west was not the pure and genuine Congregationalism of the east and of the fathers, that they found much evidence among the churches of new England and with many conductors of the christian press."

The first commencement of a change in the current of public sentiment of the eastern people in regard to us of the west, is to be dated from the time of the Michigan City Convention of 1846. It was composed of ministers and of delegates from the states and territories of the west, with an able delegation from the east. The first act of the convention was deliberate declaration of sentiments. It was resolved without a dissenting voice, that the Congregational ministers and churches do firmly adhere to the fundamental doctrine of grace as set forth and illustrated by the masters of New England theology. It was a direct and positive affirmation on the part of the west that the faith and polity of the fathers is still received and cherished here in all their grand and essential elements.

This was the beginning of a better, brighter day. The work, however, was not yet complete. One passage more of the address already cited, and the next step in reaching the desired result will be seen. "Deeply had our interests suffered and more or less did they suffer until the memorable Albany convention in 1852, when brethren from the east and from the west came together, and for several successive days compared notes, and by a careful analysis of doctrine and practice, between the churches of the east and of the west, with great satisfaction, found that the children, though nursed in trials and often amid perplexities and trials, were not estranged but still were true in heart and principles to the faith and polity of the fathers." That convention was composed of four hundred and sixty-one ministers and laymen; three hundred and two from New England and one hundred and fifty-nine from the west. Its deliberations led to most important results, as it respects the Congregational interests of this state, and also of the west. They ratified the repudiation by the old school general assembly by the so-called plan of union.

I may add, "And now these churches of the Pilgrim faith and order have been multiplying and increasing till they have become a recognized power for good among the hosts of the Lord for the saving of the land." The result, then, of the introduction of and establishment of that faith and polity in Michigan, is as follows: Seven local associations, combined in one general association, numbering one hundred and five ministers, one hundred and twenty-seven churches and an aggregate of seven thousand and sixty-eight members.

In this brief notice, owing to the connections and complications of the case, I have been compelled to refer occasionally to the acts and movements of another denomination. But it has been my aim to set down nothing that would not bear the test of the closest scrutiny.

JOHN D. PIERCE

Ypsilanti, Feb. 1, 1861

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, (OF DETROIT)

ITS FOUNDATION AND EARLY HISTORY—RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY—LISTS OF ITS OFFICERS—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT INSTITUTIONS

Young Men's societies exist in all the chief cities of the North and are everywhere entitled to a classification among municipal beneficent institutions. Their aim is a noble one and their influence is always elevating. The Young Men's Society of our city is no mean representative of its species, and its history is full of interest. Its membership list includes the name of almost every prominent citizen of Detroit, and advancement in its honors has in many cases been the forerunner of similar fortune in the more responsible duties of public life. It is now possessed of property, valued at least at $30,000, has a membership roll containing about 800 names, while its hall and library are unsurpassed in the west. We offer the following imperfect sketch of its history:

The original members of the Young Men's Society were seven in number, namely, the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, now United States Senator for Michigan; Douglass Houghton, the celebrated geologist; Hon. George E. Hand, Franklin Sawyer, Jr., one of the early editors of the *Advertiser;* Charles W. Penny, Sidney S. Hawkins and Silas Titus. The society was organized by these gentlemen in November, 1832, in the office of Gen. Charles Larned, on Woodward avenue, near the corner of Larned street, and frequent meetings for the discussion of various topics and lectures, were held in the old common council rooms, near the corner of Bates and Larned streets. Quite a number of new members soon added themselves, and on the 18th of January, 1833, the first regular organization of the society was effected under the following officers: President, Franklin Sawyer, Jr.; vice-president, Douglass Houghton; corresponding secretary, George E. Hand; recording secretary, J. R. Scott, succeeded in February by J. M. Howard; treasurer, S. S. Hawkins; auditor, W. A. Wells; managers, Charles W. Penny, John W. Hunter, Aaron B. Rawles, Silas Titus, Silas P. Griswold, H. M. Roby, Ira Van Nortwich. From this time, the officers were elected semi-annually, until the incorporation of the Society, in March, 1836. Meetings were held every Friday evening in the session room of the Presbyterian church, on the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned street, the exercises consisting of debates and addresses. Of the early questions debated, the following are specimens: "Is it politic for the citizens of Michigan to change their present form of government for a state government?" "Ought public executions to be abolished?" "Would the emancipation and colonization of the slaves of the United States be just and politic?" "Are senators bound by instructions from their legislatures?" "Would the conduct of France relative to American claims justify a declaration of war?"

It will be seen that the topics chosen for discussion were those involving the great questions of foreign and domestic policy, with which every man should be familiar, and concerning which every one should possess a well-founded opinion. Lectures were also delivered before the society by its own members. Among others, the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, lectured twice on subjects connected with Polish history, Dr. Houghton on Anatomy and Geology, John M. Bellows on Astronomy and Elocution, Col. Henry Whiting on the Early Literature of the United States, Franklin Sawyer on the History of the Drama, and there were also poems by E. S. B. Canning, the Rev. R. Turnbull and A. W. Buel. During the first months of its existence the society obtained possession of a few hundred volumes, originally the property of the "Detroit City Library Association," at that time, however, a defunct corporation, made some few additions thereto and appointed Henry H.

Snelling librarian. From this germ has expanded its present valuable and extensive library. As a natural result of the early energy and enterprise of the society, its membership rapidly increased, and in 1836 its roll contained the names of 172 regular and 46 honorary members. The names of the presidents immediately succeeding Mr. Sawyer, in the order of their election, are Douglass Houghton, Jacob M. Howard, Charles W. Penny, George C. Bates, Marshal J. Bacon and John L. Talbot.

During Mr. Talbot's presidency, and as a result in a great degree of his personal efforts, a step was taken to which is due the permanent existence of the society, namely, its legislative incorporation "for purposes of moral and intellectual improvement," the act of incorporation having been approved on March 26th, 1836. This act permitted the society to hold property not exceeding $25,000, fixed the annual election on the first Monday in July, and established as the first officers of the society, in its corporate capacity, the following gentlemen: President, John L. Talbot; vice president, John Owen; corresponding secretary, F. Sawyer, Jr.; recording secretary, H. N. Walker; treasurer, H. T. Stringham; auditor, A. H. Sibley; managers, F. Raymond, A. T. McReynolds, F. Dwight, A. S. Kellogg, M. J. Bacon, A. W. Buel and C. W. Penny. On the 1st of April, 1836, Mr. Talbot resigned the presidency, an office which he had most efficiently filled, and A. W. Buel was elected his successor. On the 15th of April the society adopted a set of by-laws for its government, and shortly after published its first pamphlet, containing the act of incorporation, the by-laws, and a list of members and also of officers. By the new by-laws [only] persons were admitted as members under 30, and on arriving at that age they were placed on the honorary roll. The society met weekly on Friday evenings from May 1st to November 1st, and monthly during the remainder of the year. The library was required to be kept open two hours twice a week. The manner of the debates was fixed as follows: The question of debate was selected and referred to a committee of three, two of whom reported in writing at the next meeting upon one side and the third in writing upon the other. The president then appointed three debaters upon each side, and the question became "Shall the report of the majority be adopted?" The debate was general and a decision finally given by the society. On July 4th, 1836, the first regular election under the act of incorporation took place, resulting in the choice of George E. Hand as president, and Silas Titus, as vice president. During their incumbency the governor and judges of the state presented the society with lot 56, sec. 1, on Woodward avenue, and it became for the first time a property owner, thereby acquiring additional stability and importance. The donation, however, involved a law suit with certain persons, who disputed the society's title, and in this suit* the society was triumphant. It also continued to prosper in all respects, its meetings being fully and regularly attended and its membership steadily increasing, and including about all the youthful talent and promise of the city. The presidents for the five years immediately succeeding Mr. Hand's term were David E. Harbaugh, Franklin Sawyer (second term), James A. Van Dyke, John G. Atterbury and Samuel Barstow. The vice presidents for the corresponding terms of office were Asher S. Kellogg, James A. Van Dyke, Charles W. Penny, Zachariah Chandler and W. N. Carpenter.

To Samuel Barstow this society, as well as our city, is deeply indebted for his devotion and labors. During his presidency (1841-2) the number of members swelled to 338, 67 being on the honorary list. The number of volumes in the library also had increased to 1,350. Some important changes were then introduced into the by-laws of the society. The limiting age of membership was advanced to 35, and a semi-annual due of $1 was instituted, expulsion being established as the penalty of non-payment. A regulation was also adopted, allowing the use of the library to any citizen of Detroit, disqualified from becoming a regular member, upon the payment of $3 annually. A second pamphlet was published at this time containing the Act of Incorporation, the amended by-laws and rules, the list of members and officers, and a catalogue of the library. For the next few years no prominent event marked the history of the society. The debates and lectures were kept up with spirit and the means, membership and library continued to steadily increase. Mr. Barstow was succeeded in the presidency by John S. Abbott, and he in turn by Samuel T. Douglass, Asher S. Kellogg, Bela Hubbard, Witter J. Baxter, T. W. Lockwood and James V. Campbell. During the presidency of the latter, the scheme of building a Young Men's Hall by the society was first originated, and as a preliminary step, the lot on Woodward avenue was disposed of by the society, and one on Jefferson avenue, nearly opposite the *Advertiser* and *Tribune* office, purchased. This lot was 45 feet front and 100 deep and its location could not have been better. During the terms of the two succeeding presidents, E. C. Walker and D. Bethune Duffield, the new hall was completed and finished, under the charge of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Howe and Carpenter, at a total cost of $9,891.41. The building was of brick, 95x45 feet, containing two stores upon its ground floors, the Young Men's hall (now occupied as a billiard room by John Secreiter) and the library and reading room on its third floor. To meet the expenses of its erection, bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest and maturing January 1, 1860, [1850] were issued to the extent of $7,000. The hall was occupied by the society in the winter of 1850, and the stores rented at the rate of $400 per annum each.

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* This suit was finally decided in the supreme court of the United States. It decided the right of the state to exist under the constitution of 1835.—C. M. B.

In 1851 the annual report of President Duffield was ordered published, and this furnishes the first printed record of the proceedings of the society. He reports the number of volumes in the library at 1,827 and the admission of 120 members during the previous year. During his incumbency a new by-law was adopted, making persons life members upon the payment of $25, under which the receipts for the first year exceeded $600. At this time A. N. [H.] Adams was elected treasurer, a position which he held until 1858 and to his efficient administration of which is due in a great degree the present financial prosperity of the society. Mr. Duffield was succeeded as president by Halmor H. Emmons, with Richard R. Elliott as vice president. The chief event of their term was the inception of the effort to procure the exemption of the society from taxation under the state law—an effort which was ultimately successful. The library was at this time in the charge of Robert R. Bell, and was open daily from 11 a. m. till 12:30 p. m., and from 3 till 5, and 7 till 9 p. m. Mr. Emmons was succeeded by U. Tracy Howe. During his term the hall was overhauled, repaired and refitted, the expenses of this renovation being met by the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,500. The library increased to 2,243 volumes, and the weekly exercises were kept up with spirit, being "both attractive and instructive." The presidents for the three succeeding terms following Mr. Howe, were George V. N. Lothrop, C. I. Walker and Levi Bishop. During their terms there was no special increase of membership, the yearly additions about counterbalancing the number of names dropped from the rolls from non-payment of dues. The number of books in the library increased to 2,766 volumes, and its annual circulation was over 3,800. An annual appropriation was set aside of $500 from the income of the society for the reduction of the bonded debt, and the hall was rented to the government for use as a United States court room. In 1854 a movement was set on foot to procure the portraits of all the presidents of the society, which, however, has been only partially successful. During Mr. Bishop's term a regulation was adopted which resulted fatally to that valuable branch of the society exercises—the debates. The matter was left entirely in the hands of the members of the society, for them to select their own questions, organize the debates, and choose the time. It is not necessary to say that, after this preliminary step, neglect and abandonment soon followed. About this time the system of employing home talent for lectures was also abandoned, the completion of the Great Western railway opening an easy highway for the advance of the noted public lecturers of the east, who speedily distanced the competition of more modest native ability. The annual report of Mr. Bishop also first broached the idea of selling the then hall of the society, and the erection of a larger and more suitable edifice.

At the annual election in July, 1856, the management of the society underwent a decided "change of base." For years its control had been in the hands of the young lawyers of our city, and the institution had been in fact a species of gymnasium for the mental exercise of the youthful and ambitious "limbs of the law." In 1856, however, the control passed from their hands, H. P. Baldwin being elected president, and since that time their supremacy has been a divided one. In 1857 the act of incorporation was amended by the legislature, and the date of the annual election changed to April from July. Mr. Baldwin's annual report in 1857 stated the total number of members at 358, 38 being life members (the honorary list having become obsolete), and the number of volumes in the library at 3,005, and the circulation at 3,114. The number of debates had dwindled to three, and of lectures to fifteen, only three of these being by home talent, namely, Profs. W. P. Trowbridge and H. S. Frieze, and C. I. Walker, Esq. The bonded debt had been reduced to $7,700 and the annual income of the society was about $2,500. The election of April, 1857, was marked by the new feature of a spirited canvass and a close contest. Previous to that date there had been little or no opposition, and the elections had always passed off without either excitement or interest. In 1857, however, two strong tickets were placed in the field, and every possible influence brought to bear upon voters by the rival factions. As a matter of general interest, we give the names of the opposing candidates:

Officers.	Regular.	Opposition.
President	John B. Palmer	Benjamin Vernor.
Vice president	Alfred Russell	W. A. Moore.
Corresponding secretary	S. Dow Elwood	(no opposition).
Recording secretary	S. E. Pittman	Ashley Pond.
Treasurer	A. H. Adams	J. E. Pittman.
Auditor	George McMillan	(no opposition).

Directors, regular, Simon [Simeon] Towle, R. N. Rice, M. H. Webster, Jerome Croul, J. S. Farrand, G. S. Frost, T. R. Spence; opposition, T. H. Hinchman, William Brodie, W. P. Wells, J. M. Welch, John Hosmer, A. Dudgeon, Edward Orr, F. B. Porter.

At this election commenced the evil practice of rushing members into the society upon election day without regard to moral and mental fitness, their initiation fees being paid by the candidates to secure their support and their names disappearing from the roll soon after from non-payment of dues. The record shows that during the Palmer-Vernor contest the membership of the society was increased by the addition of over 500 names to the roll, of whom 183 never paid their dues and ceased to be members before the expiration of the year. Concerning this canvass some amusing anecdotes are yet in circulation. Tradition asserts that the Vernor faction contemplated a *coup d' etat,* and for that purpose a large body of men were brought up from the locomotive works and concealed in the neighboring store of M. H. Webster, with the design of marching them out just before the closing of the polls, and thus springing a trap upon the Palmerites. By some misunderstanding, however, this reserve vote was let out from its concealment prematurely, and the leaders of the opposing faction immediately took the hint, made a descent upon every printing office, shop and saloon in the neighborhood, brought up voters by the score, and fairly distanced their opponents at their own game. The regular ticket was elected by a large majority, Mr. Palmer receiving 413 votes to 369 for Mr. Vernor. During Mr. Palmer's term, the receipts from initation fees and dues increased to over $1,600, and the indebtedness of the society was reduced $800. The number of volumes in the library increased to 3,252, and the annual circulation to 7,332, double that of the previous year.

The debates still hung on, but lectures by home talent ceased entirely. A historical committee was appointed, to whose labors and investigations is due the re-organization of the State Historical Society. Steps were also taken for the building of a new hall, which, however, the financial revulsion of '57 summarily quashed.

In '58 James E. Pittman was elected president and S. Dow Elwood vice president, receiving 264 to 166 for Alfred Russell and M. Howard Webster. At this time, A. H. Adams was succeeeded by J. C. W. Seymour, Mr. Adams having filled the post of treasurer for seven years with unequalled efficiency and ability. Mr. Bell was also succeeded as librarian by Samuel R. Mumford. The administration of Mr. Pittman was marked by more executive ability than that of any of its predecessors, and at the conclusion of his term, that gentlemen left the society vastly bettered and improved by his management and labors. Its resources were made far more available, and its general system was much amplified and advanced. During his term the act of incorporation was again amended by the legislature, so as to allow the society to own property to the amount of $200,000, and so as to increase the number of directors to eight, extending the terms of office to two years, the terms of four expiring each year. The by-laws and rules were materially modified and amended, much to the general advantage. Negotiations for the erection of a new hall continued, the society seeking to buy the university lot on the corner of Bates and Larned streets of the board of regents and becoming thereby involved in a law-suit with the city, from the meshes of which it has not yet escaped. The number of paying members this year was reported at 565 and the number of volumes in the library at 3,662. The election of '59 was by far the closest in the history of the society. There were 406 votes cast, of which S. Dow Elwood had 203, W. A. Moore 200, and 3 were blank. No special event marked Mr. Elwood's term, save the payment of the old bonds of the society, falling due January 1, 1860, the money for the purpose being raised by the issue of $5,000 worth of new bonds, secured by a mortgage on the hall. The library commenced to show the effects of Mr. Mumford's admirable management, the number of volumes increased to 4,161, and the amount of circulation to 10,752, three times that of three years before. The books were re-arranged and catalogued, and a business-like system introduced into the management of the library.

The election of 1860 resulted in the choice of W. A. Moore as president, that gentleman having received 143 votes to 125 for John Hosmer. During Mr. Moore's term, the first effective steps were taken for the erection of the new hall. The contract for the purchase of the university lot was surrendered by the society, the regents, however, refusing to cancel it, and a lease-hold interest in a lot owned by Mrs. Biddle, in the rear of the new addition to the Biddle house, taken on very favorable terms. The lot was 80x156 feet in dimensions and connected therewith was also a passage way, 16 feet in width, affording access from Jefferson avenue, of which the society had the right of exclusive use. The tenure of the society was originally 25 years, from Jan. 1, 1861, with a privilege of a renewal by the society for a similar term, and a still further reservation of the same right for fifty years. If at the end of the original term, or the first renewal, the society desire to terminate its interest, it may demand of the lessor immediate payment of the value of the buildings then remaining, to be fairly adjusted, by appraisement. The rent to be paid for the first three years was only for the use of the passage-way from Jefferson avenue, and nothing was to be required for the main body of the land. After three years the amount of rental was to be determined by appraisers, subject to new adjustment every fifth year. On the 8th of January, 1861, a contract for the erection of the hall was entered into with Messrs. Shearer & Chapoton, for the sum of $18,400, of which $6,000 was considered as discharged by the conveyance of the old hall, subject to a mortgage of $5,000, pledged for the redemption of the latest issue of the society's bonds. To meet the expenses of its erection, the society paid in $6,000, being the entire amount of its available cash resources at that time. A further sum was raised by the sale of stock at $15 a share among the members and friends of the society, from which the sum of $16,997.50 was realized. The stockholders have no control of the hall or buildings, but no sale or mortgage of the property can be effected without the written consent of a majority interest. The stockholders are also entitled to an annual division of the net profits, arising from the rent of the hall, etc., in excess of $800, which must be reserved for the society. The solicitations for subscriptions, made by Messrs. Miller and Ducharme, met with a liberal and prompt response, and the building commenced early in 1861.

The valuable services rendered and deep interest taken in the erection of the new hall by Sidney D. Miller, as a member of the board of directors in '60-'1, led to his unanimous election as president on the following April. During his term the new hall was completed and inaugurated in the month of November, 1861, and the exercises of the occasion consisted of an address by the oldest living ex-president, Hon. Jacob M. Howard, and a poem by D. Bethune Duffield, who was president at the inauguration of the former hall. The entire cost of the hall was between $27,000 and $30,000, and the public is so familiar with it that no description is needed. The library was moved over, shortly after the opening of the hall, and the books re-arranged and classified and a system of numbering and recording introduced, which was originated by Mr. Mumford himself, and has attracted the attention and elicited the commendation of experienced librarians of larger cities. The close of the year left the society with 70 life and 524 active members, 4,581 volumes in its library, a balance in its treasury of $146.53, an outstanding indebtedness of $2,489.65, and available resources amounting to $1,479.03. At the annual election in April, '62, R. W. King was elected president, receiving 242 votes to 148 for John Hosmer. During Mr. King's term, the outstanding bonds of the society, amounting to $1,700, were paid, and cancelled, and the Society is now entirely free from debt, and possesses a certain and sufficient income. No special event, aside from this, marked Mr. King's term of office nor is there at present any public record thereof, as from negligence or some other unexplained cause, his annual report has not yet been published. In April, 1863, gentlemen who recollected the efficient administration of Mr. Pittman and the advantages that accrued to the society from his management, renominated him, and he was re-elected by a large majority. But one other of the presidents of the society has been similarly honored, namely, Franklin Sawyer, Jr., its first presiding officer. During the past year the Young Men's Society has pursued the even tenor of its way. Its list of membership now exceeds 800, and the number of volumes in its library are about 5,000. Mr. Mumford resigned his position as librarian, and was succeeded by Frank Hawks, and he in turn, by the present incumbent, J. A. Fiske. The reading-room, however, is as yet a thing of talk and not of fact. The chief foreign and American periodicals are taken in connection with the library, but few or no newspapers. The addition of a well managed and stocked reading-room to the society would furnish an important and desirable feature, and this matter is respectfully commended to the attention of the board of directors. A revival of the debates, if practicable, would also undoubtedly result in a great advantage to the society and its members, but of its possibility there are strong doubts. With or without them, the Young Men's Society is one of the noblest institutions of our city, and as such, possesses claims for public support too emphatic and imperative to be slighted or refused. Its decline would be a public misfortune, and its success is a public advantage. May its future history be as prosperous and successful as the record of its past is gratifying and honorable.

LETTER FROM C. W. PENNY, FOUNDER AND CHARTER MEMBER, ON THE ORIGIN OF "THE DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY"

Jackson, April 6, 1855.

F. Raymond

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 3d inst., requesting a statement of the incipient steps which resulted in the organization of the Detroit Young Men's Society, is before me, and I am happy to give my recollections on the subject. My memory of dates is not good, but the chief incidents are fresh in my recollection. I can give you the first word, the first thought which contained the germ of that now useful and flourishing institution. It originated in a boyish idea of a small pecuniary speculation!

I went to Detroit in the fall of 1831. When navigation closed, the city, numbering about 4,000 inhabitants, was shut out from the world, and until spring there was literally neither business nor amusements for young clerks. Still we were obliged to keep the doors opened, and the confinement in idleness became intolerable. I sought for books, and ascertaining that Mr. S. Wells (who died in 1834) kept books to let, I proceeded to his bookstore and borrowed "Ivanhoe," in two volumes, with the privilege of reading the same at 1s 6d per volume. One evening when I had just finished the second volume and was revolving in my mind the expense of a winter's reading, a young man by the name of Silas P. Griswold came into the store. I said to him, "Let us put in five dollars each and find three other young men to do the same and buy $25 worth of books in company, read them and divide the books between us in the spring. This will cost us no more than to hire the books." Mr. Griswold at once accepted the proposition and started to find the other three. They were soon found, but instead of limiting the number of partners to five, we concluded to meet the next evening (Friday) at 9 o'clock, at the store of P. Davis, Jr., where A. T. Hall of your city was then a clerk, and give others an opportunity of joining us. At that meeting, of which I think A. T. Hall was chairman, we resolved to form an association. Various names were suggested for the institution, such as "Clerks' Library Association," "Clerks and Apprentices," and many others were proposed, none of which were entirely satisfactory, until young Whitney, whose first name I forget, a brother of George L. Whitney, proposed to christen it "The Detroit Young Men's Society," which met the instant approbation of all present. A committee was then appointed, of which I was chairman, to report a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society. We adjourned for a week. During the week we conceived the idea of giving the matter notoriety by procuring a publication of the notice of the adjourned meeting in the "Detroit Courier," of which Franklin Sawyer was then editor. Mr. Sawyer had been at that time a resident of Detroit but a few months. The instant Mr. Sawyer read the notice he not only offered to publish it, but promised his personal interest and attention. We asked him if he was willing to act as president of the society. He consented, and from that moment devoted himself earnestly, I may say enthusiastically, to the promotion of the interests of the society. Almost every young man in the city attended that meeting. It was held in a small wooden building in the rear of the old Presbyterian church, which was used for a school house, session house and town house. Mr. Sawyer prepared an address to the members which he delivered immediately after the election, and it was published in the next week's "Courier." To show you how Mr. Sawyer felt towards the society, I will mention that the original draft of the constitution had a preamble commencing, "We, the undersigned, anxious to promote the intellectual and moral well-being," etc. Mr. Sawyer insisted on changing the word "anxious" to "eager," as being more truly expressive of our earnest sincerity.

If my memory serves me, the first organization provided for the same officers and government by a board of directors, as it now has. After a few years' experience, the members being all quite young and most of them unwilling to speak in public, I had the honor of suggesting the appointment of a committee to report on all questions for debate. This was incorporated in the by-laws and served to elevate the character of the debates to a degree quite unexpected.

In 1833 we started a subscription to increase our library. Up to that time it consisted only of books contributed by citizens and members, and I kept it in Mr. Hallock's store. Gov. Porter headed the subscription with $25, Henry S. Cole and many other of the prominent citizens followed and I think about $500 was raised. Doctor Houghton was one of the committee to make a list of the books we should buy. In 1836 John L. Talbot and myself were appointed a committee to prepare an act of incorporation and to procure its passage by the legislature. That act, as matured by Mr. Talbot, was one of the most concise and comprehensive acts of incorporation ever acted upon by our legislature.

I have thus hastily given you a crude outline of the early history of the society. While in Detroit it was always my pride and pleasure to take an active part in its proceedings. It had many dark days and sometimes languished for months, but the leading citizens always favored it with their support. Well do I remember when our meetings were held in a dimly lighted upper room in the old Indian council house, on the site of the present fireman's hall, how the presence of Col. Whiting, the venerable Gen. Brady and others used to stimulate our boyish ambition. When I was president of the society it was my duty at the close of a debate to sum, weigh the arguments and decide the question. This was a hard task for me; and on one occasion, having got through with that embarrassing duty, the emphatic "That's right" of Gen. Brady reached my ear and gave me so much confidence that I could perform my part more respectably ever afterwards.

As to my portrait, I wish it were there, but in this place there is no artist, and were I to employ one from abroad and get a good likeness, I am inclined to think there are those here who would assert a stronger claim then even the Detroit Young Men's Society.

Excuse the rambling length of this sketch and believe me ever

Your friend,

C. W. Penny.

LETTER FROM AMOS T. HALL, OF CHICAGO, ON THE ORIGIN OF THE DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Chicago, April 22, 1863.

Francis Raymond, Esq.

My Dear Sir: I have your esteemed favor of the 20th instant. My recollection is very clear on some points relative to the origin of the Detroit Young Men's Society. Silas P. Griswold (brother of H. Griswold, the hatter) and myself were fellow clerks in the store of John Clark & Co. We had many conversations relative to the best means for self improvement, and the elevation and improvement of the young men, our associates, in Detroit. The result of our discussion was the drawing up of a paper and the obtaining of signatures of such as were willing to meet and organize a society to procure a library and to hold meetings for lectures, debates, and such other acts as should conduce to the intellectual elevation of the members of the Society. I cannot say with certainty which of us wrote the paper, but I think it probable that Griswold did, and at any rate I am positive that if the papers of the society have been preserved, such a document will be found in Griswold's handwriting or mine.

Your recollection of the preliminary meeting is correct; it was held at the store of John Clark & Co., and was held there for the reason that in drawing up the call, Griswold and I named the counting room of the store in which we were clerks, because it was the only room we could control for that purpose without expense. At the meeting were present Charles W. Penny, who presided; Silas P. Griswold, who I think, acted as secretary; Jacob S. Farrand, Samuel Lewis, Francis Raymond, Amos T. Hall, and I think also George C. Holmes, Charles P. Holmes, G. H. Jones, Charles Bissell, and perhaps Dr. Douglas Houghton and others. My recollection of what was done at the meeting is now somewhat indistinct, but I am sure we then determined to organize a society and procure a library, and, for the purpose of a permanent organization, to hold a public meeting.

At the first public meeting, which I think was held in the old Session room, then standing on Larned street, between Bates street and Woodward avenue, Messrs. Jacob M. Howard, Samuel Pitts, Franklin Sawyer, Charles Deland, John L. Talbot, and many others came forward and took an active part in the organization of the Society that now exists. Our first meeting at the store was informal, and its actions may have been ignored by the public meeting for permanent organizing, and hence Mr. Howard may have honestly believed that those attending the meeting at the Session room were actually the sole originators of the society. Griswold, Lewis, Farrand, you and I were too young to take very prominent action in a public meeting in presence of such men as Howard, Pitts, Sawyer, Deland, Talbot, Penny and Houghton, who were accustomed to public debate, and I remember feeling very happy in reflecting upon the fact that we had been instrumental in setting the ball in motion, and I was content to let older, abler, and wiser men keep it rolling on.

I look back upon few acts of my life with greater satisfaction than those which, in conjunction with my fellow lads, were the starting point or origin of the Detroit Young Men's Society. Its growth and use to the young men of your noble city all may be proud of and all should be grateful for to the Giver of all good.

Whether those getting up the first meeting have the credit of originating the society, or not, one thing we may feel to thank God for; He made us the medium of good desires and wise thoughts, and the grain of mustard seed has grown to be a tree so large that all who ever belonged to the society have been sheltered by its branches and honored by connection with it.

The success of the society should encourage us to strive constantly to do good, however feeble our means.

I regret that I cannot state with perfect certainty the names of all who attended our primary meeting, but as nearly 30 years have elapsed it is not singular that much has been forgotten which would be exceedingly interesting now, but was not at the time deemed sufficiently important for record and preservation. It would be very interesting to know the names of all who attended the meeting at the store and at the Session room and see how many still remain in mortal bodies. I think the average life of the members will prove far better than is shown by the Carlyle tables, as the men who could keep up the prosperity of such a society cannot but be more temperate and moral than their fellow citizens who would neglect such means of improvement and recreation as are provided by the society. Should any work relative to the society appear in print I will rely on you to send me a copy and the cost I will remit.

Yours very truly,

AMOS T. HALL.

LETTER FROM C. P. HOLMES OF THE DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

SARANAC, May 19, 1863.

F. RAYMOND

Dear Friend: Circumstances have prevented me making an immediate reply to your letter in relation to my knowledge of the early reminiscences of that honorable and aged institution, the Detroit Young Men's Society. I was one of the earliest members, but the first meetings I recollect of attending were at the old Council House.

Amos Hall of Chicago was a clerk for John Clark and Co. during the whole time that Mr. Clark was in business in Detroit and could probably give you some information. The meetings at the old Council House were some of the choicest times for the young men, and maidens too, when George C. Bates and Governor Mason participated in debate.

You say that the society bids fair to exist for generations to come. If the institution should cease to exist to day, its influence for good will be felt for generations to come. It has made men.

George C. Bates says he helped make Chandler, rather an envious boast of George. But I think the Young Men's Society of Detroit had something to do in making Zack, and it may be proud of its agency in such a work. Mr. Chandler's influence in the nation is first. He has put a quietus on the ambitious prospects of McClellan. If I should call to mind any particulars of the early history of the D. Y. M. S. I should be happy to communicate to you.

Respectfully and truly yours,

C. P. Holmes

INDIAN NAMES IN AND ABOUT THE COUNTY OF MACKINAC

FURNISHED BY WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, OF MACKINAW, AUGUST, 1862

A.

A-mic-wug-ain-dod*—(the Beaver Islands). Translation: Where the beavers live, their home. A group of islands lying in the vicinity of each other, northwest of Grand Traverse Bay, in Lake Michigan.*

As-in—(Gitchey, Big Stone). Translation: Great big stone, a large granite boulder, near the shore; it being the only one of the kind near there. It is situated about 17 miles southwest from Mackinac, on the south shore of the straits of Mackinac.

A-she-gune-con-ing*—(Black Bass River). Translation: River where they are little crows. A stream in the county of Mackinac on the north shore of Lake Michigan, between the river Mille Coquins and Point Patterson.

A-speake-keing—(Point au Barques). Translation: Place of the high peak or bluff. A point of land in the unorganized county of Delta, attached to Mackinac; it is the point east of Big Bay de Noquet [de Noc].

A-yaw-co-gy-win—(Ford River). Translation: Termination of the rapids or current. A stream in Delta county, attached to Mackinac county. It empties into Little Bay de No quet [de Noc], west of Escanaba river.

B.

Bo-to-co-be-shing—(Ottawa); Be-to-bey-gouge—(Chippewa). Translation: A small body of water along side of another; a small lake lying parallel with a large lake. This is a sandy point four to five miles from Little Traverse Bay, on Lake Michigan.

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*See appendix

Ba-be-quaw-be-cog—(Stoney Creek). Translation: Place of round heads (stones); a stream which empties into the northern part of Lake Michigan, a few miles west of Milleaucoquin river, in the county of Mackinac.

E.

Es-co-naw-ba—(Escanaba, postoffice town). Translation: A river which drains the county. It is situated in Little Bay de No quet [de Noc], county of Delta, Michigan. Another meaning is, the place where a few Indians survived from a disease (small-pox) which carried off nearly all the band.

K.

Ke-shick-a-de-nouge—(Cedar River). Translation: A place of cedars. This stream is bordered with cedar trees. It is a few miles east of Flat Rock, and is in Bleeker* county, Michigan.

M.

Me-she-ne-mock-e-mong-gonge.—(Michillimackinac).* Translation: Island of great or giant fairies. Situated in the straits of Michilimackinac, is nine miles in circumference, and covers an area of about seven thousand six hundred acres.

Min-nau-ko-keing.—(Mille Coquins river). Translation: A point of land extending into the lakes, with a growth of high trees, as seen from the lake. A stream that rises in the upper peninsula, towards its southeastern extremity, it flows in a south easterly direction and discharges into the northern part of Lake Michigan, forty-five miles west from Mackinac.

Muck-co see-beinge [Makwa Sebee].—(Bear River). Translation: Bear's River, a small stream in Emmet county. Discharges itself into the southern part of Little Traverse Bay, about five miles from the village of Little Traverse.

Mon-e-to-me-nis, singular; Mon-e-to-me-nis-un, plural—(Maneto Islands). Translation: A spirit. The term, Man e to, is applied by the Indians to an agency which is unaccountable, extraordinary and supernatural, and which is beyond human understanding. The prefix, good or bad, is always applied by Indians to designate a good or bad spirit. Two of these Islands are in Lake Michigan, now called the north and south Manitou. They are on the course to Chicago.

Mud-au-bee-be-ton-onge—(Riviere aux Sable, Sandy or au Sable River.) Translation: Flowing or coming from the interior of the lake. This term is applied to the river, also Indians coming from the interior, after the winter is passed, to the lake shore. It is a considerable stream, rises in the lower peninsula and flows southeast through Arenac county and empties in Saginaw Bay. [In Lake Huron, north of Saginaw Bay.]

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* See appendix

Mon-e-to-paw-maw—(Mon e to pa ma). Translation: Place of Spirit shot at with bow and arrow. High sand bluffs on the north shore of Lake Michigan between Oak Point and Mille Cocquins river, about 25 to 30 miles west of Mackinac. These bluffs are bare sand towards the lake shore, and on a clear day can be seen 20 to 30 miles. They are some days plainly visible from the Indian village of the Cross, from which point Indian tradition relates, that Mani-a-bo-show, a demi god or a spirit in human shape, shot at monstrous snakes who were sunning themselves on these sand bluffs. His arrows were shot with so much force that the bluffs' banks crumbled down into the lake, which accounts for their present naked appearance.

Me-she-bin-e-ban-me-conge—(Presque Isle.) No name in English, the French conveying the proper idea. "Almost an island." Translation: A point of land wearing away and the extreme point becoming nearly an island as viewed while coasting the lake shore. This point is between L' Arbre Croche and Little Traverse Bay, in Lake Michigan.

Ma-cad-da-wan-goin-ig—(Black River.) Translation: Black Water. A small stream in the county of Mackinac, emptying into the north part of Lake Michigan between Black Bass river and Mille Cocquins river. Name derived from the color of its water.

Mau-yau-waig—(Patterson's Point.) Translation: Principal point or turning point. A long point jutting out into Lake Michigan (north) in the county of Mackinac. It lies between Seul Choix and Mille Cocquins River.

Ma-meon-a-sin-au-quag—(Birch Point.) Translation: Place of clumps of trees, resembling detached bowlders, as seen from a distance when upon the water. This point is a few miles west of Patterson's Point, in the county of Mackinac. The west line of Mackinac county runs out at this point to the lake.

Mis-qua-sin—(Flat Rock). Translation: A ledge of red flat rocks running into the lake, situated a few miles west of Little Bay de No quet or Escanaba river, in the unorganized county of Delta, state of Michigan.

Mon-o-me-nee-sebe—(Menominee River). Translation: Wild rice river. Derives its name from its being found in plenty in places from its mouth to its source. A large stream emptying into Green Bay, being the boundary line between the states of Wisconsin and Michigan.

N.

Naw-do-wa-qua-au-me-sheeng—(Point St. Ignace). Translation: Iroquois Woman's Point. Situated on the northern peninsula of Michigán, four miles west of the island of Mackinac.

Nau-ma-bin-e-see-bee—(Carp River). Translation: The Indian name for the fish called carp [See-bee river]. A considerable stream of the upper peninsula, rises in the northwestern part of Mackinac county and empties into the straits twelve miles northwest from the island of Mackinac; it has a saw-mill at its mouth.

Na-me-tic-o-mish-e-keonge—(Oak Point). Translation: "Where a ridge of oak trees are." The place of this point is about 15 miles from the island of Mackinac west, on the straits.

Nau-do-wa-e-gun-ing—(Iroquois Point or Point Iroquois). Translation: The place of Iroquois' bones. It is about 15 miles southwest from Sault Ste. Marie, at the eastern entrance to Lake Superior. Traders, in 1794, noticed skulls, etc., on this point, unburied. Some 200 Iroquois Indians, about the year 1680, were making their hostile incursion into the southern borders of Lake Superior. The Gibways [Chippewas] unexpectedly attacked them at night while they were asleep and very few of the party escaped to tell the tale of their defeat. Tradition says only one was spared and permitted to return, first having his ears and the tip of his nose cut off. These Iroquois ate their prisoners they took in their expeditions.

Ne-ke-me-nis—(Goose Island). Translation is Brant Island, this being the Indian name for the brant and which frequently lights there in the spring and autumn. It is a small island about nine miles northeast from Mackinac, and is one of the cluster of the Chenoux Islands.

Nau-ma-won-ong—(Sand Hills). Translation: Nauma, name in Indian for sturgeon; woning, at the sturgeon place or the hills back from the lake, has the appearance of a sturgeon, from which it derives its name, in the bay. The Indians in winter and summer spear many sturgeon. This place is about four miles south of Waugoshanee Point on Lake Michigan.

Ne-saue-we-nug-onge—(Round Island). Translation: Middle Island or place of middle island. A small island southeast from Mackinac and between this and Bois Blanc Island. It is one mile from Mackinac and near three miles in circumference.

Ne-bin-e-gau-ning—(Summer Islands). Translation: Place of stationary summer lodges. These residences are on the islands situated east of the mouth of Big Bay de No quet bay. They are in the county of Delta, attached to Mackinac county.

O.

Onum-un-it-ig—(North Manistee.) Translation: Red Ochre River. It rises in the center of that portion of the upper peninsula which lies about ninety miles west of Mackinac, and empties into Lake Michigan, on its northern coasts.

O-ne-gig-o-minge—(Carp River.) Translation: At the Otter Portage, or going over place. Otter road or trail passed from the river into a small lake, one of the sources of this river. This Carp River is on the southern shore of the straits of Mackinac, discharging itself in a bay five to six miles southwest from Old Mackinac.

P.

Pe-quot-e-nouge—(Old Mackinac.) Translation: Head land, or bluff. A rounding elevation of land. Situated on the extreme northern point of the southern peninsula of Michigan, about nine miles distant from the Island of Mackinac.

S.

Shing-au-ba-o-sin—(The name of a point of land two miles southwest from the Cross Village.) Translation: Singular bodied stone. A granite stone, frequently seen, of the lake shore, of various forms; veins of quartz passing through, giving it many fantastical shapes. An interesting tradition of this exists in Indian. Pagan Indians always placed tobacco up there and asked for still weather.

Se-be-won-ne-sho-saig—(Twin Rivers.) Translation: Place of two rivers, emptying near each other, into the lake, situated on the north shore of Lake Michigan, a few miles east of Shaw-sho-waig, and west of Birch Point in the county of Delta, attached to Mackinac.

Shaw-sho-waig—(Seul Choix.) Translation: A straight line of coast of shore. The shore, as viewed from a boat in coasting, has a smooth and straight appearance for many miles. Seul Choix to North Manistee is ten to twenty miles. It is in the unorganized county of Delta, bordering on the north shore of Lake Michigan.

T.

Tim-au-kin-monge—(Pottawattamie Island.) Translation: Island of deep waters, or deep waters around it. Situated in Lake Michigan, on the route from Mackinac to Green Bay.

Tau-kee-bee-ing—(Cold Spring.) Translation: Cold water springing up through the earth. Little rivulets having their sources from these cold springs, discharging themselves into Lake Michigan, northeast from the old village of L'arbe Croche and two or three miles from the same place.

Ta-wa-din—(Detour.) Translation: Place of the sounding serge or waters as they roll, and dash, and shake the high rocky shore; a bluff of high perpendicular rocks facing the lake, with deep water at their base. Situated on the eastern entrance of Big Bay de Noquet, county of Delta, Mich.

U.

Uns-zig-o-ze-bee—(Rivier aux Betsies. Betsey's River, Yankee.) [La Riviere aux Becs Scies.] Translation: Saw-bill or shell drake duck river. An inconsiderable stream, empties into Lake Michigan at a distance of about thirty miles north of the mouth of the Manistee river in the lower peninsula.

W.

Won-e-bee-mug-onge—(Point la Barbe.) Translation: Point last to view in the water. This is about ten miles west from Mackinac, on the straits, and 4 miles south east from Gros Cape of the upper peninsula. When Old Mackinac was occupied as a trading post, 4 miles south and across the straits from this point, the traders returning from the Indian country, always stopped at this point to shave and wash preparatory to entering civilized life, whence the name Point la Barbe.

Wau-boose-nau-mud-a-bid—(Sitting Rabbit.) Rabbit sitting. An isolated bluff northwest of Mackinac.

Woug-oo-shance—(Point Woug-oo-shance.) Translation: Little Fox. A point in the southwestern part of the straits of Mackinac and northwest of the lower peninsula of Michigan. Here is a light house two miles from the extreme end of the point.

We-go-bee-min-is—(Bois Blanc Island.) Translation: Bass tree Island, deriving its name from the numerous basswood trees found there. The island stretches in the form of a crescent from the island of Mackinac and the lower peninsula of Michigan, is from 10 to 12 miles in length by three in breadth. The lower part is sandy but the greater part is fertile and well wooded, adapted to tillage. It furnishes firewood for Mackinac. It has been surveyed and a lighthouse attached to its eastern point.

Wau-goosh-e-hin-is—sing., and un, plu. (Fox Islands.) Translation: Fox Island and Fox's Island. Two in number, situated a few miles south of Grand Traverse Bay in Lake Michigan.

Wa-yog-a-nuck-e-zid—(L'Arbe Croche.) Translation: Place of the crooked top tree. At this place a pine tree formerly stood, near the shore, with a crooked head or top, from whence the Indian name. This place is about ten miles south of the Cross Village on Lake Michigan.

We-quaid-once-ing—(Little Traverse Bay.) Translation: At the place of the curve of the Little Bay. One of the best harbors in Lake Michigan, 60 miles south from Mackinac on the southern peninsula, Emmet county.

Wau-shusk-o-gom-e-gonge—(Biddle's Point.) Place of the muskrat lodge. A place for fishing a few miles east of Mille Coquins river, Mackinac county.

We-quaid-onge—(Gitchey.) Big Bay de Noquet. Translation: Big or Large Bay. A bay in the northern part of Lake Michigan, in the county of Delta.

CIRCULAR AND REPLIES THERETO PERTAINING TO THE RESOURCES OF MICHIGAN

Detroit, 1854.

To the Postmaster, Minister, or Justice of the Peace, at Corunna, Shiawassee County, Michigan:

Dear Friend—The undersigned deems it a matter of importance to your locality, as well as to the interest of the state of Michigan at large, and also to the general utility of a statistical work, at present in progress, intending to exhibit the fertile resources of Michigan as an agricultural state, not excelled in the union, as well as the inviting fields of its mineral and varied manufacturing industrial enterprises, to the view of the whole country, as well as to European emigrants, that you, or some other competent person in your neighborhood, will be pleased to fill up the subjoined printed form, replying to each query with care and accuracy, briefly and explicitly; adding in a separate manuscript communication any lengthy additional matter you may regard desirable to communicate.

James Dale Johnston,
General Agent, Detroit.

Be pleased to preserve this circular in good order, as it is to be returned by you. Fill up the replies in a small and legible handwriting.

1. Name of your city, town or village.

Village of Corunna.

2. State any historical tradition why so named.

3. In what county and township situated, stating the range and number of the section and quarter section?

Town of Caledonia, Shiawassee County, being town 7 N., R. 3 E. The village is on E. ½ of N. W. ¼ and W. ½ of N. E. ¼ of section 28, and W. pt. of S. E. pt. ¼ and E. of S. W. pt. ½ Sec. 21.

4. What is the present probable population?

The population of the village about 500, of the town 1,000.

5. What amount of the Indian population exists yet in your locality, and to what tribe do they belong? What are their present habits?

There are no Indians permanently residing here. The Fisher Indians, residents of Genesee County, trade and hunt and make sugar in various parts of the county.

6. Name, if possible, the first settlers of your village; and, if known, from what country did they come, and when?

John Davids and family came here in 1836, from New York, and in 1837 Alexander McArthur settled here from Detroit.

7. Are there any monuments, or other evidences, of the existence of settlements of the aboriginal races of Indians in your location, or neighborhood, within your knowledge? If so, be good enough to describe them.

There is an old Indian clearing on Sec. 22, in this town, which has the appearance of having been cultivated for years, which is the most that can be said under this head.

8. What newspapers, or periodicals, are published at your locality? Name the titles of the papers, as well whether they are daily, weekly, etc., and who are their proprietors and editors.

The Shiawassee Democrat is edited by Merrils H. Clark and published weekly in this village.

9. Have you a township and lending library?

Our only library is a township library, under the primary school law, of about 500 volumes.

10. How is education provided for? Name the several institutions of learning, and the courses of education pursued.

We have a select school kept by a lady and a union school under the charge of a gentleman and lady; our school house is 37 by 46 feet, two stories, made of brick and cost $5,000; all the ordinary branches of academic education are taught here. Number of scholars 150.

11. Name the number and denominations of your church edifices; are they built of brick, stone or wood?

We have no church edifices; our preaching is in the school house; Baptist, Methodist, and Congregationalist.

12. Have you any quarries of stone? If so describe them, whether limestone, granite or free stone.

We have a quarry of blue limestone on N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Sec. 28. It is quite extensive and capable of a very nice polish.

On the S. ½ of Sec. 22 is an inexhaustible quarry of good building (sand) stone, enough to build a city as large as New York.

13. State if there is any immediate want of school teachers or ministers.

There is no such want.

14. Is there a court house, county officers, and prison?

Our court house is built of brick, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high; in this building are the county offices and jail.

15. What banks, or branches of banks?

None.

16. Name the several branches of manufacturing industry at present in operation in your locality; no description of manufacturing should be regarded as too unimportant to notice; please name the owners of such business?

Flouring, Titus Yerkes; plows and hardware, McLaughlin & Harris; tinware, A. Bartlet; Woolen factory, P. S. Lyman; saleratus, Gary Tuttle; cabinet ware, John Long; wagons, Joseph Jackson; barrels, etc., E. P. Tice; lumber, A. McArthur.

17. Name any lake, stream, or river; are they used for milling or manufacturing? If navigable, for what sized boats, and from where to where, and where do they rise and empty? What fish inhabit said waters?

Shiawassee River rises, one branch in Oakland county, the other in Livingston county, which unite at Byron, on Sec. 24, in Town 5 N. Range 4 E., and empties into Saginaw Bay. Redfins and pickerel the most important fish. The water power is well improved and used for milling and manufacturing purposes.

18. To what towns and villages do the high roads from — lead? state the distance to each locality.

The road north leads to Northerupton, 14 miles; the road east to Flint, 25 miles; the road southeast, to Pontiac, by the way of Byron, 50 miles; and southwest, to Lansing, 37 miles; west, to Owosso, 3 miles.

19. How far are you from the nearest railroad, which please name.

Detroit & Pontiac road, 50 miles off; the Oakland & Ottawa R. road passed through this village.

20. What plank roads are leading from your town, and to where, with distance to each?

None.

21. How many different kinds of stores in your village, and in what cities do your merchants purchase their goods?

All kinds; dry goods, groceries, boot and shoe, drug, hardware, etc.; at Detroit, New York and Boston.

22. How far is your locality from the capital, at Lansing, east, west, north or south?

It is 37 miles east northeast.

23. How far from your county seat, east, west, north or south?

Corunna is the county seat.

24. How far from the state prison, east, west, north or south?

It is 85 miles north.

25. How far from the city of Detroit, east, west, north or south?

It is 80 miles northwest.

26. To what town do you export your produce?

Detroit.

27. Be as nearly accurate as possible in stating the quantity of the different kinds of produce, and other commodities of merchandise, and general trade which your city, town or location may have raised, and disposed of, within the year 1853, including cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, wool, etc. This is a question of probability, but a fairly correct opinion, it is presumed, may be formed.

The county raised 100,000 bushels of wheat to dispose of, has disposed of $10,000 worth of stock, a like amount of wool, $5,000 of pork, $5,000 of butter and cheese, and $4,000 of saleratus, besides say a like quantity of potash, $2,000 of beef.

28. The superintendent of education on receiving this circular, will condescend to furnish an alphabetical nominal return of the several common schools in the state, with the average attendance of the pupils, and he will confer an obligation by adding any general views or particulars of information, more likely to be derived from him, regarding his official position and experience.

29. Where there is a port of entry please note such fact, name the officer of customs, and annex from him a summary of the shipping trade, both of imports and exports, during the year 1853.

30. Where there is a military fort, or post of any strength, or volunteer military companies, uniformed and equipped, state the several particulars as to name, numerical strength, etc.

31. Fire companies in cities and villages would come under the quere put at No. 30.

32. Is there any particular branch of trade or mechanical skill now desirable to be established with you, and if so, what?

A harness-maker is needed.

33. What number of taverns have you for the accommodation of travelers?

One.

34. What mines are in your township at present discovered? Are they in progress of development, or likely soon to be so?

There is on the north part of Sec. 22 an extensive bed of the bituminous coal, which is being worked. The bed is many feet deep and extends not only over the land above described but over a large extent of territory.

35. Any mining companies? If so, name them, and the superintending officers, with their post towns.

36. The most especial attention of the several mining companies of the State is emphatically requested to the importance of this document, which, it is hoped, will be instrumental to subserve interests of immeasurable value to the increase of the population of the State by influencing emigration, and necessarily, whether perceptible directly, or indirectly, the interest of all companies having, or intending to have invested capital in operation in the State of Michigan, and may be very immediately promoted, or be injuriously affected by the zeal or indifference with which the information sought to be obtained through this circular may be supplied. A statistical report from each mining company in the State is, therefore, respectfully requested as soon as practicable, to secure a notice of their respective operations in a work which is to circulate throughout the union and in Europe. If such report may not be embodied on this compartment of the circular, forward it separately to suit convenience.

37. What is the opinion of your neighborhood respecting a general railroad law, offering charters for other lines? Are the people anxious to have increased railroad facilities?

The people are in favor of a general railroad law, but they want no extra session to pass it. The last question I answer in the affirmative.

38. Do they believe the State would more rapidly become populated by settlers, both from other states as well as from abroad, in consequence of increased railroad intercommunications?

They do.

39. Will you press upon your local representative the necessity of supporting a motion in the State legislature that the State create an efficient emigrant agency at New York, and in Europe, with a view to secure to the State a portion of the vast tide of emigration, which at present, passing by Michigan, settles in surrounding western States.

I will if I live.

40. If there are any peculiarly inviting advantages your locality may be

geographically or otherwise favored with, inviting an increase of emigration to it, be pleased to state what they are specifically.

The soil of our county is rich. We have abundance of waterpower. The county is———by settling, our public buildings are erected, our market is good and the Oakland and Ottawa* railroad will furnish us with the means of getting to it. Nearly the whole of the county is good grazing country and most of it well adapted to raising wheat. It is in the vicinity of the Pine region, with good roads to get there. The county is bounded north by Saginaw, east by Genesee, south by Livingston and Ingham, and west by Clinton. It belongs to the 7th judicial district and to the 26th senatorial district, composed of this county and Ingham. The county is interspersed with timbered land, plains and openings. The timbered land is the best grazing.

41. If your position is a location for mere postal convenience between two or more surrounding villages, be pleased to name them and state for each, or get a committee from such villages to state for each the several particulars, to effect which the more conveniently please apply to the undersigned, by letter, for extra copies of this circular.

42. Where this circular will fall into the hands of postmasters, senators, representatives, county officers, or other competent persons at the county seat, it is respectfully suggested that local county interests ought legitimately to operate with such gentlemen, moving them with proper zeal to be as minute as possible in representing in this return, or in a paper supplemental thereto, the several advantages which their county may offer to the emigrant settler, whether native or foreign. Having this important consideration in view, the return should not be filled with hasty indifference, but with proper care, and under the guidance of such citizens as are generally respected for their sagacity and local experience. It will be useful to state the boundary of your county, and of what senatorial and judicial district it forms a part.

43. Is there any of your citizens who has procured a patent for any mechanical or other useful invention within some years; if so, state name and describe invention.

I know of none.

44. Is there an annual fair, to exhibit stock, agricultural produce and mechanical industry?

The Shiawassee County Agricultural Society hold an annual fair; has so done for the last four years.

45. Please return this circular with the answers on the right hand margin with as little delay as possible. Read with care every question and see that each is fully answered.

Yours respectfully,
James Dale Johnston.

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*See appendix

OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATT'Y,
Corunna, Shiawassee Co., Mich., Feb. 27th 1854.

TO JAMES DALE JOHNSTON,

DEAR SIR: At the request of my brother, the governor, I have filled out the blanks to the accompanying circular which you will please find, and I take the liberty, living as I do here at the county seat, to send you this additional manuscript communication.

Shiawassee county is watered by the Shiawassee, the Looking Glass and the Maple rivers, with their numerous tributaries. The Shiawassee is formed by two branches called the east and south branches, the east branch rising among the lakes in Oakland county, running through Fentonville and Burton, and uniting with the south branch at the village of Byron on Sec. 24, in town 5 N., R. 4 E., in this county. There is on the south branch in Livingston Co., one or two saw mills and a grist and flouring mill, the location of which I am not conversant. On the east branch the water power is improved at Fentonville, at Burton or Argentine, where there is at each place a grist and flouring mill, and some other improvements. The waterpower on the river in this county is improved at Byron on Sec. 24, at Newburg on Sec. 24, in T. 6 N., R. 3 E., at Shiawassee town on Sec. 11, in same town (Shiawassee) on Sec. 36, in this town and on Sec. 21, at this village, also at Owosso on Sec. 13, T. 7 N., R. 2 E., flouring mills are in operation at Byron, Newburg, Owosso and this place and one is in process of construction at Shiawassee town, and there is a woolen factory at Owosso, at this place, and a furnace at Byron, Owosso and this place, besides a saw mill at all the places named on the river; there is also one on six-mile creek on Sec. 18, in town 8 N., R. 3 E. (New Haven), and one on the Looking-Glass in Antrim (T. 5 N., R. 3 E.) and there is a steam saw mill on Sec. 23 in town 6 N., R. 2 E. (Bennington). The Looking-Glass in this county is composed of two branches, the north and south; one, the north branch, rises in the south part of town 5 N., 3 E., and runs nearly west until it leaves the county; the south branch rises in Livingston county, enters this county in T. 5 N., R. 3 E., and running nearly west unites with the north branch near the west line of the county. The stream is so sluggish it furnishes only one or two water powers. Maple river rises on the west bank of Shiawassee near Shiawassee town and runs almost due west through the county. It has but little fall and is only valuable for the extensive bottom lands on each side of it. On the Shiawassee river there are some seven or eight good water powers not yet improved, one in Rush, one in New Haven, two in Owosso, one in this town, Caledonia, one in Vernon, one in Shiawassee, and two in Burns. Altogether the Shiawassee river furnishes an immense amount of water power, all that will ever be needed, when the county shall contain 100,000 inhabitants. Towns 5 N., R. 4 E. Burns, Antrim, Perry, and Woodhull directly west. Shiawassee 6 N., R. 3 E. and Bennington and Sciota directly west are each about ⅔ openings, plains with marshes scattered here and there. The balance of the county is mostly timbered and brush land with here and there an oak or a poplar opening. The timbered land is easily cleared off and brought to, most of it can be plowed for the first crop and produce good wheat, corn, oats, rye, and every kind of roots, and for grass it is not surpassed by any country in the northwestern states. Most of the openings also produce all the varieties of crops above named.

The whole county is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit raised in this latitude. The best grafted fruit of all kinds brought into our market is raised in this county and is becoming very abundant.

The peach crop last year was so plenteous many were allowed to rot upon the ground.

Raising stock has become quite a business. Besides the cattle slaughtered at home the amount sold and taken out of the county for each of the years 1852-3 was not less than $10,000. Almost every farmer has a flock of sheep and wool growing has become an important business, the amount sold in 1853 exceeding $10,000. Nearly every farmer raises or makes his surplus amount of butter and pork. Especially upon the timbered land in clearing the ashes are saved and worked up into black salts upon the farm, very materially aiding the new comer in his onset upon a new farm. I am of the opinion that the value of black salts, potash, pearl ashes, and saleratus taken out of the county in 1853 would exceed $10,000. On inquiry I find that one establishment in this village sent off over $5,000 worth of saleratus in 1853. Our lime is mostly obtained from beds of marl. The quarry near this place of lime rock has been worked up into polished furniture and gravestones rather than to burn into lime, because it requires so long and so hot a fire to burn it. The coal bed near this village has been worked to a very limited extent for several years; it is now carried into the adjacent counties and used up on the forge. To be used for smelting purposes it has to be coked or burnt. Near this village there are many strong indications of iron. On Sec. 35 in this town the ore mixed with stone is found upon the surface of the ground and it is believed that by digging large quantities might be found. From the county seat to Pine Mills it is 14 miles, to the pine mills east at Flushing it is 16 miles, west to Rochester colony it is 18 miles. The line of the Oakland & Ottawa railroad enters the county on Sec. 36, in town 6 N., 4 E. About southeast from this point it runs nearly west and the country on both sides of the line through the whole of the county is unsurpassed for fertility or natural beauty of scenery. From this point to St. Charles at the forks of

Bad river, the head of steamboat navigation, on the water emptying into Saginaw bay, it is only 23 miles; to the plank road south it is 30 miles; to Lyons, the navigable waters on Grand river, it is 44 miles. Considering the location of the county, on the line of the Oakland & Ottawa railroad, so near the navigable waters and the pine regions of the north, so near the Capitol, upon the line of the projected railroad from Port Huron to Lake Michigan; its rich soil, its mines of coal and iron, its large amount of water power, its advantages for farming, manufacturers, and commerce, and I cannot see that any other county in the north holds out greater inducements to the emigrant than this.

Yours truly,
L. H. Parsons,
Pros. Atty., Shiawassee Co., Mich.

1. The village of Addison, Mich.

2. The name was taken from Addison J. Comstock, who is the principal property holder in the village and a son of Darius Comstock, formerly from Lockport and an early settler of Woodstock, Lenawee county.

3. It is Sec. 31, 5 S., R. 1 E., and S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼.

4. The present population is five hundred.

5. There is no Indian population.

6. The first settler of the village was John Talbot, from Ohio.

7. There is no evidence of monuments or other such evidence of the existence of settlements of aboriginal races of Indians.

8. There is no paper or periodical published in the locality.

9. There is a township library.

10. There are primary schools, also a manual labor institute for colored persons and others.

11. There is no church edifice.

12. There are no stone quarries.

13. There is no want of schoolteachers or ministers.

14. There is no court house, county officers, and prison.

15. There are no banks or branches of banks.

16. There is a flouring mill, 5 run of stone, and saw mill.

17. Bean creek, inhabited by pickerel, bass, blue gills, sunfish and "bull heads."

18. The high road from here leads 20 miles to Adrian plank road, 5 miles to Gambleville.

19. It is 11 miles to the nearest railroad, Michigan Southern.

20. The plank roads leading from here are Adrian and Bean Creek and Harrison and Jackson.

21. There are three stores here, they purchase in New York.

22. The capitol is north 65 miles.

23. We are northwest of the county seat 20 miles.

24. We are southeast of the State prison 22 miles.

25. We are southwest of the city of Detroit 77 miles.

26. The produce is exported to Adrian.

29. We have a company of 60 uniformed, "Addison Guards," captain, J. S. Martin.

32. We are in need of carpenters, wagon makers, coopers and fiddlers.

33. There is one good tavern, G. L. Moore, proprietor.

37. The people are in favor of increased railroad facilities.

38. The people believe that the State would become more rapidly populated by increased railroad intercommunications.

39. The undersigned will press the local representative the necessity of supporting a motion in the State legislature that the State create an efficient emigrant station agency in New York and in Europe to secure the vast tide of emigration now passing Michigan settling in the western States.

40. There are good water privileges and farming lands.

SAMUEL DEAN,
Justice of the Peace, Addison, Mich.

1. Village of Adamsville.

3. It is situated in Cass county, Ontwa township, Sec. 12, town 8 south, of range 15.

4. The population is 100.

5. There is no Indian population.

6. The first settlers were; Sterling Adams, Vermont, in 18—; Benj. F. Gates, New York; Lathrop Johnson, New York; Asa Croop, Moses Sage, New York, 1833.

7. There are Indian mounds, supposed to be burial grounds. On one of these mounds there is an oak tree about two feet in diameter. The mounds number about 10.

9. There is a township and lending library.

10. There is a primary school.

12. There are quarries of limestone, 2 miles distant.

16. There are at present in operation a saw mill, flouring mill, lath machine.

17. Christian River (Christian Lake, Eagle Lake, Round Lake) rises near Prairie Ronde, empties into St. Joseph River, is used for milling purposes and manufacturing.

18. The high roads lead to Elkhart, 7 miles; Cassopolis, 10 miles; Niles, 16 miles; White Pigeon, 20 miles.

19. The nearest railroad is the Michigan Southern R. R., 7 miles.

21. There is one store, Eastern.

22. The Capitol is 125 miles northeast.

23. We are 10 miles south of the county seat.

24. We are 100 miles south of west of the State prison.

25. We are 165 miles west of the city of Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Elkhart, Ind., Niles, Mich.

27. We raised 75,000 bushels wheat; corn 90,000 bushels; oats 6,000; 10,000 bushels potatoes, 200 head cattle, 200 horses, 2,500 hogs, 1,200 lbs. wool, 10,000 merchandise.

32. We are in need of merchandising, wagon-shop, shoe-store, blacksmithing, furnace.

33. There is one tavern.

37. All are in favor of increased railroad facilities.

38. They believe that the State would become more rapidly populated by increased railroad intercommunications.

40. The peculiar advantages are farming.

42. It is bounded south by Indiana line, east St. Joseph county, north by Van Buren county, west by Berrien county.

Senatorial and judicial district No. 2.

44. There is an annual fair.

1. Village of Bellevue.

3. Situated in Eaton county and Bellevue township, town No. 1 north, of range No. 6 west, Sec. No. 28, N. E. ¼.

4. Population about one thousand.

5. All of the Indians have emigrated to the west and gone to Canada.

6. The first settlers were Ruben Fitzgerald, from Onondaga county, N. Y., Silvanus Unnsiker, from Onondaga county, N. Y., James Kimlerly, from Onondaga county, N. Y., emigrated here in 1833.

7. There is a small fort containing about an acre of land, runs to the river. The banks in 1833, were about three feet high. Several mounds in the vicinity, evidences of Indian gardens, &c., &c., &c.

8. There is no newspapers or periodicals established here.

9. We have a township library.

10. Primary schools in which some of the higher (branches) are taught.

11. We have a Methodist church built of wood.

12. We have a large quarry of freestone and a quarry of limestone, that

covers an area of two miles square, and acknowledged to be the best in the State, and favorable indications of plaster.

13. We have a fair supply of school teachers and ministers, but more could find work.

14. There are no court house, county officers, or prison.

15. There are no banks.

16. The following are the several branches of industry in operation here: Wickok & Brooks, one saleratus manufactory and one pearl ash manufactory; Booth & Avery, one saleratus manufactory and one pearl ash manufactory; Manlius Mann, flouring mill, saw mill, lath factory, wool carding, and cloth dressing; Ezekiel Blue, blacksmith; Wicker & Brooks, blacksmith; M. S. Holland, carriage and wagon maker; Daniel Pierce, cooper establishment; Daniel Fisher, cooper establishment; Daniel Lucas, turning lathe, chair manufactory; Aaron White, stone-lime manufacturer; James Kimlerly, stone-lime manufacturer; A. J. Kimlerly, stone-lime manufacturer; H. F. Wolden, stone-lime manufacturer; Rodney B. Alen, shoe manufacturer; Booth and Avery, shoe manufacturer; John T. Hayt, tannery establishment; Booth & Avery, tannery, establishment; G. W. Robinson, furnace castings, &c., &c., &c.; D. M. Namre, ready made clothing and tailor.

The above is intended to answer question 16, by the name of each business.

The summary is as follows: Two establishments for the manufacture of pearl ashes; two establishments for the manufacture of saleratus; one large flouring mill, one saw mill, two blacksmith shops, one carriage and wagon shop, one cloth dressing and wool carding machine, two cooper shops, one turning lathe, one chair manufacturer, one patent stave cutter.

17. Battle Creek river not navigable, rises in the northeast corner of Calhoun county and winds through Eaton county and empties in Kalamazoo river at Battle Creek. Sturgeon, muskalonge, pickerel, bass, perch, bullheads, suckers, mullet, sunfish, &c., &c., &c., &c.

18. The high roads lead to Marshall, 13 miles south; Battle Creek, 13 miles southwest; Hastings, 25 miles northwest; Vermontville, 13 miles north; Charlotte, 13 miles northeast; Olivet, 5 miles east.

19. The nearest railroad is 13 miles north, Michigan Central road.

20. The following plank roads lead from the town: Marshall and Ionia plank road, nearly completed to Marshall, from Bellevue.

21. There are five dry goods stores, one drug store, and two grocery stores; goods purchased in Boston, New York, Buffalo, and Detroit.

22. The capital is 30 miles northeast of here.

23. The county seat is 13 miles northeast of here.

24. The prison is 40 miles a little south of east from here.

25. The city of Detroit is 108 miles east and 13 south from here.

26. We export produce to Marshall and Battle Creek.

27. 10,000 bushels wheat and 5,000 bushels oats, 5,000 bushels corn, 50 tons of ashes and saleratus, 5,000 lbs. wool, considerable amount of hogs and cattle have been sold from this township.

32. There is needed here a hardware store and tinning connected with it, and most all other kinds of mechanics would find a good opening.

33. There are two taverns.

34. There are several mines of iron ore; are not at present, probably soon will be.

37. All are in favor of general railroad law, except two ! ! ! !

38. They believe the State would more rapidly populate by increased railroad intercommunications.

39. We will press our local representative the necessity of supporting a motion in the State legislature that the State create an efficient agency in New York as well as Europe to secure the vast tide of emigration that is now passing to the western States.

40. The peculiar inviting advantages are a valuable farming country, with as many natural advantages as any other location, it being well watered and timbered.

43. Wm. B. will obtain a patent for a flue to lime kiln, L. L. Reed for bee hive.

44. There is no annual fair.

1. Township of Bunker Hill, town one N., of R. one E., was so named from Bunker Hill, Mass.

4. The population is 457.

5. There is no Indian population.

6. The first settlers were David Fuller, Mr. Hoyt and Bunker, all from the State of New York.

7. There were fruit trees and a planting ground found here by the original settlers.

8. There are no newspapers or periodicals.

9. We have a township library.

10. None, [primary schools] but district of which they are in, No. 7.

11. There are no church edifices.

12. There has been no search for quarries.

13. Enough,* such as they are, but stand in need of better quality of both.

14. We have no court house, county officers, and prison.

15. We have no banks or branches of banks.

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* School teachers and ministers.—C. M. B.

16. We have a steam sawmill, owned by Hopkins and brother.

17. We have no lake of importance, for the reason we are on the dividing ridge.

18. To Jackson, it is south of us, 14 miles; Leslie, 6 miles west; Mason, county seat, 14 miles northwest; Ingham, 8 miles north; Stockbridge, 8 miles east; Dexter, 22 miles east.

19. The nearest railroad is Michigan Central Railroad, Jackson, 14 miles.

20. There are no plank roads leading from here.

21. There is no store. The goods purchased mostly at Jackson.

22. We are 30 miles southeast from the capital.

33. We are 14 miles southeast from the county seat.

24. We are 14 miles east of north [of prison].

25. Now we are 70 miles west of Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Jackson.

27. Supervisors report of census: wheat raised, 8,485 bushels; corn raised, 4,885 bushels; potatoes raised, 4,485 bushels; tons of hay raised, 1,207; wool sheared, 2,751 pounds; pork marketed, 4,850 pounds; butter made, 16,764 pounds; cheese made, 880 pounds; cattle raised, 567; sheep raised, 461; swine raised, 259; mules raised, 1.

32. Trade needed. There is probably no better location in this State for a steam flouring mill, for the reason we are in a wheat growing country and it is 14 miles to a mill.

33. We have no taverns.

34. We have no mines, we are 18 miles from the coal mines at Williamston in this county.

35. There are no mining companies here.

37. The inhabitants of this section of the country are mostly in favor of railroad facilities.

38. There is no doubt of the absolute necessity of increased railroad intercommunications.

39. We will press our local representative the necessity of supporting a motion in the State legislature that the State create an efficient emigrant agency at New York and in Europe with a view to secure the State a portion of the vast tide of emigration, which, at present passing by Michigan settles in surrounding western States.

40. The advantages of this locality: There is a large amount of land unoccupied, of excellent qualities, at low price, from $3 to $5 per acre, according to location.

44. There is an agricultural society organized in this county. A fair is to be held in the fall.

B. C. DEAN, P. M.

1. Town of Troy.

3. It is situated in Oakland County, town 2 north, of range 11 east, section 27, northeast quarter.

4. There are 300 voters, probably 1,000 inhabitants.

6. [First settlers] Ira Smith, William Martin, Samuel Gibbs, C. C. Barnhart, from New York, 1826; John Anscomb, Allen Anscomb, from England, 1826.

9. We have a township and lending library.

10. There are primary schools here.

11. We have three, Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, built of wood.

12. There are no stone quarries.

14. There is no court house, no county officers, or prison in this town.

16. The different branches of trade are, E. Gillet has a steam sawmill in operation; A. D. Shadbolt, wagon maker; Andrew Ebling, blacksmith; Frederick Newman, shoemaker; E. W. Willard, Tracey Gibbs, coopers.

17. We have no lake or river. A brook which empties into Clinton river, not navigable; small fish.

18. North to Rochester eight miles, west to Birmingham five miles, south to Detroit seventeen miles.

19. We are five miles from Detroit & Pontiac railroad.

20. The plank roads leading from here are the Royal Oak and Rochester plank roads, when completed will reach from Royal Oak to Rochester; distance to Royal Oak five miles, Rochester eight.

21. There is one grocery store, which purchases goods in Detroit.

22. We are nearly 100 miles southeast from the capital.

23. We are twelve miles from Pontiac, southeast.

25. We are seventeen miles north from the city of Detroit.

26. Export our goods to Detroit.

27. $15,000 worth of wool, $15,000 worth of wheat, $10,000 worth of pork, $10,000 worth of cattle, $5,000 worth of horses, $5,000 worth of sheep.

33. There are no taverns here.

Ira Smith, P. M.,
At Big Beaver, Oakland Co., Michigan.

1. Village of Brooklyn.

2. It was named by the inhabitants by voting thereon.

3. It is situated 4 south, 1 and 2 east, section 19 and 24, county of Jackson, town of Napoleon.

4. The population, three hundred and one.

5. There is no Indian population.

6. The first settlers of the village were Mr. Calvin H. Swain, from the

State of N. Y., in 1834, formerly from New Hampshire; Joseph Townsend, Elijah Webber, of N. Y.

7. There is no evidence of an Indian settlement.

9. We have a township and lending library.

10. We have one common school, and one ladies seminary.

11. The churches here are the Presbyterian and Baptist, each one church of wood.

13. An Episcopal minister is needed here.

14. We have no court house, county officers or jail.

15. We have no banks or branches of banks.

16. The manufacturing industries here are, flour mill and saw mill, by J. L. Butterfield; chair factory; M. B. House; steam foundry by A. B. Felt; boots and shoes by Cook Bro's, and Boyd and Mills; carriage by J. W. House, tinware and potashes by Cook Bro's; harness and saddles by H. Foot, fanning mill by S. Densmore.

17. Head water of river Raisin, used for milling and manufactories, enters in Lake Erie at Monroe.

18. The high roads lead to Grass Lake, twelve miles; Manchester, twelve miles; Clinton, sixteen miles; Tecumseh, eighteen miles; Adrian, twenty-two miles; Jonesville, thirty-five miles; Jackson, fifteen miles.

19. The nearest railroad is the Michigan Central railroad, at Clinton, twelve miles; Michigan Central railroad, at Grass Lake, twelve miles.

20. We are blessed with excellent natural roads, therefore we have no need of an artificial one.

21. We have three variety stores, one jewelry, one millinery, and fancy store—goods purchased in New York and Boston.

22. We are fifty five miles east southeast of the capital.

23. We are twelve miles southeast from the county seat.

24. We are twelve miles southeast from the State Prison.

25. We are seventy miles southwest from the city of Detroit.

26. We export produce to Detroit, Buffalo, and New York, and beef to Fall River.

27. 2,500 barrels flour, 80,000 lbs. wool, 800 barrels pork, 700 barrels beef, 200 bushels oats, 300 bushels corn, 100 bushels buckwheat, 200 bushels rye.

32. We need a manufacturer of wool and leather.

33. We have two taverns.

37. It is the unanimous opinion of this neighborhood that the law would be beneficial to this portion of the State and all are anxious for greater railroad facilities.

40. We have a beautiful farming country and no place in southern Michigan can offer a more monied and prosperous people.

44. There is an annual fair held here.

Yours truly,
G. PERCY COOK, P. M.

1. Township of Wayland.

2. Named after Prof. Wayland.

3. The Bradley office is on N. W. ¼ of Sec. 20, township 3 N., of range 11 west, county of Allegan.

4. The population according to supervisors book, is 331.

5. There is an Indian mission in this township with an Episcopal missionary; habits,—fishing and hunting and some farming; Otaway's population, 120.

6. The first settlers were Isaac Barns, in the township on Sec. 2, 1838, from N. Y., the Bradley office on Sec. 20 by Joel Brownson from Vermont, 1840.

9. We have a township and lending library.

10. The education is by primary schools, common English.

11. We have one Episcopal church and that is built of wood,—logs standing upright, with good organ and bell.

12. The stone are round hard-heads, mixed with lime.

16. We have one steam saw mill on Sec. 2, William B. Hill owner; one of the same on Sec. 10, owner, Uriah Gregory.

17. There are several small lakes here filled with small fish, pickerel, black bass, rock bass, &c.

18. High roads lead to Kalamazoo, twenty-four miles; Grand Rapids twenty-three and one-half miles.

19. The nearest railroad is twenty-four miles, Michigan Central railroad.

20. The Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids plank road to Kalamazoo, twenty-four miles; Grand Rapids, twenty-three and one-half miles.

21. There is a store at Wayland Center, purchase goods at Detroit.

22. The capital is about fifty-five miles east from here.

23. We are sixteen miles north of east of the county seat.

24. We are about sixty miles west and twenty-four north of the State prison.

25. We are 132 miles west and twenty-four miles north of the city of Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Kalamazoo.

27. I find on the supervisors the following: 390 tons of hay raised, 1,350 pounds pork, 247 pounds wool sold, 3,825 pounds butter made, potatoes raised, 1,785 bushels, 3,255 bushels corn raised, wheat sold, 1,672 bushels.

32. We should like a good steam saw mill, and grinding under one roof, as we have a plenty of pine and white wood and all kinds of hard timber and no grinding short of thirteen miles; mechanics of all descriptions wanted.

33. We have two taverns, one at Bradley postoffice, on Sec. 20, the other at Wayland postoffice, on Sec. 5.

37. There is but one expression on the subject of a general railroad law,—that in favor of it.

38. We should prefer settlers from other States.

39. We will press upon our representative the necessity of supporting a motion in the State legislature with a view to create an agency in New York as well as in Europe to secure a portion of the vast tide of emigration, now passing Michigan, to settle in this State.

40. The Bradley office is nearly equal distant between Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, in a good farming country; we have a trip hammer and blacksmith shop, a building on small stream; steam power for mills would do well. These are the advantages inviting an increase in emigration.

44. There is a county fair held here.

1862.

Reports of historical interest to State of Michigan, sent the Michigan State Historical Society by James Dale Johnson, of Detroit.

1. City of Ann Arbor.

2. John Allen of Virginia and Walker Rumsey of New York located the land. Finding it abounding in natural groves or arbors, formed by the burr oak and beautified by multitudes of wild flowers, with a spirit of romance. and enthusiasm, truly commendable, called the place Ann Arbor in compliment to their wives whose names respectively were Ann.

3. Washtenaw county. Sec. 28 and 29, town 2 S., R. 2 east.

4. Present population 5000.

5. Has no Indian population.

6. The first settlers were John Allen, Virginia, and Walker Rumsey, New York.

8. The Michigan Argus, E. P. Gardner and—Cole, editors and proprietors; The Washtenaw Wing, S. B. McCracken, editor, both weeklies; the Medical Journal, a monthly, are the publications of the city.

9. We have a good township library.

10. We have one Catholic brick church, one Episcopal wood church, one Presbyterian wood church, one Congregational brick church, one Baptist brick church, one Methodist wood church, one Friends wood church, one German Lutheran brick church, one Universalist wood church, one German Methodist brick church, one Colored brick church.

12. We have no stone quarries.

14. We have a brick court house, a brick jail, a brick fire-proof register and county clerk's office.

15. We have a government stock bank.

16. Our manufacturing industries are as follows: A flouring mill, William M. Sinclair; a flouring and plaster mill, George Wood; a paper mill, Volney Chapin; a foundry and engine manufactory, Chapin and Loomis; a foundry and tin shop, by Goodrich; a flouring mill, by McMahon; a plow and cradle maker, Messrs. Healey and Rogers; a brick yard, W. J. Maynard; a tile factory, Healey and Rogers; chandler and soap factory, Dale; tinshop by Risdon; chair shop, T. F. Roin; chair shop, Norton and Wilmot; cabinet shop, O. M. Martin; cabinet shop, Sperry; cabinet shop, bakery, Gould and Burt; bakery, Waldron; several large boot and shoe factories, etc., etc.

17. The river Huron flows through the city, a fine clear stream of pure water, running through the county from west, beautiful lakes in Livingston and the north part of this county on which are mill sites; and mills and factories at an average of one in about three miles, for fifteen miles east and northwest of this city. The stream never rises enough to damage by floods nor falls so as to materially reduce the supply for the mills. It abounds in fish, but more particularly the small lakes at its source, such as pike, pickerel, black and rock bass.

18. A road leads from Ann Arbor through Dixboro, Superior, Plymouth, Nankin to Detroit, forty miles.

A road through Northfield, Green Oak, Farmington, Walled Lake, Strait Lake to Pontiac, forty miles.

A road leading through Webster, Whitmore Lake, Hamburg, to Howell, twenty-eight miles.

A road leading through Lodi, Saline, Moorville, to London and Monroe, forty miles.

A road leading through Scio, Lima, Sylvan, to Jackson, thirty-seven miles.

19. The Michigan Central R. R., Detroit to Chicago, or from Boston to the world's end west in time, passes through the city.

20. We have the Ann Arbor and Lodi plank road finished five miles, and Ann Arbor and Howell plank road now building.

21. Stores—four drug and medicine, twelve dry goods, three hardware, four shoe, four clothing and eight grocery stores. The merchants purchase most of their stock in New York and Boston.

22. We are seventy miles southeast from Lansing.

23. Ann Arbor in the county seat.

24. We are thirty-seven miles east of the State prison.

25. We are thirty-seven miles west of Detroit.

26. We export our produce to New York and other eastern markets.

27. We raised and disposed of, in the year 1853, in our county 1,000 head of fat cattle; 400 horses; 2,000 hogs, fatted; 1,000 store hogs; 10,000 sheep-pelts; 200,000 pounds wool; 50,000 bushels wheat; 100,000 barrels flour.

32. An oil mill is most wanted. Starch factory, woolen factory and almost any other kind of manufactory, except whiskey, would be well received.

33. We have three taverns.

40. There is no better county in the world than ours for the farmer on account of the fertility of our soil, its easy culture, well watered, rolling but not hilly, fair supply of wood, perfectly healthy climate, near to good market.

41. The Washtenaw County Agricultural Society hold an annual fair of three days in October of each year.

1. Town of Bronson, postoffice and place of business, is called the village of York.

2. Named from the first settler.

3. In Branch county, town 7 south, range 8 west. Village situated in the S. W. ¼ of section 12.

4. Population of the town is 860.

5. Has no Indian population.

6. The first settler was J. B. Bronson,*[1] of Ohio; time of settling unknown.*[2]

7. There are many evidences of the existence of aboriginal races, consisting of mounds and circular trenches with the embankments on the inside of the circle. Some of these mounds contain numerous bones, being places of sepulchre. I have heard no conjecture as to the use of the circular trenches.

8. No newspaper published in this town; none nearer than Coldwater, the county seat.

9. We have a township library of about 300 volumes, increasing every year.

10. Education is provided for by the primary schools. These are maintained, 1st, by the primary school fund; 2nd, by the mill tax, *i. e.*, a tax of one mill upon a dollar of the taxable property in the township; the balance is made up either by tax voted by the district or rate-bill.

11. There are no church edifices in town, school houses being used for that purpose.

12. We have no stone quarries.

13. There is no want of school teachers or ministers.

14. There is no court house, county officers, or prison.

15. There are no banks or branches.

16. This is not a manufacturing town, agriculture being the principal bus-

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*[1] Should be Jabez Bronson.
*[2] Spring of 1828.

iness. We have the usual number of mechanics, five blacksmiths, one carriage maker, one flouring and custom grist mill, two steam mills, three water mills.

17. Two small streams called Swan creek and Prairie river, both rise in Steuben county and empty into St. Joseph river in St. Joseph county in this State.

18. The Chicago high road runs through this village. I think about 120 miles from Detroit and 170 from Chicago; twelve miles to Coldwater, fifteen miles to Sturgis.

19. The Michigan Southern R. R. passes through this village.

20. We have no plank roads.

21. We have four dry goods and grocery stores such as are usually found in country places; also, three smaller grocery stores.

22. We are 100 miles from the capital, Lansing, in a southwesterly direction.

23. Our county seat is twelve miles northeast.

26. Our product is mostly marketed here.

33. We have five taverns.

34. We have no mines or mining companies.

37. We are in favor of a general railroad law, offering charters for other lines. Our railroad facilities are good, but we think other parts of the State need an increase.

38. We think the State would become more rapidly populated by increased railroad intercommunications.

44. We attend the county fair, held at the county seat.

Respectfully,
HENRY DAVIS,
Representative State Legislature.

1. Birmingham, formerly called Hamilton.

2. So called in consequence of its mechanical business, it being the second establishment of a foundry in the territory; named after Birmingham, England. The foundry was established in 1829 by J. W. Hunter, who cast the first cast plow in Detroit, previous to establishing his foundry here, in 1819.

3. Situated in the township of Bloomfield, county of Oakland, town 2 north, range 10 east, sections 25 and 36, on the east and west section line and at where the quarter section line crosses the said section line, being on the southeast quarter section 25 and southwest quarter section 25, and northeast quarter section 36, and southwest quarter section 36.

4. Present population 550.

5. No Indian population.

6. The first settlers were J. W. Hunter of New York, Elijah Willetts of Pennsylvania, and John Hamilton, New Hampshire, were the first settlers in 1819.

7. There is no evidence of Indian settlements.

8. There is no newspaper or periodical.

9. There is a township library of 326 volumes.

10. There is a district school only.

11. There are two Methodist and Presbyterian churches, one each, built of wood.

12. There is no quarry of stone.

14. There is no court house, county office or prison.

15. There is no bank or branches.

16. Manufactories.—One iron foundry which manufactures a great variety of castings, hollow ware, stoves, mill castings, plows, and in connection is carried on the manufacture of threshing machines and separators, very extensive, doing a large business, by George W. Merrill; one iron foundry where the celebrated sub-soil plows are manufactured by the inventor, A. Smith and son, very extensive. They are manufacturing also a great variety of agricultural implements.

One machine shop, for manufacturing wheel and other cultivators, on a very extensive scale, and for other general mechanical business, employing a large force, owned and carried on by William S. Jenks and brothers. The whole have ample steam power. One water flouring mill, two blacksmith shops, three boot and shoe shops, three wagon and carriage shops.

17. We are on a branch of river Rouge, used for milling purposes.

18. We are distant by highway from Detroit eighteen miles, southerly; Pontiac, seven and one-fourth miles northerly; Franklin, five and one-half miles, westerly; Troy and Rochester northeasterly, former seven and one-half miles, latter thirteen miles.

19. We are on the Detroit and Pontiac railroad.

20. Plank roads are, Detroit and Birmingham, 18 miles, and Birmingham and Pontiac, seven and one-fourth miles.

21. We have four dry goods and two grocery stores. Our merchants purchase their goods in New York city and Detroit.

22. We are eighty miles easterly from Lansing, the capital.

23. It is seven one-fourth miles northerly to county seat.

24. It is eighty miles southwest to the prison.

25. It is eighteen miles south and east to Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Detroit.

27. Goods sold in the place yearly, $30,000; products of mechanical trade, $40,000; farm products, I will not attempt to estimate for this township

(Bloomfield), but will rank about second or third in amount to any township in the county.

32. A manufacturer of woolen goods would find this a very advantageous point for an extensive manufactory of this kind, being so easy of access and near Detroit.

33. We have one tavern.

34. We are generally in favor of a general railroad law, offering charters for other lines. There is a general desire for increased railroad facilities.

38. We believe our State would be more rapidly populated by increased railroad intercommunications.

40. This would be an excellent point for private residences of business men in Detroit, it being a very healthy place, elevated, good building ground, good water, and fine farming country about it; easy of access by railroad, cars running to Detroit every week day morning and returning in the evening, making it practicable for business men to do business in Detroit, pass back and forward each day and family residing here.

43. A. Smith is inventor of the Michigan sub-soil plow and grain separator. The plow being one of the most useful inventions for the benefit of the agriculturist of the age. It being one small plow on the same beam forward of the main plow, cutting the surface and turning it into bottom of the preceding furrow and the large plow following, which pulverizes and throws the dirt upon the top of the first cut by the small plow, thus covering all the sod and coarse rubbish where it will decompose rapidly and thus promoting the growth of crops.*

44. We have no annual fair.

Yours truly,
O. Poppleton, P. M.

1. Thornville.

2. Named after the first settler.

3. Situated in the county of Lapeer, townships of Metamora and Dryden, on section 18, town 6 north, of range 11 east, and 13, town 6 north, of range 10 east.

4. Present population eighty.

5. No Indian population.

6. The first settler was Benjamin Thorne, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and Samuel Dirstine, of Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1839.

7. There is no evidence of Indians.

8. There is no newspaper or periodical published here.

9. There is a township library.

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* See appendix

10. There are district schools.

11. We have one church, Thornville Baptist church and Society, 30 by 40 feet wood, well finished and painted.

12. There are no stone quarries.

13. There is no need of school teachers or ministers.

16. We have one flouring mill with three run of stone; one saw mill, owned by Benjamin Thorne; one wagon-maker, S. C. Deming; two shoemaker shops, Henry Hilliken and Horace Eoff; two blacksmith shops, D. S. Benidick and C. Culver; one cooper, one joiner, one fancy weaver, one riflemaker.

17. Flint river runs through the town, used for milling, rises in Oakland County and empties into Saginaw Bay. Fishes are bass and perch.

18. The highroads lead from Almont eleven miles east, Davisonville sixteen miles west, Lapeer twelve miles north, Pontiac twenty-five miles south.

19. The nearest railroad is Pontiac, twenty-five miles distant.

20. Our plank roads are between Romeo and Mount Clemens, eight miles; Pontiac and Lapeer, four miles distant.

21. We have two dry goods and grocery stores. Our merchants purchase their goods at Detroit and New York.

22. Lansing the capital, is eighty miles west.

23. We are twelve miles south of the county seat.

24. We are 100 miles northeast from the prison.

25. We are fifty miles north from Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Pontiac and Almont.

27. Produce—wheat, 20,000; corn, 5,000; oats, 2,000; sheep, 1,000; cattle, 200; horses, 50; wool, 20,000 lbs.; hogs, 400.

32. It would be desirable to establish a furnace and cabinet maker here.

33. We have one tavern.

37. We are in favor of a general railroad law and increased railroad facilities.

38. We believe the State would be populated more rapidly by increased railroad intercommunications.

1 Town of Burns.

3. In county of Shiawassee, township of Burns, N. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, town 5 north, range 4 east.

5. The remnants of the Chippeway Indians are here. I suppose about 100 or more. They are indolent and lazy, subsisting by fishing, hunting and trapping.

6. I, John J. Gaylord, the postmaster, am the first settler and purchaser here and the first one that moved on to the reserve from Ohio.

7. There are two Indian burying grounds here, one is fenced, the other is

not. The Indians say they hope we will not plow over or destroy any of their graves.

9. We have a township and lending library. We can get and exchange books whenever we wish, a privilege we all much enjoy.

10. We have a common district school, where we keep none but good teachers.

11. We have a comfortable school house, where we have preaching one half of the time, forenoon service by Methodists, afternoon, Presbyterian. The house is built of wood boarded up and down with pine boards. The cracks are battened, lathed and plastered.

13. We have no need of teachers. We have teachers here in abundance; some good ones too.

17. The Shiawassee river runs through my land. I believe it rises in Livingston county and empties into Saginaw Bay.

18. I live on the Pontiac and Grand River plank road, 46 miles from Pontiac.

19. We are five miles from the Oakland and Ottawa railroad.

22. We are forty miles from the capital, a little north of east.

23. We are ten miles south of the county seat.

24. We are fifty miles a little east of north from the prison.

25. We are seventy miles north of west from Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Pontiac.

32. A good blacksmith can find a good stand here.

33. We have no tavern.

37. We are, as far as I am acquainted, in favor of railroads.

38. We believe the State would become more rapidly populated by increased railroad intercommunications.

39. I would not urge our local representative to favor an emigrant agency at New York and in Europe, for I am not as favorably inclined to have foreigners for my neighbors as some.

40. We have a good water power unimproved which we desire some one to use who has the means and the go-ahead about him to carry it out.

41. We have a postoffice here.

44. There is a county agricultural society in this county who hold annual fairs.

Yours truly,
JOHN J. GAYLORD, P. M.

1. Town of Algansee.

3. In the county of Branch, town 7 south, range 5 west.

4. Population 1,000.

6. The first settlers were Asahel Brown, E. S. E. Branard, Ludvilus Robbins, and Morris Crater, all from the State of New York.

7. There are several of what we call Indian mounds, and some bones have been discovered not wholly decomposed.

9. We have a township library of 300 volumes.

10. We have nothing but primary schools in this township which are generally supported by public money from the school fund; mill tax.

12. We have two quarries of limestone.

13. There is quite a want of ministers here.

17. Coldwater river heads in this town. There are two small mills on it in this town. Pickerel, sunfish and suckers are found in the stream.

18. Our high roads lead to Coldwater, distance twelve miles; to Quincy Center, distance six miles; and to Hillsdale, distance fifteen miles.

19. We are six miles south of the Michigan Southern railroad.

22. We are ninety miles southwest of Lansing.

23. We are twelve miles southeast of the county seat.

24. We are forty miles southwest of the prison.

25. We are 100 miles a little south of west from Detroit.

26. We export our produce to Coldwater, Quincy, and Hillsdale.

27. Produce—7,000 bu. wheat, 14,000 corn, 6,000 oats, 500 buckwheat, 6,000 potatoes, 3,000 lbs. of butter 2,500 cheese, 700 tons hay, 2,000 lbs. maple sugar.

37. I think the neighborhood is in favor of a general railroad law and anxious for an increase of railroad facilities.

38. We believe the State would become more rapidly populated by increased railroad facilities.

39. We will urge our local representatives the necessity of establishing emigrant agencies at New York and in Europe to secure to the State a portion of the emigrants that at present go farther west.

40. The fertility of our soil, which we think cannot be surpassed in the great west, favors emigration here.

Mr. James D. Johnson, Esq.:

SIR: Your circular was handed me by the postmaster of this place with a request that I should fill it out. I have done so as accurately as was in my power, and I would here say that if I have not fully understood you, any further information will be given at any time with pleasure, if you should wish it.

Respectfully yours,
A. MOSHER.

Algansee, March 6, 1854.

EARLY HISTORY OF LENAWEE COUNTY

The following communication, intended for the Michigan State Historical Society, was handed to us by General Joseph White Brown:

Dear Tower,—I have noticed several valuable articles in your paper, on the early settlement of this county, particularly in regard to this city, and the first postoffice in 1829. Allow me to go a little further back and commence at the beginning.

In the spring of 1824, Musgrove Evans was postmaster at Chaumont, Jefferson Co., New York. A few weeks previous to his departure for Michigan with his wife and family and ten of his friends, he resigned the office there, and asked to be appointed postmaster at Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Michigan. At that time there was but one quarter section (160 acres) of land purchased in the county. On this lot stands the Tecumseh mill. Mr. Evans asked to have Monroe made the distributing office and he would transport the mails for the profits of the office.

This party was more than three weeks in reaching Monroe. They were detained a week at Black Rock by the ice in Lake Erie, and more than a week in the woods between Monroe and Tecumseh. On arriving at Monroe, Mr. Evans found his appointment as postmaster, and many of the party received letters from friends.

At that time a partnership was formed between Wing, Evans, and Brown to purchase land, erect mills and open farms, and to have the county seat located at Tecumseh, which was done in June. A few days after this, Mr. Evans erected a small log house for his family and commenced work with a will, backed by a strong party of men.

In August, the first saw mill was raised on the above quarter section, for which the men had to be brought from Monroe and Detroit. The dam was built and the mill put into operation in November.

About this time J. W. Brown, wife and family, with George Spafford and wife, arrived on the ground. The first public building erected was a free school. It was a log house, twelve feet square, and Mrs. Spafford (a niece of Gen. Jacob Brown) opened school with seven scholars, all we had then; now Tecumseh has many free schools and their beautiful brick palace for a high school.

In our log house, twenty feet square, with a wing for Mrs. Evans' bed room, the three families with ten children, two hired girls and ten hired men, spent the winter of 1824-25. That winter there were but eight families in the county.

In the spring of 1825, the company with the whole strength of the county, erected a grist-mill near the saw-mill, twenty feet wide and twenty-five feet long.

The stones were manufactured on the ground from a rock found on the opening, less than a mile from the mill, and the bolt was book muslin. On the 4th day of July, we ground wheat raised by Jesse Osborn on the ground near where Judge Stacey's house stands; and from the flour Mrs. Brown made our cake and somebody else furnished the whisky, for our first fourth of July celebration.

The next winter Mr. Evans received the appointment of U. S. deputy surveyor, which called him from home, and J. W. Brown was appointed deputy postmaster, with the same duties and emoluments. The residents had their letters free, as they were all mail carriers, sometimes in their pockets, and at others strapped on the back of a fat ox or cow that was driven off for beef. This mail route continued several years, when the department thought the deputy was making too much money and gave him a contract for a weekly route, at $200.00 per annum, from Monroe to Tecumseh.

At this time Adrian was a wilderness; she was in market at 10s per acre for want of a purchaser. James B. McRay purchased the first farm in Raisin. Rev. Mr. Bauchman preached the first sermon, Rev. Mr. Cadle the next, and the Rev. Alanson Darwin was the first settled minister, a good man who lived and died at Tecumseh in charge of the Presbyterian church. His farm is now owned by Mr. Lee in Raisin, and it was on this farm that the Hon. Ross Wilkins found those mammoth fossil bones that at that time were the object of great curiosity. Mr. Darwin settled there in 1827.

In the fall of 1825 Darius Comstock with his son A. J., John Tyrrell, and several friends visited us. As we were all Quakers by trade, we gave them the right hand of fellowship. A friend gave him the first site of what is now Adrian, and the Indian mound on which the Brackett house stands. Under the fostering care of the Comstocks and her other enterprising citizens, she has become the second city in the State, with a population of 10,000; in her five free schools she has 2,200 scholars, one tenth in the high school, five select schools, a college and eight churches.

On the 23d of November, 1826, the county was detached from Monroe county, divided into two towns, Tecumseh and Logan, and given a civil jurisdiction. J. W. Brown was appointed chief justice, E. B. Champlin and J. T. Borland associates, who were sworn into office by C. N. Ormsty, a justice of the peace. S. Blanchard was Brown's successor.

In November, 1829, Gov. Lewis Cass and Gen. Charles Larned, came to Tecumseh, escorted by Dr. M. A. Patterson and some friends, in order to organize the militia of the county and form it into a regiment. The citizens were called together at Tecumseh, and it was found that there were two parties, one in favor of an organization, the other opposed. J. W. Brown was the candidate of the organization party and S. Blanchard of the do-nothing party. By influence of his friends, Brown received a small majority and on the same day was commissioned colonel of the 8th regiment, M. M., [Michigan militia] William McNair and E. P. Champlin lieut. col. and major.

The militia were well organized in the Black Hawk and Toledo war in which southern Michigan took an active part. Since the battle of Coldwater and Toledo war, your correspondent has no information to give.

Thus began Lenawee county, and now she has a population of 40,000, a thriving city, many beautiful villages and highly cultivated farms, and the Brackett house which cannot be surpassed in the State, (out of Detroit) in expense of building, taste of finish or gorgeousness of furniture. If I speak of mine host and landlady I fear you will think it a puff. Come and see.

THE BATTLE OF PHILLIPS CORNERS

Tecumseh, *June 19, 1835.*

To his Excellency, Stevens T. Mason, Act. Gov. M. Territory:

Dear Sir, Your letter of June 1st did not reach me until now, as I was absent in western Michigan.

I now have the honor, at your request, of forwarding a full statement of the arrest, flight, and examination of the Ohio boundary line commissioners, and their party, on the 26th of April, 1835, while attempting to remark Harris line within the territory. I was an eye witness of most of the facts set forth by Col. William McNair, and know them to be true.

Respectfully your ob't servant,
J. W. Brown.

His Excellency, Stevens T. Mason:

By request of Gen'l. Brown I forward to you certified copies of the affidavits and warrants on which I arrested the Ohio officers and their party while attempting to remark the Harris line. As the report of the commissioners to Gov. Lucas, and their published letters are calculated to give a false coloring to the transaction and misleading the public, I transmit a detailed statement from my own observation.

On Saturday afternoon, April 25, I received, as under sheriff, a warrant from Charles Hewitt, Esq., on the affidavit of Mr. Judson, a copy of which I forward.

From the information I learned the commissioners had with them a guard of sharp-shooters for their protection, and that I could not serve the warrants without assistance. I therefore ordered out a small posse from Tecumseh and a few from Adrian. That evening I mustered about thirty men in the village of Adrian, armed with muskets belonging to the territory of Michigan. One of our spies had stayed with the party the same night; from him I learned their number and location. Early the next morning I was on the march to meet Gov. Lucas' "millions of freemen," to arrest or drive them out of the wood, preferring the latter. About noon we came to their camp, fourteen miles south of Adrian and seven miles within the territory, in a small field owned by Phillips. I halted my party half a mile from their camp, in charge of a deputy, and accompanied by S. Blanchard, Esq., went forward to make the arrest in as peaceable a manner as possible. On arriving at the camp I inquired for the commissioners, was told they had stepped out and would be in in a few moments. While waiting for the commissioners to return, my party came in sight. When Col. Hawkins observed "Our friends are coming" (meaning my escort) and we must be prepared for them. Each seized his rifle and loaded them in my presence. My party was instantly on the ground, but I found the said commissioners had left not to return. I then commenced the arrest of all that was left. After arresting one, Col. Hawkins, who had a large horse-pistol in one hand and another in his pocket, both loaded, and disarming him, some eight or ten of the riflemen took shelter in a small log-house owned by a man by the name of Smith and barricaded. I went to the house and demanded their surrender, which for some time they refused. At length they came out in single file with their rifles cocked and at the position of ready, the two lines faced each other about eight rods apart, when Gen. Brown, who was one of my party, saw the leader of the Ohio party cast his eye to the woods some twenty rods to the south, and suspecting a stampede, he instantly commanded our party to fire on the first man that altered his position, when the whole Ohio party started in double quick time for the wood and our party firing a "Fudijoy" [feu de joie] over their heads and gave chase securing the most of them in the field, the balance in the woods and held them as prisoners and contraband of war to the Territory of Michigan. This discharge of some thirty or forty Springfield muskets, charged with army cartridges with ball and three buck-shot, gave new impetus to the Ohio commissioners who were wending their way to Perrysburg through the black swamp, mud, and water to make their report to Gov. Lucas, and when Gov. Mason had sent Capt. Haskell of Oakland with a flag of truce to learn the tale that would be told Lucas, if any escaped to relate it. As to the close shots the commissioners mention, I think a mistake, as I was with the prisoners several days and heard nothing of it or that any body was hurt. Several of the prisoners that were supposed inoffensive were discharged and allowed to return to Ohio. The following were brought to Tecumseh and delivered over to Charles Hewitt, Esq., viz: Colonels Hawkins, Scott and Gould, Major Rice, Captains Biggerstaff and Elsworth, Fletcher and Rickets. Two were discharged for want of testimony, six gave bail to appear at our next circuit court, one, Col. Fletcher, refused to give bail, he says by order of Gov. Lucas, and is now in custody.

I can further state the whole movement was purely a civil one. I expected to meet armed men and I took arms for protection. I am also happy to inform your Excellency from the report of Capt. Haskell that the commissioners made good time through the swamp and arrived at Perrysburg the next morning with nothing more serious than the loss of their coats and that their pants were like Gov. Marcy's, *lacking the patches.*

Respectfully your obt. servant,

Wm. McNair,

Under sheriff, Lenawee Co.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH OHIO

Hon. B. F. H. Witherell:

Dear Sir, You and many others of our State Historical Society have requested me to give from my documents and personal observation, a short account of our dispute with Ohio, on our southern boundary, particularly the rapid retreat and flight of Messrs. Taylor, Patterson, and Seely, Ohio commissioners, to remark the Harris line.

To those unacquainted with the facts it may be proper to state that there had been two lines surveyed by order of two U. S. surveyors general, the first by Fulton, the other by Harris, which gave the lines their names. We claimed the Fulton, as it was the line established by congress in the ordinance of 1787, when Virginia ceded the northwest Territory to the federal government. Ohio claimed the Harris line (he was a citizen of Ohio). The Fulton line entered Lake Erie about 10 miles south of Harris line. Michigan had held control and jurisdiction over this territory from the formation of the territory, under Gen. Cass and others, some thirty years. Ohio was anxious to annex the port of Toledo, as she knew it would be the most important one on Lake Erie, and out of a population in that village of 1,400 there were but four inhabitants who were not in favor of secession. Michigan was equally aware of the importance of the point and with one voice resolved to retain it at all hazards.

On the 19th of Feb'y, 1835, I was ordered by his Excellency, Stevens T. Mason, to assist the civil officer of Michigan in repelling all violation of our laws, as the annexed letter from his Excellency will partly explain; Dated March 15, 1835.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Detroit, March 15, 1835.*

SIR: I have received additional assurance from Ohio that Gov. Lucas will enforce, if he can, the law of his State on the first of April. He has ordered Gen. Bell to meet him at Perrysburgh on that day with an escort to protect him in the discharge of his duties. Orders have issued to the northern counties to hold themselves in readiness for service. I shall send, without delay, to be deposited at Monroe, the arms, etc., required by you.

Keep Ohio in the wrong. Arrest on warrant if possible, and I need not add, that I expect you to receive his Excellency Gov. Lucas, as a citizen of Ohio, violating the laws of the territory.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
STEVENS T. MASON.

Gen. Jos. W. Brown.

About this time Gov. Lucas published his war proclamation, boasting of his "million of freemen" and that he would extend the jurisdiction of Ohio over this disputed territory if he had to "wade knee deep in blood."

On the first day of April the Ohio commissioners met at Perrysburg to organize their sharp-shooters to protect them in re-marking the Harris line. Of all these circumstances I was well informed, and as they truly say, from the time they entered the woods at the southwest corner of Michigan, "My spies were about them."

See the annexed report to Gov. Lucas.

[Copy.]

PERRYSBURG, *May 1, 1835.*

TO ROBERT LUCAS, ESQ.,
Governor of the State of Ohio:

SIR: In discharge of the duties which devolved upon us as commissioners appointed by your excellency for re-marking the northern boundary line of this State, which is known and distinguished as Harris line, we met at Perrysburg on Wednesday, the first of April last, and after completing the necessary arrangements proceeded to the northwest corner of the State and there succeeded in finding the corner as described in the field notes of the surveyor, Harris, a copy of which we had procured from the surveyor general's office. There your commissioners proceeded eastwardly along said line which they found with little difficulty, and re-marked the same, as directed by law, in a plain and visible manner, to the distance of thirty-eight miles and a half, being more than half the length of the whole line. During our progress we had been constantly threatened by the authorities of Michigan, and spies from the territory, for the purpose of watching our movements and ascertaining our actual strength, were almost daily among us.

On Saturday evening, the 25th ult., after having performed our very laborious day's services, your commissioners, together with their party, retired to the distance of about one mile south of the line in Henry county, within the State of Ohio, where we thought to have rested quietly, and peaceably enjoy the blessing of the Sabbath, and especially not being engaged on the line, we thought ourselves secure for that day.

But contrary to our expectations at about 12 o'clock in the day, an armed force of about fifty or sixty men hove in sight, within musket-shot of us, all mounted upon horses, well armed with muskets, and under the command of General Brown, of Michigan.

Your commissioners, observing the great superiority of force, having but five armed men among us, and who had been employed to keep a lookout and as hunters for the party, thought it prudent to retire, and so advised our men. Your commissioners, with several of their party, made good their retreat to this place; but, sir, we are under the painful necessity of relating that nine of our men who did not leave the ground in time, after being fired upon by the enemy, from thirty to fifty shots, were taken prisoners and carried away into the interior of the country. Those who were taken were as follows, to wit: Cols. Hawkins, Scott, and Gould, Major Rice, Captain Biggerstaff, and Messrs. Ellsworth, Fletcher, Moale, and Rickets. We are happy to learn that our party did not fire a gun in turn, and that no one was wounded, although a ball from the enemy passed through the clothing of one of our men.

We have this day learned by some of the men who were arrested, and have just returned, that they were taken to Tecumseh under the escort of the armed force, were there brought before the magistrate for examination, that they denied jurisdiction, but that six entered bail for their appearance; two were released as not guilty, and one, to wit: Mr. Fletcher, refused to give bail and is retained in custody. We are also informed by unquestionable authority that on the same Sabbath day an armed force of several hundred men were stretched along the line to the east of us, with a view to intercept us on our way. Under existing circumstances, and in the present threatening attitude of affairs, your commissioners have thought it prudent, for the interest of the State, as also for the safety of her citizens and to prevent the threatened effusion of blood, to withdraw from the line at present and suspend the further prosecution of the work, until some sufficient preparatory measures can be taken, which will insure the completion of the undertaking.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAN TAYLOR, T. PATTERSON, URI SEELY,	Commissioners.

At the time our officers were in search of the commissioners in Lenawee county, Gov. Mason had sent Capt. Haskin, then Oakland, with a flag of truce to Gov. Lucas, that he could hear the report, *if any escaped with their lives, to tell the tale.* He says their condition was deplorable; had lain in the black swamp all night, some had outrun the others, they got separated, lost their hats, and on the Maumee borrowed of Frenchmen; their clothes nearly all torn off, and that reckless Brown had killed and taken prisoners all their party, and that they could not enter those woods again; that their party of sharp-shooters had made a good defence and sold their lives dearly, as they heard firing a long time and some of it from rifles; that my men were armed with muskets, etc., etc. J. W. BROWN,

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RECOLLECTIONS OF THE "PATRIOT WAR" OF 1838-9 [1837-8], ON THIS FRONTIER

READ BEFORE THE DETROIT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MARCH 28, 1861

[This document appears without authorship.]*

All the old politicians well remember the "Patriot war" of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and nine [1837-38]. It sprung from a wide-spread disaffection among the people of upper and lower Canada, with reference to their domestic affairs, and their relations to the mother country. Secret organizations for political purposes had been formed in many of the districts of Canada, having secret affiliated societies on this side of the line. These took the name of "hunters' lodges" and were scattered along the frontiers from Michigan to Vermont. They were more or less influential, according to the characters of the men, in public or private life who belonged to them. It was the duty of the federal government to preserve the neutral relations of the country with Great Britain, and it was more especially the duty of the federal officers on the frontier to see that this business of the government was performed in good faith. And while it was quite true that the judges of the federal courts and the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States engaged ostensibly in the work of keeping the public peace, yet it was well known that many of the persons who held these influential public stations were members of the "hunters' lodge" and that some of them, not excepting judges, were eloquent and vehement orators in the lodges, and were among the most active of those who sought a revolution in Canada, and the establishment of a free and independent government there.

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* The author was Levi Bishop, as will be seen by the report of the meeting, on page 350 ante.—C. M. B.

The "Eagle Tavern" now stands on Woodbridge street. Many will remember it as it was kept more than twenty-two years ago, by Mr. Heath, a warm hearted and generous man, an enthusiastic and liberal "patriot" (now living, I hope and believe) who literally flung open the doors of his spacious hotel and freely spread his well loaded table to his "hunters," wishing only what they were able and willing to pay, and who thus spent a handsome fortune and reduced himself to poverty. His house was the headquarters of the "hunters" in this city, and its halls rang nightly with inflammatory harangues and with addresses, some of which would have done credit to the palmiest days of the era of seventy-six. This was in the summer of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven (eight), and in the fall and winter of eighteen hundred thirty-seven (eight) and eight (nine) a period that will not soon be forgotten by those who were here at the time. It was a time when rumor with her thousand tongues kept the whole people in a state of suspense and anxiety, and when first causes, big with the fate of nations, were in active operation, depending of course on the chances, in this case fully realized, of ultimate failure.

Many generous men, even in our own city, were engaged openly in the enterprise, among whom we may name Dr. E. A. Theller* and Gen. E. J. Roberts, both now no more, but who left behind them here many friends who cherish their memory. Dr. Theller's adventures might furnish the subject of an epic. His short, thick frame, his patriot coat, and his jolly Irish countenance are still fresh in our recollection; his joint command on Hickory island at the mouth of the Detroit river, with Roberts and Hamly and Sutherland and perhaps others; his unfortunate excursions on his little schooner, Anne; his being taken prisoner by Col. Prince* of Sandwich; his trial for high treason at Toronto on the old English doctrine "once a subject always a subject," although he had been for a quarter of a century a citizen of the United States; the day fixed for his execution with the more unhappy [Samuel] Lount and Mathews, who suffered death; his imprisonment in the fortress of Quebec, from which he finally made his escape, how, I never knew and never saw any one who could tell; all these were interesting events in his life, and they crowded fast upon each other. At Toronto he (Theller) was actually let out for execution, as it was understood here at the time, when it was ascertained that there was danger of a mutiny in the British army. The regiment stationed at Toronto was filled with Irishmen who, looking straight at the substance of the thing, stripped of its technicalities, saw that Theller was to suffer because he was an Irishman. They declared openly that while they were ready to put down the rebellion in Canada, yet that the ministers of the law should not hang their countryman because he was their countryman. This was the common report of the matters at the time, for the entire truth of which I am not able to vouch. At any rate the Doctor was not hung; and while all the facts above detailed might not have taken place, yet there was something about it, and at least the authorities at Toronto probably thought it best [unwise] to risk a mutiny in the army, followed up perhaps by a popular outbreak.

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*See appendix

The original designs of those engaged in the attempt to revolutionize Canada was, that it should be done there, among the people themselves, and by themselves; but the first movement in Canada having failed, large numbers who had been compromised by it, fled to the United States, where, on the northern frontier, the enterprise assumed the forms and aspects of a threatened invasion.

This condition of things called for action at Washington. The United States were at peace with England and Mr. Van Buren, then president, was a statesman that loved peace when it could be preserved with honor. It was his duty to see that the laws were faithfully executed, among which he found an act of congress denouncing high penalties against those who should engage in fitting and in prosecuting any military or armed enterprise against any nation or country with which the United States were at peace. Mr. Van Buren accordingly issued his celebrated proclamation of neutrality, which fell heavily on the patroits and produced no little excitement on the frontier. Several prosecutions took place upon which convictions were sometimes the result, but public opinion was strong and universal against all who attempted to enforce neutrality, and light punishments only followed the convictions.

The administration was of course denounced and the effect of Mr. Van Buren's proclamation was felt extensively in the presidential campaigns of eighteen hundred and forty when "Kinderhook" was defeated by "Tippecanoe," to say nothing of "Tyler too." Mr. Van Buren has been well enough abused to satisfy the ambition of any man, but history will do him justice for that proclamation. It was simply an act of public duty.

Notwithstanding the interference of government, the enterprise of the revolution was prosecuted with much vigor and with as much secrecy as possible. The public feeling was kept in a high state of excitement, for it was expected nightly that the "patriots would go over" to make the attack on the British authorities and to erect the standard of revolt on Canadian soil. This was the great desideratum, for it was believed that, once erected there, thousands would flock to it from both sides of the line, that supplies of every kind could easily be procured, and that nothing more would then be required but stout resolution and good commanders.

In the mean time the authorities, under the administration of that generous young man, Gov. Mason, deemed it proper, if not necessary, to act. The militia was called out, and to arm them several hundred muskets, ammunition, and accoutrements were brought in from the arsenal at Dearborn. Several hundreds of these were distributed to the militia. Your humble servant doing this, for he had the honor to serve as a private, and he was specially detailed and charged to place in the hands of each man as he passed, a complete stand of arms and accoutrements, and eight pounds of ball and buckshot cartridges. This duty I performed in each instance as the men filed past the front door of the city hall. It looked rather warlike. It appeared as if something serious might be looked for. It looked as if the authorities were in earnest. I thought they were so.

It was known the "patriots" were encamped on the islands at the mouth of the Detroit river, making all the necessary preparations to "go over" on the first favorable opportunity. It was also known that the "Little Erie," a favorite little steamer, which had few equals and no superiors in speed, was running irregularly in their interest. The "Gen. Brady" was another river boat which could run about two-thirds as fast as the Erie. This latter boat was taken into the service of the State for the purpose of running down and capturing the "Little Erie." The armed militia, with eight rounds of ball-cartridges each, embarked on board of her.

The broad pendant [pennant] of the nation waved at her masthead, while a band played stirring national airs. She left the wharf at Detroit about ten o'clock in the forenoon, with perhaps three or four hundred troops on board, bound for Gibralter, at the mouth of the river. After getting fairly under way the soldiers "stacked arms" on deck and reclined "at ease" about the boat, dining in true military style on bread and raw salt pork.

Arrived at Gibralter without falling in with the enemy, Gov. Mason, the commander in chief, and staff, landed and spent about an hour on shore. What was done was not of course for a private to know. Nor was it for a private to be inquisitive as to what might have transpired in a council of war.

But the governor returned on board and the boat put about for Detroit. The men and officers were also all on board, as were also some of the provisions, but on looking about not one of the four hundred stand of arms and ball cartridge could be found, and I protest most earnestly that I did not at the time know by what mysterious agency they had been removed, and I do not this day know the particular time or the manner of the removal. All I know is that they disappeared, and soon afterwards it was ascertained that they were in the hands of the "patriots" on Hickory Island. Many of them were afterwards lost on the schooner Ann before referred to. This expedition to Gibralter was an impressive commentary upon the state of public feeling here and of the manner in which the local authorities did their duty.

The Gen. Brady returned to Detroit, and the next morning, our good friend, Ben Kingsbury, in the "Morning Post," a paper published by him here at the time, gave an account of the losses as follows: killed, none; wounded, one man in the cheek by handling his musket carelessly; missing, none; army, 400 stand; ammunition, eight rounds of ball and buck-shot cartridge; provisions, several barrels of pork and bread. Losses of the enemy not known, as he had not been seen, but supposed to be heavy. Such was the celebrated expedition to Gibralter.

In order to get through with talking about myself as soon as possible, I may remark that a squad of the militia was kept under arms for several days to guard the arsenal at Dearborn, and while I did service but a short time, I was on the "rolls of the army" as "mustered into the service of the United States" for at least one month. I know this from the fact that several years after I received from the government of the United States about eighteen dollars for a month's pay and rations, and one hundred and forty acres of bounty land. While this shows how the public lands and the public moneys go, I am ready to certify that republics are not ungrateful.

Soon after this, and while the "patriots" still remained encamped on Hickory Island, Gen. Theller made his most unfortunate expedition with the little schooner Ann round the east side of Bois Blanc Island, opposite Malden, having a few men and some three or four hundred stand of arms on board with him. When between the Island and Malden they were fired on by two militia from the Canada shore. Several were killed or wounded, the schooner became unmanageable, and the whole party with the schooner fell into the hands of the Canadian militia under the command of Col. Prince. The arms were what the Canadians stood much in need of, as regular British troops and supplies had not yet arrived on this frontier.

At length the long expected time when the "patriots" should "go over" arrived, and they did "go over" some time in the night of the latter part of December, 1837, in a small steamboat, pressed into their service for the purpose. The landing was a short distance above Windsor, from whence they immediately marched down to the village opposite Detroit. Coming near a sentry, he fired, and the leader of the "patriots" fell dead. I think his name was Putnam. This was the first mishap. Instantly the sentry was fired on and killed. Some storehouses were then set on fire, and a general alarm was given. The Canadian militia sprang to their arms and a street fight ensued, favored by the bright light of the burning buildings, and by that from a boat also lying at the wharf which had been set on fire. The fighting continued till the break of day when the "patriots," out-numbered, fled across the fields to the woods in the rear of the village, pursued by their enemies who shot down many and took some prisoners. The whole party was dispersed. Some escaped across the river. Many were killed. Some were taken to Laudem [London], Canada West, where they were tried, condemned, and hung. Several were sent to the English penal colonies, where, after drudgery and years of misery and suffering, those who survived finally escaped or were pardoned and returned home.*

Those who were here at the time will remember well the intense excitement which pervaded the city when, between two and four o'clock in the morning, it was announced that the "patriots" had made their long looked for attack. Mr. Warren and children were out of bed in an instant; and in a few moments more the wharves on the river and the windows and roofs were covered with people.

The firing was clearly heard, and the flashes of musketry were distinctly seen, but the probable issue was unknown. At length day broke and all eyes were strained to catch the first glimpses of the combatants. Men were seen hurrying to and fro, for of course the scene of combat presented activity and excitement. The retreat and pursuit across the fields were distinctly seen. As the sun rose the roof of every building fronting on the river or in sight of it was literally covered with people, agitated by the wildest excitement. Every sort of rumor was afloat as to the probable success or disaster of those who had gone over the river.

At this time the thirty-fourth British regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. Richard Airey, had arrived at Malden and was ready and perhaps eager for any emergency. Many of the officers of this regiment became well known in Detroit, whose hospitalities and courtesies were more than once extended to them. Besides the Lieut. Colonel there was Major Deeds, as gallant a man as ever rode in front of a regiment; there were Capts. Mathews, Broderick, and Athens; Lieut. Airey, a brother of the Colonel Harvey, a son of the Governor of New Brunswick, and that active and intelligent old gentleman, Quartermaster Dulse, and many others not remembered, most of them gentlemen of or members of wealthy and respectable families.

This regiment was at Malden, eighteen miles from the scene of action at Windsor. They kept a sharp lookout for the "hunters," but of course it was not known where the first blow would fall, or where the first attempt would be made. The news, however, that the "patriots" had "gone over" flew with the speed of the wind to Malden. A detachment of the companies was, I think, at once placed under the command of Captain Broderick who asked for the place, assisted by Lieut. Airey with two pieces of artillery, and was ordered to march to the scene of action. The march was as fast as possible, and the detachment arrived at Windsor about noon. The "patriots" were dispersed, but the troops kept on till they reached the wind-mill about a mile and a half above Windsor, in full view of Detroit. Here a man was discovered who had seized a canoe and was rowing for dear life for Belle Isle. He was about two thirds of the way across, perhaps one-half or three-eighths of a mile from the wind-mill and hence he presented a splendid mark for Lieut. Airey's artillery. In an instant a piece was unlimbered, and in an instant more three or four nine pound balls whistled successively past the man in the canoe. The flashes and smoke were distinctly seen from the roofs of the stores and houses in Detroit. The last shot took effect, and cut off one of the arms of the man in the canoe close to the shoulder. It was a "charming shot," one that might be talked of in all after life.

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* See appendix

In the meantime the "Little Erie," the steamboat before named, had been taken into the service of the United States, and that veteran commander, Gen. Brady, was on board of her with the veteran military corps, the old Brady guards, cruising about the river to assist in keeping the peace, and to render assistance to any who might need it. The wounded man was taken on board of this boat and put on shore at Detroit, where he was properly cared for.

And here occurred an incident well worthy of being placed on record. The Erie landed at the foot of Woodward avenue, where the general and the guards went ashore. At once they were surrounded by thousands of the curious, eager to obtain all the information possible of what had occurred. Among them were many of the "patriots" and friends of the "patriots." It was well known that Gen. Brady would do his duty and preserve the peace and neutrality of the frontier if possible. He had been prompt, and firm, and faithful when and where duty called him. He was looked upon somewhat in the way of the revolutionary adventurers. At the time alluded to the crowd were about him, and when the news was learned, some of the boldest began to throw out hints against the conduct of the general. He stood calm and collected, about seventy years old, over six feet in height, as straight as a poplar, and fearless and brave as the god of war. The excited crowd pressed closer and closer about him, as he seemed not to regard them, and grew louder and more bold in their insults, but still he noticed them not. Finally they got so near as to jostle him, when the faithful old hanger which had remained quietly at his side, leapt from its scabbard and flashed above their heads, while the keen eye of the brave old soldier flashed fire. He proclaimed the supremacy of the law, and in an instant he had plenty of elbow room within the range of his sword. No more insults were offered to him, and the impression left on the minds of all, even the stout-hearted "patriots," was that "one might chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." The old gentleman died about ten years after from injuries received by being thrown from his carriage against a post, at the intersection of Monroe and Miami avenues, in Detroit. He went down to the tomb followed by a host of friends, acquaintances, covered with honor, and no stains upon his character.

I have remarked that the officers of the 34th British regiment, stationed at Malden, were well and favorably known in this city. On one occasion they were invited to attend a military ball, given by the Brady Guards, at the National, since the Russell House. It was noised about that the invitation had been extended, and so great was the feeling of curiosity, mingled with a hostile feeling against all who assisted to obstruct the movements of the "patriots," that a large crowd assembled at the ferry, then at the foot of Griswold street, to see them land. Violence even was apprehended, and precautions were taken against it, but none occurred. The guests were well received, well entertained and returned safely, except as to the wounds which that ever relentless mischief maker, Cupid, may have inflicted. There were many gallant men among them. Capt. Broderick, who commanded at Windsor, as before mentioned, exchanged his commission for one in another regiment, which was ordered out to China, to take part in hostilities soon expected there on account of difficulties in connection with the opium trade. He was getting on in years, and was anxious for active service, but whether he had the good fortune to meet the enemy in that distant country, I never learned.

The same 34th regiment took part in the Crimean war. Col. Airey had been knighted,* and had risen to the rank and place of Quartermaster General of the British army, and he was, as I think, of the staff of the commander in chief in the trenches before Sebastopol. The combined attack was about to be made on the great Redan and on the Malakoff, the English to make the former, the French the latter, and the question presented itself who should make the assault of the English. Gen. Airey, cherishing early recollections of the discipline of his regiment (and I never saw a handsomer sight than this regiment on parade) asked and received for it the honor of making the assault on the Redan. The assault was made under the eyes of the old commander, who lay in one of the advanced trenches, but it is understood not to have been as brilliant, or at least not as successful as that of the French on the Malakoff. It was made however, without doubt, with all the bravery and determination of the British charge, but the position was an awful one, and men are not responsible for failing to accomplish that which is beyond the power of man.

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* See appendix

The reports of the killed and wounded before Sebastopol, and especially in that regiment, were read by many in Detroit with the deepest interest. But I do not remember that a single name occurred to those who were on this frontier in 1837-(8). Twenty years seems to have effected a complete change from the highest to the lowest.

The times and affairs of which I have spoken, contain many interesting incidents and personal adventures. The case of Mr. Sheldon, of Lapeer, may be remembered by many. This man was a respectable farmer of good circumstances, and perhaps of forty-five years of age. As the story went at the time, he came in with a load of wheat and hitched his horses near the foot of Woodward avenue. Falling in with some of the "patriots" he took a drop and perhaps several, in consequence of which his zeal for the cause of Canada was somewhat improved. This zeal would not be likely to flag in company with such men as Putnam, and J. H. Harmon, and Solomon Wesley, and other kindred spirits then engaged in the revolutionary enterprise. This was the evening before the "patroits" went "over," and as Sheldon was a man of courage and real pluck, he joined the company and "went over" with them. When the party was dispersed he fell into the hands of the authorities, was taken to London, C. W., was tried, convicted, and sentenced, and sent to Botany Bay. There, during six or seven years, he suffered every hardship and privation, and saw many of his companions end their miseries in the tomb. Finally he escaped or was pardoned, and found his way back. He took a boat at Buffalo for Detroit, as the story goes, and as the boat came to her dock at the foot of Woodward avenue, he naively inquired what had become of the team which he left hitched there.

Some of the prisoners taken at Windsor were taken to the village of Sandwich, where, after a short consultation by a few officers, among whom was our respected friend and neighbor, Col. Prince, several of them were shot without trial and without mercy. The modus operandi was said to be as follows: A file of soldiers was drawn up and the prisoner to be shot, standing a few paces distant, was told that he could run for his life, whereupon taking to his heels, he was fired upon. Some were killed, some only wounded, and some escaped unhurt. Mr. Sherman is said to have been among these prisoners, and when his turn came to run his chance, he, in view of the officers who directed the execution, gave a Masonic sign. Immediately the proceedings were suspended, a short consultation was held, and Sherman was ordered into close custody, to be taken to London for trial. I have not heard of his death and hope he is now living in a comfortable old age.

These summary executions at Sandwich, where the unfortunate men were overpowered and disarmed, were universally censured, and Col. Prince and his associates in the matter were blamed by high authority in the British parliament. A special court of inquiry was ordered to ascertain and report the facts to the government. The commission sat several days at Sandwich, and probably made a report, but the matter seems to have been dropped. After the excitement of the moment was past, and the time for cool reflection had arrived, many acts which a strict criticism could not prove, were passed over as belonging to the troubles of the times. Col. Prince had a difficult part to act. His life had been repeatedly threatened, and his residence at the "Park farm" had to be guarded nightly to protect it from the incendiary, and his life against the knife of the assassin. He was an officer of the peace and of the militia, and was compelled to act, upon the spur of the moment, with a large and perhaps loose authority, without direction from the colonial authorities. He felt that murderers and brigands had invaded his country, and in a moment of excitement he did what he himself probably regretted afterwards. Public sentiment in Michigan ran high against him, and for some time he thought it prudent not to visit our side of the river. But time wore away, and with it the prejudices and recollections of the past. The Colonel has since filled high public stations at home, and has been, and is highly respected at home and abroad. There are few who know him who are not glad to meet him anywhere and take him by the hand.

It is well known that the Canadian and British authorities soon crushed out rebellion at home, and repelled all assaults from abroad. Prescott, and Navy Island, and Schlosser, and Windsor, and Hickory Island, and also Fighting Island in the river, about eight miles below Detroit, where there was a small skirmish, or an attempt to skirmish between the Canadian militia and a few hundred "patriots," the latter having among other arms of all sorts, a four pound piece without a carriage, and mounted on rails, are all distinctly remembered. Papineau* and McKenzie,* and the gallant and unfortunate Van Shults and Launt and Matthews are well remembered. But the British government took measures to reform abuses and to improve the constitution and the Canadian people. Upper and Lower Canada were brought under one colonial government, and in short the wishes of the people were, in the main gratified. The disaffection which, with better management, might have resulted in complete revolution, passed away entirely. It may well be doubted if a political revolution could now be brought about at all in Canada. Nor can the subject of annexation to the United States be seriously entertained; nor probably any disturbance of the imperial relation with the mother country. The people of the neighboring provinces seem in short to be satisfied. They may not subscribe to the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," but they are in a condition to make their wishes known and respected.

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*See appendix

I have thus presented to you some of my own personal recollections of the "patriot" war of 1838-39. I have written from recollection entirely, and may therefore have committed some mistakes or given currency to errors. If I have or have not, I hope my attempt will induce others to present their recollections also. At the time spoken of the whole frontier from Michigan to Vermont was in a state of great excitement. Each detached portion of this frontier produced many incidents which were deeply interesting at the time, and would furnish valuable material for history; and many which are not within my recollection, but which are within the knowledge and recollection of others. Many of the facts and incidents above related and many which might be related by others, will pass entirely from the memory of man, when those who witnessed them or had a knowledge of them shall pass from the scene of human life, unless they are rescued from oblivion in some such way as this which I have adopted. And if I have done anything towards the accomplishment of this object, and have succeeded in contributing anything of value to the historical treasures of your society in the hour which has passed, I shall be fully compensated and highly gratified.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN, IN 1832, WITH TWENTY-ONE LETTERS AND ORDERS

PRESENTED TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN BY LIEUT. COL. E. BUCKNER

U. S. Army, March 1, 1860

At the period to which this brief sketch refers, Michigan was a territory of the United States, and in addition to its present limit embraced a portion, if not the whole, of the present State of Wisconsin. Illinois furnished a majority of the volunteers employed, while Indiana and Michigan each supplied its quota of active troops in the field and reserves at home ready at a moment's notice to meet any emergency that might occur. Gen. [Henry] Dodge* commanded the Michigan volunteers from the mining district about Dodgeville and the Blue Mounds, and Col. Erwin at Green Bay was called into service with 200 men of his regiment to serve in the direction of Winnebago.

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* Gen. Dodge was the son of Israel Dodge and was the first territorial governor of Wisconsin.—C. M. B.

Gen. [John R.] Williams, of Detroit, held his troops in readiness for the field, and only waited for an opportunity to employ them actively against the common enemies.

The Sac (or Saukie) and Fox Indians had occupied a portion of the State of Illinois, but were removed to the west bank of the Mississippi, in compliance with the treaty made at Prairie du Chien on the 15th of July, 1830. Ke-o-kuk, the principal chief, was friendly to the whites, and made the treaty referred to, but a turbulent spirit, called Black Hawk, was chief of the "British band," and refused to execute its conditions. In 1831 Gen. [Edmund P.] Gaines, with six companies of regulars, and Gov. [John] Reynolds, with 700 volunteers, compelled Black Hawk and his adherents to cross the Mississippi and evacuate the State of Illinois. No hostilities occurred, yet much ill feeling was engendered, and Black Hawk only waited a favorable opportunity to sate his revenge. In the month of August, 1831, the Sac and Fox Indians made an assault upon a band of Menominees near Prairie de Chien, and inhumanly butchered twenty of their number. The Menominees, thirsting for revenge, entered into an agreement with the Siouxs, to make war conjointly upon the Sacs and Foxes. The government of the United States humanely interfered to prevent so great a catastrophe, and demanded from the Sacs and Foxes a surrender of the parties implicated in this butchery. The demand was not complied with, and on the 17th of March, 1832, orders were issued at Washington, directing Gen. [Henry] Atkinson, commanding a department, of which St. Louis was the headquarters, to proceed with troops to Rock Island and demand the murders, and in the event of his failure to obtain, to seize eight or ten of their men and hold them as hostages for the conduct of the tribe. Black Hawk was the evil spirit of the nation. He and his band had received annuities from the British government at Malden, in Canada, and held our government and its people in supreme contempt. Gen. [Henry]Atkinson received his orders on the 1st of April, 1832, and on the 8th he embarked at St. Louis on two steamers with six companies of the sixth infantry, and arrived at the Lower Rapids on the tenth. He learned that Black Hawk, with his band, and a few Kick-a-poos and Pottawatomies had crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks five days previously, and was en route to Rock River, with 500 well appointed horsemen, besides men and boys to propel the canoes, which contained their families and properties. "This," says Gen. Atkinson, "was the first intimation I received of the disaffection of Black Hawk." The force under Gen. Atkinson was but little more than 200 footmen, and common prudence prevented him from pursuing so large a body, until he had means of coercing them to return to their own lands on the west of the Mississippi. He sent an express to advise the frontier people of their danger, and also advised the governor of Illinois of the invasion of his State, and suggested the propriety of his throwing a few companies of rangers upon the frontier for his protection, until advice should be sent from Washington signifying the wishes of the government. Governor Reynolds, without further notice, ordered a large body of militia into the field, and directed their march upon Rock Island. Gen. Atkinson next drew from Fort Crawford [in Wis., on the Mississippi] three companies of the 3d infantry, and desired the senior officer of the militia at Galena, and Gen. [Henry] Dodge, of Michigan, to organize the militia under their commands, and hold themselves in readiness for active service. He also ordered supplies from St. Louis.

On the 7th of May, Gov. Reynolds arrived at a point four miles above the mouth of Rock river, with a brigade of 1,700 mounted volunteers, commanded by Gen. Whiteside. Like all bodies of militia, they were impatient of delay and anxious to proceed rapidly; and Gen. Atkinson consented, with much reluctance, that Gov. Reynolds should precede him with the State troops to Dixon's Ferry, while Gen. Atkinson would ascend Rock river in small boats as rapidly as possible, carrying with him all the supplies for the army and the field. On the 13th of May, Gov. Reynolds arrived at Dixson's Ferry, where he met Stillman's battalion of rangers. If any indiscretion had been committed prior to this event, it was that of permitting Gov. Reynolds to move in advance of the general and regular troops. The militia had been mustered into the service of the United States, and were subject to Gen. Atkinson's orders from that day. Gen. [Samuel] Whiteside nominally commanded them, but Gov. Reynolds was present and advised and controlled their movements, with good and honest purposes, no doubt, but the result shows that a good politician may be a very indifferent soldier, and that he would have done far more service and less injury by remaining at his capital. Maj. [Isaiah] Stillman and his men were eager to meet the Indians, and applied to Gov. Reynolds for authority to advance. Gen. Atkinson says: "Gov. Reynolds ordered Maj. Stillman to proceed with his rebellion and pursuit of the Indians." This indiscretion led to the most disastrous results at a period when Gen. Atkinson had no adequate means to meet the emergency. No act of war had yet been committed. The Indians had passed Dixon's Ferry quietly and had committed no overt act, except that of passing on the soil of Illinois with arms in their hands. On the 14th of May, Maj. Stillman marched with his battalion (two or three hundred men) to a muddy and boggy creek, about five miles above Sycamore creek, and halted to encamp. He crossed the creek to the east bank. At about sunset, five Indians on horseback showed themselves near his camp on a hillock in the open prairie. A few of his men, without orders, saddled up and commenced a pursuit. The Indians did not wish to fight.* They made signals of a peaceful nature.† The volunteers were excited and warm for battle, and the Indians fled towards their main camp on Sycamore creek. The whites pursued and, in a marshy piece of ground, killed two Indians. This was the first blood shed, and the commencement of hostilities. The volunteers pursued to Sycamore creek, where they found Black Hawk and his warriors. A parley ensued, but the Indians quickly learned that two of their men were killed, and prepared for action. The sight of a formidable line of Indians checked the ardor of the volunteers. They were in utter disorder, acting solely from individual impulse, and now commenced a headlong retreat towards their own camp. As soon as the Indians could mount, they pursued them to Stillman's camp, throwing it into endless confusion. No sensible resistance was made here, but every man mounted his horse, some without saddles or bridles, and sought safety in a precipitate flight. Many horses bogged down in the muddy stream, and were killed or captured. Eleven men and perhaps twenty horses were killed, and the wagons, ammunition, provisions, etc., were all abandoned, and fell into the hands of the enemy. But few Indians followed the whites, yet the road was filled with the flying troops, and they neither drew rein nor checked their horses until compelled to do so by exhaustion. Fifty-two men were missing the next day, but they all returned eventually, but eleven, which the Indians reported as killed by them. The Indians lost none after the first assault in the marsh near Sycamore creek.

This occurred on the 14th of May, and Gen. Atkinson did not reach Dixon's Ferry with his boat, baggage and supplies until the 17th. The impropriety of detaching an undisciplined and irresponsible command was now apparent to everybody. Gen. Atkinson had consented to the movement of Gov. Reynolds with much reluctance and timidity, but he never dreamed that Gov. Reynolds would delegate his power to any command, left them his entire force. Maj. Stillman's force was insufficient to the purpose before him, and the assault on the Indians was made by a fraction only of that force. This precipitate movement drove Gen. Atkinson into measures for which he was unprepared. On the 19th he marched with Whiteside's brigade for Sycamore creek, and Col. Zachary Taylor followed up the river with the boats, subsistence and regular troops. The river was swollen by heavy rains, and the incessant labor of the troops in hauling and propelling the boats was severe; but it was borne without a murmur. News now reached the general of the murders committed on the DuPage, Fox river, and elsewhere, and Col. [James] Johnson, Stillman's successor, was ordered to Ottawa to cover the settlements in that direction. Finding the enemy had left Sycamore creek, and gone in the direction of the Big Woods on Fox river, the regulars were ordered back to Dixon's Ferry as a depot, and General Whiteside, accompanied by Col. [Zachariah] Taylor and Capt. [W. S.] Harney, of the army, pursued the Indian trail towards the Big Woods. Finding the trails small and scattering, he changed his course towards Ottawa; and his men, claiming their discharges, were mustered out of service by Governor Reynolds, before a single blow had been struck, and while the whole frontier was covered with parties of hostile Indians, carrying the faggot and scalping knife into every settlement, and to every fireside. Thus ended the first campaign, and it was now necessary to call for fresh troops and supplies, for a second effort to meet a formidable and successful enemy, and if possible, to expel him from the country.

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* Black Hawk says they showed a white flag.
† They held their guns horizontally, above their heads, and knocked out the priming.

In April, 1832, Gen. [Hugh] Brady commanded the department on the Upper Lakes, and was ordered to proceed from Detroit as soon as the navigation should open, to Green Bay or Fort Winnebago, and to coöperate with Gen. Atkinson in reducing the Sacs and Foxes to obedience. Without waiting for the melting of the ice, he started about the 20th of April, on horseback, to cross the country, via Chicago, to Fort Winnebago. His only companion was his aid-de-camp, Lieut. E. Buckner, and the comforts and accommodations on the route were meagre and uncertain. In twelve days he reached Chicago, where he obtained a pack-horse and guide, and proceeded on to Winnebago. Our forage and provisions were carried on a single pack-horse. The weather was cold, and on the night we slept on Fox river, ice was frozen half an inch in thickness. We made a fire, but had no covering except our saddle-blankets. We passed by Lake Kosh-ko-nong and the Four Lakes, and reached Winnebago on the seventeenth day from Detroit. The Winnebagoes were quite restless, but professed to be friendly.

Gen. Brady soon learned that the Sacs and Foxes had crossed the Mississippi, but hostilities were not yet deemed certain. About the 17th of May the Winnebagoes came in and said a fight had taken place near Sycamore creek, and the whites were whipped and had fled. They added that eleven white men were killed, and that they had a strong smell of whisky. Gen. Brady immediately ordered troops and provisions from Green Bay to Winnebago, and opened a correspondence with Gen. Atkinson, and, at his suggestion, proceeded to join him with two companies of the 5th infantry. Gen. Brady descended the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers in Mackinaw boats to Galena. Here he obtained a few ox-teams, and arrived at Dixon's Ferry June 9. The families about the country had abandoned their homes and in several places had built stockades where they were safe from sudden outbreaks. At Dixon's Ferry Gen. Brady was joined by Gen. Dodge, and both proceeded to

Ottawa to meet Gen. Atkinson, who was waiting the approach of a new levy of volunteers. He had retained only a small battalion, under an energetic officer, Maj. [Jacob] Fry, in whom he justly placed much confidence. Gen. Atkinson found Gov. Reynolds at Ottawa, who agreed to supply him with a large force of volunteers by the 12th or 15th of June. It was now the 29th of May, '32. On the 12th of June the new troops began to arrive. On the 15th [Alexander] Posey's brigade was organized, and on the 16th [Milton K.] Alexander's,—each brigade consisting of about 1,000 men. [James D.] Henry's brigade of 1,250 men was completed on the 20th. On the 19th Posey's brigade and two companies of the 6th infantry, under Col. [Daniel] Baker, were ordered to Dixon's Ferry to report to Gen. Brady, who had been assigned to the command of a division. Posey's brigade was designed to cover Galena and the mineral district, and was soon after sent in that direction by Gen. Brady. Maj. [John] Dement, who commanded the spy battalion, was in advance and near Kellogg's grove, thirty-five miles from Dixon's; he fell in with 120 of the enemy, and was driven back to the fortified buildings with the loss of a few men. His horses were in the lane in front of [O. W.] Kellogg's house and in the enclosures adjoining, where the Indians surrounded them and shot down about sixty. The troops were in the fortified buildings, and kept up a rapid fire on the Indians for several hours. Neither party suffered any great loss, and the enemy at length fell back. One of Dement's men escaped from the fort, wounded, with dispatches for Gen. Posey, and soon met him on the road. His march was quickened, and on his arrival he found the enemy still near the fort, but the fatigue of his men and horses and the approach of night induced him to defer a pursuit until the next day, when it was ascertained that the Indians had retired in the direction of Lake Koshkenong. On the 25th of June, Henry's and Alexander's brigade had arrived at Dixon's with the headquarters, and Alexander's was sent towards Plum creek to intercept a large trail going in that direction. On the 28th of June, Henry's brigade (900) and the regulars, under Col. [Zachariah] Taylor, took up the line of march for Lake Koshkenong. We had also two pieces of artillery under the command of Lieut. [G. W.] Wheelwright. The 2d division was commanded by Gen. Brady, and was accompanied by Gen. Atkinson and his staff, of which Lieut. A. I. Johnston was the chief. Strong detachments were left to guard the depots at Dixon's and at Ottawa. On the following day we crossed the creek where Stillman's disaster occurred on the 14th of May, now known as Stillman's run. Dead horses, burnt wagons, saddle bags, and remnants of clothing were scattered over the ground, and proved that the descriptions of eye witnesses were only too true. On the 3d of July we arrived at Koshkenong Lake, and found that the Indians had dispersed and scattered in small parties—probably to re-unite at some more favorable position. Gen. Alexander joined us with his brigade on the evening of the 4th. Gen. Posey, with a part of his brigade, and Gen. Dodge, with a battalion of Michigan and Galena volunteers, arrived on the opposite bank of Lake Koshkenong on the 5th. Alexander was now ordered to cross Rock river, join Dodge, and ascend the west bank; while Gen. Brady with the regulars, and Henry's and Posey's brigades, should ascend the east bank. On the night of the 6th of July we encamped on the Whitewater. Dodge and Alexander were recalled by express, with the view of assaulting the enemy on the 7th, who were reported close in our front in force. Their spies were seen on the opposite bank of the Whitewater, but their main force was not present, and our Winnebago guides had intentionally deceived us.

Our roads to-day were exceedingly bad; half the time was occupied in hunting for fords or in building bridges. A council of war was called. Two brigades of volunteers had exhausted or thrown away their provisions, and were suddenly brought to a standstill. Gen. Brady now advised Gen. Atkinson that he had ordered large supplies of subsistence stores to Winnebago, which was only 60 or 70 miles north of us. Henry, Alexander, and Dodge were ordered to Winnebago for a supply of 12 days and Posey's was ordered to Hamilton's, Dodgeville and Kellogg's to protect that frontier and to intercept the enemy in the event of his flight in that direction. Henry was also directed to watch for any trails going towards the Wisconsin, and if he found any, to pursue them and send information by express to Gen. Atkinson at Koshkenong, where he was waiting, with the regulars for the return of the volunteers. Gen. Atkinson says in his dispatches, "It is but fair to remark here, that but for the waste of provisions by the volunteers, and unavoidable losses in swimming rivers, and the miring down of horses in creeks and swamps, the supply would have been ample until the train of wagons arrived." The regulars, who marched with the same supply (20 days) were [not] in want, until the full period had expired. This was entirely due to the care they took of the rations, and to their experience. During the absence of the volunteers the troops erected a stockade for the protection of the sick and of the supplies. Gen. Brady was here seized with a dysentery, which terminated his services for the campaign.

On the 16th of July a train of 36 wagons, loaded with subsistence stores, arrived at Blue Mounds. On the 17th, Alexander's brigade returned from Winnebago. Henry and Dodge had gone direct to Rock River Rapids to find the enemy, and on the 19th Gen. Atkinson marched again up the Whitewater with the regulars and Alexander's brigade to co-operate with them. The Indians were in the triangle between the Whitewater and Rock rivers, in a marshy, timbered country, difficult of access, and little known by white people. Here they found some game, roots, and vegetable substances, on which they subsisted, or existed; but our delays, our marchings and countermarchings had misled and deceived them, and had prevented them from separating to hunt or fish. Hence their supplies were exhausted, and they were actually in a state of starvation. Our masterly inactivity, occasioned by treacherous advice and want of stores, had already conquered them. But we were not yet aware of this fact. The last five beeves in our camp were stolen in the night by our allies, the Winnebagoes, and driven directly to the Sac camp, in the muddy triangle above us. At length, exhausted and confused, they determined to fly towards the Wisconsin, and seeing Alexander's brigade return to Koshkenong, they passed out immediately behind him, not knowing that Dodge and Henry were yet in the rear. Dodge and Henry struck the fresh trail, sent an express to Gen. Atkinson, and then followed the Indians at their greatest speed. Evidences of their poverty and suffering were seen upon every mile of the trail. The bones of horses, which had been killed to prevent starvation of the women and children were hourly passed, and eventually, a few stragglers in the rear were discovered, and as they approached the Wisconsin river they were met by a formidable body of Indians, and a sharp action ensued. The women and children were crossing the river, and the Indians only maintained the struggle long enough to effect this purpose. Several were killed on both sides, but the Indians suffered most, and availed themselves of the darkness of night to escape and follow their families. This occurred on the 21st of July, '32. On the night of the 19th the express from Gen. Henry reached Koshkenong, in the midst of a terrible storm. Gen. Atkinson had marched early that morning up the Whitewater, and it was necessary that this express should reach him as early as possible. Yet it was so dark and stormy that no man could ride and keep the trail and Gen. Brady directed that the expressman should wait until daylight and then pass through as rapidly as his horse could carry him. At 9 a. m. he reached Gen. Atkinson's camp which was nearly deluged with the previous night's rain, and instead of marching up the Whitewater, he at once retraced his steps, and on the same night encamped with us at the Koshkenong. On the 21st of July, Gen. Atkinson marched for the Blue Mounds, and arrived there on the 24th. Gen. Henry was there for supplies, and Gen. Dodge had gone to Dodgeville to recruit his battalion. The next day Gen. Atkinson marched with the regulars, Henry's brigade, and Alexander's for the Wisconsin, near Helena, 16 miles distant.

Rafts were constructed for crossing the river, but they were of small capacity and difficult to manage. The general determined to take with him only the most efficient troops, and therefore sent all the worn out horses of the volunteers to Fort Hamilton, and the sick were left at Helena. The force was now reduced to 400 regulars and 900 volunteers. The volunteers were commanded by Henry, Alexander and Dodge. The crossing was slow and difficult, and occupied the 27th and 28th.

Having proceeded four miles on the 29th, the troops struck the trail of the Indians, and pursued it with zeal and industry through an exceedingly difficult country until the 2d of August, when the Indians were overtaken on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Bad Axe, and were entirely subdued. The families were in the act of crossing the river; some in canoes, some on small rafts, and some were clinging to the tails of their ponies, who were swimming towards the western bank and towing their burdens after them. Many Indians were killed in the willows along the bank, and very many, including women and children, were killed in the water, endeavoring to escape. The number was estimated at 150. Black Hawk and his family had already fled into the Winnebago country, and were not in the action. They were subsequently captured and delivered to Gen. Atkinson by the Winnebagoes, who deserted their allies as rats flee from a sinking ship. The troops descended the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien. The volunteers were discharged and the regulars descended to Rock Island, where they met Gen. Scott, who had come out with a large force of regulars to supersede Gen. Atkinson and conduct the war. His movements will be noticed hereafter. Many small affairs occurred between the Indians and volunteers, not mentioned above; yet some of them were brilliant and successful, while others were marked by stupidity, gross carelessness, and neglect. The one which attracted the most attention, and evinced the most tact and decision, was conducted by Gen. Dodge and his volunteers, from Michigan. I have no official account of it, but received the details from eye-witnesses a few days subsequent to the event. It occurred about the 1st of July on the Pickatolica (Pic-a-ton-i-ca), perhaps twenty miles west from the Four Lakes. Gen. Dodge is said to have had twenty-eight men and to have met seventeen Indians, sixteen of whom were killed. Gen. Dodge lost but one or two men, and had some three or four wounded. The party was literally wiped out, as only one boy escaped by lying still in the grass and avoiding observation. It was considered the most brilliant affair of the war, and was entirely in keeping with the general's former character. Many other small actions occurred which were creditable to the parties employed, but I have no data by which they can be designated, and shall therefore omit them. Captain [Adam W.] Snyder was actively employed near Galena, and had several skirmishes with the enemy.

At the moment that Gen. Atkinson marched to the Wisconsin, Gen. Brady was at Koshkenong, slowly recovering from a dangerous illness. As soon as he was able to move, on the 24th of July, he started for Chicago on horseback, and reached there in three days. At this point he met Gen. [Winfield] Scott, with several regiments from the sea-board, all of which had suffered with the cholera to a frightful extent. The disease was already abating, and the general was preparing for a vigorous campaign. His latest news from Gen. Atkinson left him at Helena, ready to pursue the enemy's trail, towards the Mississippi. Capt. Low [Gideon Lowe], of the 5th infantry, was left with his company in charge of the depot at Koshkenong, and remained there until hostilities had ceased. Gen. Brady returned slowly to Detroit, riding a part of the way in a common road wagon, on a bed of hay, entirely unable to sit upon his horse. It was many weeks before he recovered his usual health.

Various rumors had been in circulation as to the intention and movements of the Indians, and it was feared that if closely pursued, and hard pressed, they would endeavor to reach Canada by passing through the State of Michigan. The interior settlements were sparse and unprepared for defense, and it was apprehended that they might suffer equally with those west and south of Chicago. These Indians had often received presents in Canada (at Malden), and would naturally seek their friends if punished by their enemies. The public mind was much excited, and the people of Michigan were willing and ready to act against the common enemy, as soon as the means for doing so could be pointed out.

For this purpose, Maj. Gen. John R. Williams proceeded to Chicago to obtain timely information, which would enable him to determine the number and character of troops required from his state, as well as the point where his services would be needed. He was accompanied by his aid, Maj. Charles Whipple, and Maj. John M. Wilson, and was escorted by a troop of Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain Charles Jackson. Garry Spencer was the first lieutenant of the troop, John Farrar was its second, and James Hanmer was its third lieutenant. This command remained some weeks at Chicago, awaiting the developments of war, and made an excursion thence to the Naper settlement, which was threatened by the savages. It finally returned to Detroit, after the defeat of Black Hawk.* Another company of foot troops, under command of Capt. Marsac, was ordered to the seat of war and marched as far as Saline,*[1] where orders for their return were received from Gov. Mason. This was a sad disappointment to them, as their hopes of meeting the enemy were strong, and they felt confidence in their ability to cope with the Indians at any time under equal circumstances. This company was composed entirely of our native French population. The men were all good woodsmen and hunters, and perfectly familiar with Indian tricks and Indian warfare. A better class of men for this purpose does not exist, and in the event of their ever meeting a savage foe, they will prove that the present stock has in no degree degenerated. Another body of volunteers, under Gen. [Joseph White] Brown, marched from Lenawee county as far as Niles or Laporte, and were also recalled, without an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

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* Other companies were at Saline, but I am not informed of their designation.

*[1] See Vol. XXXI, this series, for documents pertaining to the Black Hawk War.—C. M. B.

Detroit had suffered much from the ravages of the cholera. Its introduction was charged to the troops on board of several steamers en route to the seat of war. It doubtlessly would have prevailed here (perhaps a few weeks later) if the troops had not passed within a hundred miles of the city. It prevailed to such an extent on board of one of the transports that the commanding officer, Maj. [David E.] Twiggs, landed the troops near Fort Gratiot, on the St. Clair, and abandoned the intention of joining Gen. Scott at Chicago. Many of the soldiers died, and others dispersed in an absolute panic. But a small portion of them ever returned to the service. Each transport lost a portion by the epidemic, and the army at Chicago was virtually paralyzed for many days after it had assembled at that point. No man exhibited a greater degree of moral courage than Gen. Scott at this trying period. He was daily with the troops in the hospital and in the camp; in short he was at every point where his noble presence could give moral strength and courage to the sick and to the dying.

The garrison at Fort Gratiot, under Major Alexander Thompson, was ordered to Chicago after the epidemic had become general. No transport could be obtained, and he determined to take the route by land. On his arrival at Detroit, so great was the panic that he experienced some difficulty in landing, the authorities presuming that cholera and soldiers were inseparable. He at length landed and marched, first to Chicago, and then to Rock Island. Here again the epidemic became violent, and hundreds of brave and worthy men found an untimely grave on the bank of the Mississippi.

The captives, Sacs and Foxes, were taken to Rock Island and were catechised most elaborately by Gen. Scott and his assistants. It appeared, as we had conjectured, that the Winnebagoes, our professed allies, were operating on both sides and in both camps. Those in our camp stole our beef cattle and drove them to the enemy. They went out in a fog and shot a man who was fishing in the Whitewater, and before the wounds of the soldier were dressed they were again in our camps, eating Uncle Sam's beef with an air of innocence which would have deceived the arch fiend himself. In the treaty which followed, their tricks and treachery were not forgotten, and they were forced to part with lands on which they had lived from time immemorial, and to which they were ardently attached. Gen. Scott did not reach the enemy's country until the last gun had been fired, but he conducted and closed the subsequent negotiations with quite as much ability as the war had been conducted by Gen. Atkinson. No jealousy existed between these great and generous men. They were warm friends, and had served together on former campaigns, in a common cause, when great interests were at stake.*

While Gen. Atkinson was stopping at the rapids of the Illinois, below Ottawa, awaiting the arrival of the new levy of volunteers, a message was delivered to him, to this effect, viz: "That Gen. Jackson, then president of the United States, had stated that he had furnished adequate means for prosecuting the war against the Sacs and Foxes and had placed Gen. Atkinson in command, and that if he, Gen. Atkinson, did not terminate the war in thirty days, he would dismiss him from the army." The statement was said to have been made to one or more of the representatives in congress from the state of Illinois. When the news of Stillman's disaster and the consequent delays reached Washington, it appears that still greater doubts existed of the competency of Gen. Atkinson to conduct this war, and Gen. Scott was ordered to supersede him. Gen. Scott proceeded promptly to discharge the duty assigned to him, but an intervention of providence, the cholera, delayed his movements until Gen. Atkinson had subdued the enemy and placed the frontier settlements of Illinois and Michigan beyond the reach of danger.

I will venture to say, that no Indian war of the same magnitude and importance was ever brought to a close in so brief a space of time. The first gun was fired at Stillman's Run on the evening of the 14th of May, and the last and farewell shot echoed from the banks of the Mississippi on the morning of the 2d of August. It embraced a period of precisely seventy-nine days. The Florida covered a space of twenty-three years and employed successively seven or eight of our most distinguished generals. The wars in Texas and New Mexico have existed, with slight interruptions, for ten years, and they bid fair to continue ten years longer.

Gen. Atkinson had probably never before exercised a command of such magnitude and importance. Gen. Scott, with his world-wide fame, could well afford to be generous, without endangering his well earned laurels. He had determined to afford Gen. Atkinson every proper opportunity to execute his plans and end the war, when, to his great gratification, he received the joyful intelligence that he had met and conquered the enemy. The prejudices which had existed against him, causing him to be superseded, had fallen still-born to the ground, and his reputation as an honest, able and indefatigable public officer was placed upon a basis where envy, suspicion and jealousy could never reach it. He has gone to his last, his final place of rest, but his generous and noble qualities are yet fresh in the memories of those who knew him best, and will live forever in the history of our ever great and growing West.

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* One page of the manuscript missing.

ESCAPE FROM FIVE POTTAWATTOMIE INDIANS IN 1814.*

[BY COL. GEORGE HUNT.]

On my way from Cincinnati with money to pay the troops at Fort Wayne, I had bought a fine young horse. Soon after I left St. Marie's where Harrison's supplies for the army were collected and sent down the Au Glaise and St. Marie's to Fort Meigs, I found that I was pursued by Indians. I was alone. The Indians were mounted on ponies. I had expected to find a canoe at the crossings (Cheine) on St. Marie's. In consequence of high waters, when I reached the river I found no canoe. I had not spared my horse; if I succeeded in crossing the river I was safe, for the Indians would have to cross on a raft of logs, which would have detained them an hour, as rafting timber was scarce, and the St. Marie's at the top of its banks. Imagine my disappointment. I searched up and down the stream for something to cross on; during all this time the Indians gained on me. Being mounted on a stout young horse, I had no fears of their overtaking me, could I once reach the other side of the river. On the side I was then on was a prairie, and I could see any one approaching at least a mile. The sun was nearly down, and I was yet 37 miles from the fort. Finding no means of crossing the river, there was no alternative but swimming it with my horse. In order to do this I had to look for high banks when the waters were up. The bottom lands at the crossings extended one-half mile over the bottoms. I went up the stream three-fourths of a mile and found a place where both banks were just out of water. I had on my horse a pair of saddle bags with $500 in specie, and my clothes and great coat attached to my saddle and $4,000 in notes of the Miami Exporting Co., Cincinnati. I commenced first to secure my saddle bags by tying them tight to my saddle. I placed my bank notes in the crown of my hat, and placed it firmly on my head. I was at a narrow point of the river, and was determined to place the river as soon as possible between myself and the Indians. I mounted my horse, walked him to the edge of the water, but not an inch further could I get him. I worked there until, on looking back, discovered the Indians just entering the prairie not over a mile behind me, coming on at full speed. I lost no time but, taking a start of about fifty yards back from the stream, put spurs under full headway, jumped him off into the stream. I soon found he had not been accustomed to swim; the river was twenty or thirty feet deep; my horse attempts with his hind legs to touch bottom, in doing so the water began to run into his ears; not liking this he struck off, and soon reached the middle of the stream. There new difficulties began, and all I could do he would either turn his head up stream or down. For some time I worked with the bridle to give him the proper direction, but all to no purpose. At length I dropped the reins, and with my hands, first on one side and then on the other side of his head, I got him on the right course. By this time he began to feel my weight on him, and became very much fatigued. All this time I kept my head steady, thinking of my money in my hat. When my horse struck his forefeet to the bank he was so weak that the current brought him sideways close up to the bank of the river, which was almost perpendicular. I was soon off his back, laid my hat on one side, took off the saddle which relieved him of great weight. My great coat was as heavy as five dry ones, and my saddle bags held water. I took my horse by his halter, and after letting him blow a minute or two, succeeded in getting him up the bank. When I came to examine my fireworks, my punk was wet and useless, so if I was inclined to strike fire I could not. I had scarcely resaddled my horse—by this time it became dusk so that a person could not be seen far, but I could hear the Indians talking to themselves. They found the same difficulty in crossing that I did, and I supposed would not cross that night. It commenced raining hard, and soon became very dark; you could scarcely see your horse's head. I was determined to push for the fort that night. I was some three-fourths of a mile from the Indian track that led to the fort, and I was under the necessity of trusting partly to my horse to know when I came to it. Whether he passed the track, I can't say; after wandering in the dark two hours, I found myself again on the bank of the St. Marie's. I made up my mind to wait for daylight, spancelled out my horse, doubly secured him by tying his halter to his forefoot, and let him graze. I took my saddle for a pillow, spread down my wet blanket, and covered with my greatcoat. Under a sloping tree I laid down and slept three or four hours. On waking I found the weather clear, and prepared for a fresh start for the track. I soon reached it. My horse found no difficulty in keeping it, and traveled well the balance of the night. I arrived at the fort before noon, missing some few articles of clothing which I lost in looking after my fireworks. After the war I ascertained I gave the slip to the five Pottawattomies who had been on a visit to the Shawnees at Warpuckinetta [Waupokonetta] for information of the movements of our army, and I made no doubt that during the war a regular intercourse was kept up between our Indians and the British Indians. The Indians not overtaking me at the river as they expected, gave up the chase, particularly as the night was dark, and they would have to follow by torchlight. They, however, crossed the St. Marie's on a raft at the very same place that I did. The next morning, found my old vest and some newspapers that belonged to me. Four sons of five—were of the party. When peace took place they returned to the vicinity of Fort Wayne, and I often traded with them. They had fallen on my horse's track, and did their best to overtake me, and said they had made up their minds to make me their prisoner and take me to Malden.

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As soon as the four Winnebago spies, who were sent to my house, had made the necessary inquiry as to the number of Americans who were with me, and had finished their meal, they left. My men were at work within two hundred yards of the house within call. I saw the four Indians stop opposite Arnold & Peters, and, after eyeing them for a few minutes, passed on, I suppose to make their report to the chief of the war party. As soon as I supposed the spies were out of hearing I called the men to the house and informed them that old Shequamy had that morning discovered about one hundred Indians who had encamped about a mile from the house; that they were all painted for war. Whether against us or the Osages, she did not know, but advised me to hide my goods; this was the first of January, 1812. I had a few days previous traded with a party of Winnebagoes and I supposed, notwithstanding the old squaw advising me to hide my goods, that it was a party of Indians who came to wish me a happy New Year; still we came to the conclusion that it was best to be on our guard. I told my men that if they wished to leave they might do so, that I had too much property to think of going myself; they looked at each other and then at me. I then told them to go into the store and open two boxes of rifles and a box of fusils and to load all our arms whilst I was employed in knocking out chinking all around the house to use as port-holes to fire out of. I gave a gun to one Duguia, a half-breed Indian hunter, who happened to be at the store that day, trading. He could speak good French, and so long as I thought he was at his post at the corner of the house, the enemy could not approach without his seeing them, and he was to give us notice of the approach of the Indians, come in and bolt the door. He might have seen them three hundred yards off, it being winter. He left his post at sight of some Indians and fled to some Sac Lodges, two and a half miles below my trading post on the Mississippi, without giving us any notice whatever.

Myself, Pepeck and my two men were in the store loading our rifles, shotguns and pistols (horse-pistols). I had placed two rifles in my room, loaded two pistols with 15 buckshot which I placed in my great coat pocket. Having large capes to my great coat, they were hid from view directly. In rear of

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* See appendix

my store was my lead house, 20 feet square. A window was out so that as I traded lead it was thrown through this window into the lead house and piled up at our leisure. At this time the lead had been stacked eight feet high and two feet thick all around this lead house except near the window next to the store. This lead house could not be entered except through the store, and it was understood that as a dernier resort we were to occupy it. Guns, pistols and swords were placed there, for we were well supplied with firearms. We had nearly loaded all our guns and prepared to give them a warm reception at 100 yards, when passing from the store to my room, I saw an Indian dog pass the door. From that I stepped out, and to my great surprise, within a few feet of me were fifty Winnebagoes drawn up in line, between my house and store and the river. My buildings were within eight or ten feet of the bank of the Mississippi, so we were completely hemmed in. Their line extended the whole length of my buildings. On seeing me they held out their hands, saying, "bon jour Saginash my New Year's gift."

All my fears for the moment vanished. It had been always customary for large parties of Indians to visit trading posts on that day, and they expected a present of tobacco, &c. My men, who were in the store, hearing the conversation and coming out saw the Indians receive me so cordially, came forward, and the Indians also shook hands with them, and immediately fell into line, and as I supposed, were about firing a salute over the houses. Soon the word was given from right, left and center, Ho! Ho! Ho! and every gun was discharged at my men who stood within four feet of me and not over six feet from the muzzles of their guns. They instantly fell, pierced with bullets. Then the scalping commenced, and in a few minutes they were entirely dissected; not a joint was left together, and an old squaw sat on a dead man's legs.

I supposed that I was reserved for a worse fate, perhaps to be tortured or burnt. I drew my horse pistols and presented at a dozen heads. It missed fire. Those in the act of scalping, hearing my pistols, looked up, threw up their hands and said, Certah! Certah! Nicaw Saginash Cow Win Ke Napo. The next moment I was caught in the arms of a big Winnebago Indian. He raised me from the ground, giving me a shake or two. I was, as it were in a vise. After disarming me, an Indian put his arm affectionately round my neck and led me into the house. The men had locked the store door as they came out. I seated myself so that I could see my store door. After stripping the bones of my poor men and throwing pounds of their flesh against the trees, that it stuck fast, the war chiefs and the braves commenced making speeches, telling what feats they had done. At each speech they struck a joist with a tomahawk directly above my head. I thought at first it was my death warrant, but soon got used to it. About this time I heard the voice of some Sac warriors. Five or six had started from their camps two and a half miles below when Duga, or Old Shequamy, made their report to defend me but arrived near the house too late to render me assistance. Waiting awhile they returned. Not seeing me, they asked the Winnebagoes where Saginash or the Englishman was. They replied, "What do you want of him?" "We came," said the Sacks, "to invite him to a deer-feast." In return the Winnebagoes invited the Sacks to stay and feast with them on fresh beef, for they had shot a yoke of oxen that were employed at the smelting furnace owned by Lieut. Nathan Pryor, formerly of the U. S. Army. It was understood that I could not accept the invitation of my Sack friends. It was now about three o'clock in the afternoon.

The war chief wore a large British medal, solid silver. He pointed to it and said that the ribbon that suspended it around his neck was old and dirty and asked me to give him a new ribbon. I did so. During all this time the Sacs were lookers on. Presently the war chief came forward with his war pipe and after making a long speech presented it to the Sac Indians. After lighting it to smoke, they all refused to smoke the pipe which was a deep red color, which they said was a war pipe presented to them by their British father at Malden; that it had been smoked by different nations who had agreed to assist the British in a war soon to commence with the "Big Knives," the Americans. When the Sacks refused to smoke, they passed it to me. Policy said smoke, so I took a few whiffs as an Englishman. The young warriors wanted my goods and looked wishfully towards my store. Very soon one of them, with a single blow of the tomahawk, broke the lock from the door. The nearest thing at hand was a bunch of sleigh bells. As he came out I succeeded in getting them from him. At this moment the head chief seeing that he had broken the lock, tied up the door with a prisoner's belt, at the same time forbidding them from taking the goods. In a short time another attempt was made and I again shut the door. A third time a majority rushed into the store and a general pillage commenced.

They were not satisfied with taking my goods but robbed my trunk of a dozen fine linen shirts which were divided among them as far as they would go. At this time it was dusk. They put on my shirts, walked up and down the room, much pleased with their appearance.

Yet they supposed something might be concealed under the floor of my room, which was of hewed puncheon, laid down, but not nailed. I had about a half barrel of whisky not intended for them. I had buried it under the floor. They soon with a musk-rat spear, struck the barrel and it was soon raised. They rejoiced at their good luck and I felt it was all up with me, but it proved the means of my escaping from them, for they soon became intoxicated and paid but little attention to me and Pepeck and I left the house (at dusk) for the Sac and Fox lodges. Some time before leaving I saw the principal chief and told him I would go to the Sack and Fox lodges, as I had been invited to á feast and would return in the morning. To this he would not consent. The whisky began to have its effect and they became merry and soon thought of nothing else. An opportunity soon offered and I was left alone, and I took the opportunity to bid them good bye. Myself and Pepeck soon reached the Sack lodges. The old squaws set up a terrible howling, expecting the Winnebagoes down upon them.

As soon as I entered the first lodge I came to, and my voice was heard, out rolled Duga, the man I had placed as sentinel, from under and behind a parcel of old squaws and saying, "Is it possible you are here alive?" I was so indignant at his cowardly conduct that I made no reply.

I asked if there was any young man who would guide me down to Fort Madison, promising a horse for his services. I soon obtained a guide, a young Sack Indian named Ka-Sin-Wa, who offered his services. The distance was about 250 miles from my house. They proposed that I should stay that evening with them and leave for the fort the next morning. I declined their invitation and said I would start immediately. They then furnished me with two blankets, a shot gun, shot pounch powder-horn, two pairs moccasins, and patches to mend my moccasins if necessary and the guide being ready, I bid good-bye to my good friends, the Sacks. Soon after leaving the Sacks, I looked towards my house and observed a bright light. I supposed the Winnebagoes had fired my buildings. We ascertained this to be the fact. The following spring the lead from my buildings was melted in a lump. Having each as many goods as they could pack away, they made a present of my furs to the Sacks and they delivered them to Mr. [John] Johnson in the manner that I had packed them up, the week before I was robbed. The guide who took the lead on our retreat was a young man about 19 or 20 years of age, a son of She-qua-me (who first reported the Winnebagoes near me.) We pursued our way down the river at a rapid rate and had traveled about eight miles when we struck a small creek, well frozen over, and we followed it for some time. I soon saw that this creek, if followed as the guide was doing, would nearly lead us back from whence we came. I communicated my fears to my interpreter, Pepeek, and we came to the conclusion he had repented of his bargain and intended to lead us back to his lodge. Each of us had his gun and Pepeek and I came to the determination that as we were two to one we would stop him and have an understanding about the course he was then leading us. I had determined to compel him to change his course and stopped him. I told him our course was directly towards the moon (that was shining beautifully, there being snow on the ground. It was light as day), that we were taking a wrong direction. He pointed down at his feet saying, "Do you see these turkey tracks?" It was so. "A large flock was going up the creek in search of water" said the Indian. "If they pursue us they will see our tracks in the snow. When they find we are going back they will suppose they are following hunters and will leave our tracks." I approved of his plan. We still followed the turkeys' track. At length the Indian struck his course and continued on all the first night. At daylight we were 50 miles on our way to the fort. Before leaving the bottom lands of the Mississippi our route lay through the large, now called Illinois prairies. Before commencing to cross the first prairies Cashinwa, our guide, struck up a fire and advised us to change our wet moccasins for dry ones. Our route the first night lay through bottom lands and springy grounds and we were wet to the knees. In the morning there was a change in the weather. It became very cold and windy and it was necessary to guard our feet against the frost before leaving our first fire. Our guide with a sharp flint scarified his ankles and legs, as he said. it prevented them from swelling, and at this fire we divided between us what provisions we started with. It consisted of one flour-cake baked on a plate. With one third of that and two hind legs of a muskrat we started. I ate the bread but could not swallow the muskrat, neither did I feel hungry. To go back to Sack lodges. When we left, the Sacks dispatched two young men in the contrary direction from that we were pursuing, and when we had a start of 50 miles from our enemies a party of fifteen Winnebagoes arrived at the Sac camps enquiring for the Yankee that had got from them the evening before. They had found out during the night that I was not a Saginash and, tomahawk in hand, they expected to find me at their lodges.

The old Sac chief coolly got up, pointed to the tracks in the snow, saying we had gone up the Mississippi to Prairie du Chien, whilst I had gone down the river to Fort Madison. Once on the prairie I began to inquire if we traveled as Indian war parties did when they had struck at the Osages. He, the guide, smiled and shook his head. I then told him to take that speed and I would follow him. He drew his belt tight and commenced taking an Indian lope, and in two hours I was satisfied that if pursued, although I had fifty miles the start, I would be overhauled before reaching the fort, for in that time my guide was nearly out of sight. I could just discern him on the prairie. After satisfying curiosity he stopped for us. The first day we saw deer and turkey in plenty but did not fire at them. Towards evening we saw an Indian camp, but proving to be Winnebagoes I did not choose to stop at them. Nothing occurred; we walked all night and the next morning shot under a high bluff a fine fat turkey; the Indian picked it whilst walking. We passed that morning two Winnebago camps; they did not see us, it being early in the morning; they were asleep as we passed. About the middle of the afternoon we stopped and roasted our turkey and ate it all but the hind legs; finished our meal on turkey alone. We left our fire and continued our journey all night. I felt no disposition to sleep. In the morning our Indian and Pepeek shot a pheasant each and we cooked them and that day crossed Rock river at the Sac and Fox village. The village had been deserted in the fall for their hunting grounds. In passing through the village we entered a lodge. Although in the winter, yet the fleas still inhabited at least one of the lodges, for we were instantly covered with them.

We crossed Rock river on the ice early in the day. In the afternoon it clouded up and commenced to snow. This day we traveled through prairies and were fairly into a large one that, but for our guide, we should probably have perished in. The weather in the night became exceedingly cold. After a fall of snow that did not discommode our guide in steering his course in the least, he drew his blanket over his head, unconcerned. This night, about midnight, I should judge, after crossing the prairie, we came to an old encamping ground. The guide made a halt, said we are not pursued. Had the Winnebagoes got on our trail we should have been overtaken to-day noon; here is plenty of fire-wood, alluding to a frame of lodge poles; we will take an armful each, and go down this sink hole where our light will not be seen, and sleep the balance of the night. We all agreed; we had collected a quantity of dry poles and struck up a fire. We had nothing to eat. I threw myself down by the fire, and Pepeck followed the example; not so the guide; sometime through the day he had picked up a small pumpkin, and roasted it by the fire. When done, he jogged us, saying: "We-sen-na" (eat). After eating up the pumpkin, through the interpreter I ascertained that we were fifty-five miles from Fort Madison. I proposed to Pepeek to leave our fire, and by walking the balance of the night we would be enabled to reach the fort the next day. He readily agreed to it, and the Indian did not object. The weather had become intensely cold; it was calm and starlight; we were furnished each with two good blankets, which we wore Indian fashion, and both of us without hats; our moccasins began to fail us, particularly our guide's. At daylight we were covered with frost. Half a foot of snow on the ground made our traveling rather heavy. About ten o'clock we struck the Mississippi low grounds, and soon we were in thick woods, and soon we came to a gang of Indian ponies. Said the Indian, "We are near lodges," and soon after said, snuffing up his nose, "I smell smoke." "Remain here," said he, "and I will see if they are friends." We had not to wait long. Soon

I saw an Indian at a short distance from us. He beckoned to us to come forward; we were soon seated by a comfortable fire in a clean Indian lodge. Over the fire hung a five-pail brass kettle, that appeared clean and bright, filled with sweet corn and beans, and any quantity of fat deer meat. A clean mat was placed for us to sit on; the squaws came forward and took off our moccasins, dried, rubbed and mended them whilst we were doing justice to a large bowl of corn and venison. Before eating of this, the old man of the lodge poured out about a half pint of clear bear's oil, gave me a couple of Irish potatoes. "After eating that," said he, "eat all you want of corn and meat; it can't hurt you."

My guide remained at this lodge; he had one of his big toes frozen that morning. A young Sac, discovering it, sat immediately down beside him, put his toe in his mouth and sucked out the frost. Query: Would one white man do as much for another? We left well pleased with our reception, at the only Sac lodge we passed on our way to the fort, which we reached at sundown, having traveled on foot 250 miles in three days and four nights. I was not known by Mr. Johnson, whom I found at tea, until I spoke. My Indian blanket and pouch and powder horn were trimmed with buttons, and without hat or shoes, he did not immediately recognize me. This was the 4th of January, 1812.

The day I arrived at Fort Madison, an expressman in a French traineau, had passed the fort. He was sent by Gen. [William] Clark of St. Louis, to apprise the inhabitants of Prairie du Chien of the battle of Tippecanoe. Too late to save the goods I received at Fort Madison of the U. S. Factor, Mr. [John] Johnson, the Winnebagoes who were in that battle, had time to reach the head waters of Rock river, rest one month, raise a war party, and give me the first news of that battle by killing my men, and plundering me of my goods, as well as the goods of the United States factory under my charge.

I had two horses at the fort; one I gave to my guide for his services, and well he deserved it. Mr. Johnson gave him a full suit of clothes, also a quantity of silver works. The commanding officer [Capt. H. Starke] loaded his horse with pork and flour. I have have never Cashinwa since, though within a few years I made inquiry after him when I was in Iowa. The old squaw, Shequamy, I met at the agency in 1840. I resided at the agency. Whilst there she, the old woman, died. Before she died she called a friend and put in his care four pair of moccasins, telling him to deliver them personally to Saginash. She was mother to Cashinwa. During the war of 1812 there were two parties in the Sac nation, one called the British party, and the other called the American party. The American party moved across the Missouri; the other warred against us on the side of the British. I remained at Fort Madison until the return of Gen. Clark's express from Prairie du Chien, on his return to St. Louis.

In the train was the expressman, Willard; a discharged sergeant, Griffith, and a Mr. Gates, interpreter of Mr. Johnson's, on his way to see his family at St. Louis, and myself on horseback, left the fort; after breakfast made twenty-five miles, and encamped below the river Des Moines; started the next day at daylight. The ice was good, and we traveled from point to point; nothing of importance occurred until about ten o'clock, when we were a few miles from Polier and Bleakley's, two British traders. They attempted to introduce a large quantity of whisky into the Indian country, but their boats were seized and their liquor stored in the fort by Capt. Harks [Hanks], who commanded Fort Madison. Here I expected difficulty, and was determined not to stop within sight of their houses. We discovered a dozen or more Indians crossing to some islands we had passed and about a mile below, from around a point, about fifty more coming out, we thought to intercept us. We were descending the right hand side of the Mississippi, and were above a sand-bar that extended two miles. I knew from the formation of this bar, that if those in the sled took that chute [route], the Indians were certain to take them, because the banks were high and quite a narrow passage below the sand-bar, running quite close to the side we were on. At the upper end of the bar the ice was smooth, and at first those in the train seemed determined to take it, although I opposed it. I took the outside of this bar, and after some time the train turned about and followed me. I then communicated to them my plan, which was to seem to make directly up to them, and shaped our course accordingly. It had a good effect; they slackened their pace and we gained as much down the river as we could without their suspecting our object (which was to pass them). So confident were they that we would fall into their hands, that they sat down on the jammed ice and waited for us. They soon saw our object, and raised to their feet, and we put whip to our horses. I was foremost, and for sometime it was doubtful how things would end. I was safely past them, but on looking around to see how the train was getting on, I perceived an Indian twenty paces in advance of the party, and in the act of catching hold of the stakes attached to the train. Just at that time I saw Gates, the inspector, raise his horse pistol as if to strike instead of shooting, and the Indian held back and the train passed on. The Indians felt disappointed, and beckoned us to come back, offering their hands in token of friendship. Having been a short time before deceived by the Indians in that way, we paid no attention to their pretended friendship. Had the Indian caught hold of the train it would probably have broken down, and the men would have shared the fate of Arnold and Peeters. The ice was caked up and very rough, the train scarcely holding together. I was of the opinion that this party had been watching the return of Willard, who was sent by Gen. Clark to Prairie du Chien to notify the Americans of the battle of Tippecanoe, and to put us on our guard, but too late to do me any good. Two months had elapsed since the battle. Had I been notified, as we all should have been, one month sooner, I could have saved my goods by returning them to Mr. Johnson, but in neglecting to give us the information as they might, and ought to have done, one month before, I lost not only my own goods, but the public goods also.

The Indians, seeing they could not coax us up to them, made for the mainland, and from there to Bay Charles, formed by a very short turn of the Mississippi, was distant about thirty miles by land, and much longer distance by water, about fifty miles.

Discovering the object of the Indians, the race commenced, we by the ice and they by the land. I knew, for I had seen speed of an Indian, and his capacity to continue on that speed from morning till night, when they had a great object to obtain. I kept the lead of the sled for several hours; about the middle of the afternoon the sled passed me. My horse began to fail; we had not reached the point at which we expected the Indians to head us (Bay Charles). Soon there was a prospect of my having to leave my horse, and to avoid that, I got off his back and drove him before me at a trot, and then rode a while to rest. Before reaching this Bay Charles, formed by a sudden turn of the river, a strong current was formed, and the ice was just sufficiently wide to permit a horse and train to pass. Here we expected the Indians would have reached before us, and they would have certainly cut us off, but fortunately for our scalps, we arrived first at this turn. From thence to Salt river was nine miles. I arrived about nine o'clock. The train beat me in the race that day nine miles. We stopped at a trader's house, by the name of Parquette. He was married to a Winnebago woman. I was not inclined to sleep that night in his house, lest the Indians might come upon us whilst we slept. The three men chose to stay there that night, and after much persuasion, I made up my mind to remain instead of encamping in the woods.

We were not disturbed during the night, got our breakfast early in the morning, and left Parquette's house, expecting to reach O'Niel's that evening. Our horses from the race of the day before were very stiff, and we could only go on a walk. This day's journey was only twenty-five miles, quite sufficient for our jaded horses. We had observed that broad trails crossed the river every six or eight miles, which we knew to be Indian trails. We saw no Indians that day; it began to snow towards evening, and before sun-down we came within sight of O'Niel's house. We kept near the middle of the river. The ice was good,—eighteen inches thick. On approaching O'Niel's house our suspicions were raised that all was not right there. The household consisted of O'Niel, his wife and fourteen children, and one orphan boy. Opposite the house we discovered a bacon-house on fire, and the doors and windows open. We hailed the house. No one answered. From the trails we had passed that day we were apprehensive that something wrong had happened, and from appearances of things we did not venture up to the house. Two miles from O'Niel's, Burnes resided, directly on the river bank. On arriving about sun-down we found Burnes chopping wood, and informing him of our suspicions in regard to O'Neil, he told us they were to have killed hogs that day, and were probably in the field back of the house. I thought it might have been so, and prepared for the night. We had reached the first settlements from Fort Madison, distance 150 miles.

After turning out our horses in a small corn field, for there was no stables at the time, we made ourselves as comfortable as possible, whilst Burnes' wife was occupied in getting supper for us. She was a very tall woman with red hair; had two children; one about three and the other a year old. Burnes was a small man, and had settled here, and had commenced to clear up a farm, and that year had made quite a commencement. Supper was soon ready, and we did justice to it, for we had eaten nothing since breakfast. After supper we sat around a good fire talking until ten o'clock, when it was proposed that we should go to bed. I had pulled off my moccasins, and was in the act of throwing them across a pole suspended over the fireplace, when "Hallo, the house" was heard. The door was opened, and a stranger to me addressed Burnes, saying, "Burnes, clear yourself to Mr. Dicken's. The Indians are in the neighborhood and have killed all of the O'Niel family." Whilst I was putting on my moccasins I saw the first thing Burnes did was to take his rifle, and then opened a chest and took from it a long stocking filled with specie, and was about leaving, when his wife caught him around the neck and said, "Burnes, think of what you are doing. Are you going to desert your wife and family?" He pitched the money on the bed, hustled his children in a coverlid, and with his wife left the house, as I went out to catch my horse that was loose in the corn field. It was dark, and snowing fast. It was some time before I could get my horse cornered, and on going back to the house I found all had left for Dickson's. There was a good fire burning, and by its light I discovered Burnes' bag of silver laid on the bed. In the hurry and confusion of the moment he had forgotten to take it with him.

My gun stood in the corner. After saddling my horse, I took off a silk handkerchief from round my neck, reprimed my gun, and wrapped the handkerchief round the lock. It was an old fashioned lock. I was soon mounted. I think I never saw a darker and more blustering night. I could not see my horse's head, and the snow blew in my face so that I could scarcely keep my eyes open. It was only a short half mile to Dickson's. The road passed near Burnes' door. I put spurs to my jaded horse, and soon got him on a slow pace. Once in a while he would make a kind of a snort that I would rather he would not do, lest if the Indians were near I should warn them of my whereabouts. I still spurred on my horse, and soon I heard at a short distance before me a terrific scream. I knew it was uttered by a female. I reined up my horse for an instant, and then determined to go straight forward, and in a few minutes, apparently under my horse's feet, the same scream repeated. I then knew if, as I supposed, the Indians were waylaying the road and were murdering those that passed, that I should have been knocked off my horse. I therefore spoke and said, "It is a friend; don't be alarmed." It proved to be a black woman who was carrying her mistress' child in her arms, and hearing me approach, thought it was Indians. She came to a small rise in the road, and had nearly given out. Said she, "For God Almighty's sake, Massa, take this little child." I took it up before me. All it had on seemed to be its night clothes, and the black girl had carried it four or five miles. Her mistress had left her alone. Not a whimper did the child utter in that cold, half clad situation. I was soon up to Dickson's. I hailed the house, inquiring whose child I had, and it was some time before I could find an owner. At length a woman (not its mother) said she would take it. Some thirty years after I met this same woman in Iowa who reminded me of the occurrence.

I was soon off the horse, and after caring for him, I went in the house at Dickson's, a large farm house, all in one room, around which stood about twenty stout men, all armed with rifles. In the middle of the room were the women, children, and what bed-clothes they could carry with them all piled together. Before a large fireplace sat an old man gazing on the coals. His head was white; not a tear was in his eye, nor could he utter one word. He was horror struck, paid no attention to what was passing. Most of these men had traveled from four to six miles through the snow, and an attack might be made upon us at any moment. I suggested the propriety of each man's firing off his gun. Mine went clear. Not one in ten of the others could be got off by repriming. Soon they commenced to withdraw their loads, and soon were in readiness should we be attacked. We were not molested. When morning came those who had met at Dickson's had commenced making preparations to follow the Indians who had committed this murder, which was a useless undertaking, as they committed the attack just as it commenced snowing the evening before. The snow covering up their tracks, it was impossible to follow them.

I obtained, the following morning, the following account from O'Niel. The day of the murder he left the family early for the purpose of attending a meeting of the farmers some five miles from home. The object was to select a point to build block-houses and to erect a picket work, so that if the settlement was molested they could if necessary fly to it and not break up the settlement. He left home after breakfast. His wife was preparing to wash, and after the meeting, returned home and the first object he met near the house was his eldest daughter, 10 years old, tomahawked and scalped. On opening the door the first thing that met his sight was the heads of all of his family spitted before the fire. On a large farm table lay the bodies of his children, quartered. Two of his youngest children were thrown in his wife's wash kettle that was over the fire.

He did not see his wife and eldest son, a man grown, but from the traces of the blood that led to a room, he had no doubt but that they shared the fate of the rest of the family. Upon visiting the house it was ascertained it was so.

O'Niel joined the first company of spies that was raised in Missouri, determined to seek satisfaction for the murder of his family. The next day we arrived at St. Charles, twenty miles from St. Louis. There I remained until spring when an opportunity offered to go to Galena, for the lead which the Winnebagoes could not carry off. They before leaving my house, set fire to it and melted the lead together. I left St. Louis in May, took passage in a French boat. There were three together and had proceeded fifty or sixty miles above Fort Madison. We met Maurice Blondo [Blandeau] from Prairie du Chien. From him we learned that the Winnebagoes were in force at Rock Island. All Frenchmen and French boats were to pass by paying tribute in provisions to enable them to remain there, but they would kill all Americans. The men on board these boats refused to go farther. If I remained on board my going would get them into difficulty. I therefore made up my mind to return to St. Louis. Mr. Blondoe's boat was loaded with packs of fur. He invited me on board his boat, having something curious to show me. On lifting a pack of fur in the center of his boat, who should I see but Lieut. N. Pryor (who was engaged within a few hundred yards of my house at the time I was robbed in melting the lead and whom I supposed was killed at the time by the Indians, but was saved by a squaw who declared he was an Englishman). I was told by Lieut. Pryor that he made a very narrow escape; the Indians drew their knives across his throat, made him open his mouth, looked down his throat to see if he was an American. At length they held a council back of his house whether to kill him or not. Unperceived the squaw listened; the vote was, he must die. She told Pryor no chance was left to save himself. He jumped for his rifle and left the house. Near by his house was a quantity of drift wood under which he concealed himself and heard the Indians searching for him in the house, uttering savage yells. Not finding him they supposed he had gone up the river. In their haste they over-ran his tracks; some even passed over the drift wood under which he had concealed himself. It being a clear moonlight night, he could see them form a line hunting for his tracks in the snow. Pryor followed on behind them as long as they kept near. Not finding his tracks, they wheeled off from the river in search of his track and Pryor, keeping the river, arrived safe at a French village fifteen miles from our wintering grounds. There he lived nearly all winter in a cellar, coming out only at night. On account of the Winnebagoes he lost all the lead he had been collecting for one year. Embarking with Blondo and Pryor, we left our French friends and landed that afternoon at a Sac wintering ground of that part of the nation that did not join the British in the war of 1812. Blondo [Maurice Blandeau] was a sub-agent of the United States; he stopped to deliver a message to them from Gov. [William] Clark, of St. Louis, an invitation for some of the chiefs to visit Washington. We encamped that night on an island, the chiefs setting a guard or spies, lest we should be attacked by some scattering Winnebagoes that might pass.

That afternoon I witnessed a novel ceremony performed on a Sac Indian, no less than dispossessing him of a heavy head of hair by plucking him as we would pick a hen. They commenced by placing a quantity of ashes from our fire in two piles, leaving space for him who they were to operate on between the two piles. An Indian on each side knelt down, placing one hand each on the side of his head and soon every hair was pulled out except on the top, a sort of coxcomb was left and that was fixed with much care and painted with vermillion. All the time of the performance they cracked jokes with the fellow who stood it seemingly without pain, laughed and joked in turn. After they had finished, he jumped up, shook his blanket and walked off, not without a good dram of whisky from Blondo. This he had performed out of respect for a deceased wife. He was now at liberty to marry again.

The next day we arrived at Fort Madison, from thence to St. Louis. In June, war having been declared, I left St. Louis for Detroit; at Cincinnati, we received information of the massacre of Chicago, the surrender of Detroit and siege of Fort Wayne. Being short of funds, I volunteered in a horse company for the relief of Fort Wayne. After organizing a few companies we marched and encamped at Chien's* crossings, 35 miles from Fort Wayne, and there waited for Gen. [W. H.] Harrison and the Kentucky troops. Whilst at the crossing a company of spies were sent out and came across a party of seventeen Pottawattomies, fired on them, wounding one of the party, a chief by the name of Metia, got his gun and shot-pouch, and returned to camp soon after Gen. Harrison arrived and entered into Fort Wayne without meeting an Indian. In a few days after our arrival Gen. Harrison divided his forces; one part was sent to Five Medals town under the command of Col. [Captain William] Wells from Kentucky; and Gen. Harrison, with the other part, went to the Miami village, but found no Indians. They had left the Miamis for Malden and the Pottawattomies had moved to the mouth of the St. Joseph. Both parties left the Indian towns and returned to Fort Wayne. Gen. [James] Winchester took command of the troops and marched down the Maumee on Wayne's old trail above Defiance. Gen. Winchester met a force of British and Indians on their way up to attack Fort Wayne. The British threw their cannon in the Maumee and retreated. Although the English were on retreat and Winchester was so near them that both armies could hear the tattoo and reveille, yet Winchester never brought them to action and let them escape.

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* See appendix

I remember at Fort Wayne having been appointed by the commanding officer, issuing commissary. I had a drove of cattle that ran at large; it was my duty to herd them, which was attended with some danger. A few days after the army left Fort Wayne, two men out hunting for turkeys, were one of them killed and the other taken prisoner. I had agreed to go with them but overslept myself, which probably saved my life. I remained at Fort Wayne three months, until hearing Gen. Winchester was nearly ready to march towards Detroit, when I left with an intention to go into Detroit with the army. I left Fort Wayne with that intention and arrived at St. Marie's that evening. An express overtook me and I was appointed sutler for the garrison, and offered the same situation as contractor's agent, if I would return; the express brought with him the pay and muster rolls of the company, with a requisition on Jesse Hunt of Cincinnati, district paymaster, for 12 months' pay of the company. I accepted of both appointments and went to Cincinnati. All the funds I had was the three months' pay as contractor's agent, amounting to $90. I entered into bonds for $6,000. Judge [John Cleves] Symmes of Cincinnati became my security. I obtained a credit through the friendship of Jesse Hunt. Through disinterested friendship laid in goods at Dayton. I laid in three pack horses, loaded with shoes, stockings, sugar, tobacco, coffee and tea. The troops were nearly barefoot, out of tobacco, sugar, coffee, etc., whilst the clothing lay in store-houses in Cincinnati. I paid off the troops two years without receiving a cent for my services, transported the hospital stores and clothing for the troops. There being no funds at the post, I was not paid the money I had expended. No quartermaster at the post, I took no receipt of the commanding officer, having hired three wagons by the trip for which I paid $500 in silver. On account of danger from the Indians, I obtained an escort at St. Marie on account of having public clothing in my wagons and $4,000 to pay the troops at Fort Wayne.

Four dollars a day was then paid wagoners and forage found for the horses. The roads were so bad that it occurred that they fed out their whole load to their horses before reaching their destination. It cost the United States $40 in some cases to deliver one barrel of flour. For the army a barrel of flour was put in a bag and thrown across a pack horse. It was impossible at some seasons of the year for a wagon to get along empty, and it often occurred that horses died, sticking fast in a mud hole for want of strength to extricate themselves. In some cases the cost exceeded that amount. Previous to Harrison's army going to the relief of Fort Wayne, a winter campaign under command of Col. Campbell was undertaken against the Miami towns on the Mississineway. I was then at Dayton, Ohio. The army stopped there to supply themselves with necessaries. It was spoken of as something great that one of the stores, Phillips of Dayton, sold $700 worth of blue cloth in one day. It was fortunate for me that I did not possess the means of purchasing a rifle or I should have volunteered in that disgraceful campaign. Seven hundred men, mostly mounted men, left Dayton under Col. Campbell. Some of my old acquaintances, well acquainted with the country, who had previous to the war traded with the Muncies and the Miamis, acted as spies to the army under Col. Campbell. Shortly after the army left Greenville, for they took that route, bulletins came out that Campbell had three engagements with the Indians previous to the ever memorable battle on a branch of the Mississineway, fifteen miles from the principal Miami village. They were there attacked by sixty Indians and boys at night; all the men they could muster that were in the two villages. All the principal chiefs were at their wintering ground scattered in small hunting parties. The army of Col. Campbell was attacked between midnight and daybreak. A guard line was in advance some fifty or one hundred yards, commanded by a captain. As they, the Indians, advanced, the sentinel hailed. "Who comes there?" "Pottawattomies, God damn you," was the answer made by Sa-ce-miah, or Francis Lafountain, who together with Joseph Rushervill [Rusherville], commanded the Indians; who immediately rushed up to the guard line, killed the captain of the guard, and took two fine silver mounted pistols. He was killed by a Miami Indian I knew well by the name of Aneconse, or Little Squirrel. Our men encamped in level spots well timbered. It was a very cold night. This small party of Miamis, commanded by two boys not twenty years old, attacked at a point where our mounted men had formed, and having no breastworks save their horses, seventy of which were killed that night, this small party could charge up to the line, hallooing, "Fight on you d.—r.; the day is ours," when in fact they had no idea of doing so. Their object was to give the Muncie Indians an opportunity to make their escape from Col. Campbell, but did not succeed. When daylight came, the Indians scattered and took off their dead and wounded, if they had any. I never heard they had a single man killed. It put a stop to the advance of the Americans, nearly all mounted men. Such a crippled set of men who came into Dayton, was a sight to look upon. They should have had their grandmothers there to keep their feet warm. How many were buried of our people I can not now say; seventeen died of their wounds after they got into Dayton. Major Edwards, then Capt. Edwards, formerly surgeon's mate at Fort Wayne, assisted in dressing their wounds. Half of the men were frosted in their feet; quite a crippled set. When the call was made on Dayton for more ammunition, I happened to be passing through Dayton and assisted in packing kegs of powder on pack horses. Being used to that kind of business I got a job of it. They wanted me with them. I asked no better fun. We soon packed ten or fifteen horse loads of ammunition, rode all night, not sparing our horses; they belonged to Uncle Sam. We were as often on a gallop as a trot; one spur in heel and one in head.

I met Col. Campbell on the retreat with twenty or twenty-five old and young squaws and papooses, and but one man, and he came hopping on behind. I met our people near sundown, the second evening after the battle. Had the same party followed through the day and attacked at night, they would have done great damage, for the morning after the engagement there was not three rounds of ammunition to a man. I traveled over the battle ground after the war. My guide, a Miami Indian, told me where the Americans stood that night. The Indians scraped up whole handfuls of powder on the snow when they visited the ground the second day after the battle. They waited at their village on the Wabash, expecting the army, and they had sent runners to the Pottawattomies, and 500 were on hand ready to back up the Miamis, who would have been all on hand. The second fight (well for some of them they lost all their powder, and that this handful of Indians defeated them in the first fight), scarcely a man would have got back had the army advanced fifteen miles further.

The first three fights were a charge on defenseless Muncie women and children in their cabins. One old grey-headed woman was left in her lodge, provisions placed near her, for she was too old to take along. A man went back, killed and scalped the old woman. No man but O'Neil could have been justifiable in committing such an act. May not the defeat of that army be attributable to that fiendish act? God's curse rested on all they undertook.

This determined the Miami Indians to leave and join the British at Malden. They refused to join the Pottawattomies from Chicago against Fort Wayne. They were determined to remain neutral. They even had pickets out as a defence against other Indians, neighbors, the Pous Chien. I. B. Rusherville, mounted his horse, and said he was going to Malden, and all who could followed him. The White Loon and family remained behind because of sickness. His party consisted of two men and six women and five children. Came to Fort Wayne; was treated well. I issued provisions to them until the Miamis returned to Detroit. The Indians committed some few depredations about the garrison. A party of eleven Pottawattomies decoyed the surgeon's mate, a small Indian boy, and a Sergeant Stokes, from the fort by mimicing turkeys four mornings and evenings in succession. The Miami boy was taken in Antoine Bondi's family, and Bondi baptized him. I have his own words for the truth of it. He told the boy he was now a Christian, and that if he suffered himself to be taken prisoner he would go to hell, describing hell as an awful place. This party was decoyed up and surrounded by Benack, a Pottawattomie chief, and ten other Indians. Benezette, the Dad of the post, remained a short distance behind, he being the last that got from a small canoe they used to cross the river St. Marie's. The young Miami was the only one who fired a gun, and he was riddled and cut to pieces by the Pottawattomies. He kept his word with Bondi. Sergeant Stokes was taken by the Indians to St. Josephs and well treated, and was returned to the fort one year after, accompanied by an old Indian and his wife who had adopted him in their family. For their kindness to him (he having one year's pay due), he gave his father and mother, as he called them, forty dollars in goods from my store, and they left well pleased. When first taken, Stokes had a valuable silver watch. They pledged it at a trader's and when he was about to leave, redeemed it, and returned the watch to the owner. When the Indians had a drunken frolic, they would hide Stokes till they got sober. They only required him to work in their corn fields two hours in the morning and two in the evening. They frequently objected to his going out too early in the afternoon, and always shared with him what they had to eat. He met with Crum, who was taken prisoner at the time Sedore was killed. Crum saw the preparation being made to kill him, and said to Stokes, "I will sell my life as dear as I can." "No," said Stokes, "Die like a man. By the Holy Ghost, King," said he "die like a man. Submit to your fate; you live in misery (he had the gravel.)" And the squaws killed him with their hominy pounders. Stokes thought that if King should kill any of the Indians his life was in danger; they would certainly revenge themselves on Stokes, hence his advice to make no resistance.

Shortly after Stokes was taken prisoner, a small party made an attack on the last of seventeen boats loaded with provisions, and within one half a mile and in sight of the fort killed three men just at the time Col. R. M. Johnson's regiment came in sight (mounted men). They immediately gave chase, but the Indians escaped. It was in June, the bushes were thick, and heavy timber favored them.

ADDRESS OF PORT SARNIA INDIANS TO THE QUEEN, 1841

To our great, good and most excellent mother Adelaide,* Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, etc., etc., etc.

May it please your excellent majesty:—We, your red children of the Chippewa tribe, the chiefs and principal men residing on the St. Clair reservation, in your majesty's province of upper Canada, have often wished to tell our good and kind mother the Queen, what has made our hearts and feelings so troubled for several years past. We have consequently, in council, determined to send one of our young men, David Way-way-nosb, (the son of our celebrated head chief Way-way-nosb) to take this our speech over the great salt water and to lay our grievances and sorrows before you, our great, good, and kind mother Queen Adelaide, in full confidence that your majesty will do justice to us, your red children, who have ever been obedient and spilt our best blood freely, in fighting your battles against the long knives, and attending to the war-hoops whenever called upon by your war chiefs, and assisted lately in chastising your rebellious white children in upper Canada.

We your children were prevailed upon a long time ago to sell to our Great Father, on the repeated solicitations of his man, Colonel Givins, a very large territory or tract of country commencing on the south side of river Au Sable on Lake Huron, following the banks of that river to its source, and from thence across to Lake Ontario, and all our lands to the south of said line, for which we consented to accept the trifling annuity of four thousand four hundred dollars in goods, to be paid forever to four hundred and forty individuals of our tribe who then inhabited and owned said territory and to their posterity; excepting four small parcels of land situate on the border of Lake Huron and the river St. Clair, containing seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty-one acres, which were expressly reserved to the aforesaid four hundred and forty individuals and to their posterity forever.

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* Adelaide was the wife of William IV.—C. M. B.

But when Colonel Givins came again, he said that our Great Father wants a piece of land to make the line straight, so as to run northwest of all the banks of the Au Sable, from the portage to the heads of Lake Ontario; and for this additional piece of land Colonel Givins fixed no price, but said he could not tell how much our Great Father would give us for the same, being ten miles beyond Goderich, and forty miles more north than Colonel Givins ever bought or asked to purchase from us, and has never since paid us, your red children, anything for that additional vast tract of country.

Nevertheless, depending on the magnanimity, justice and honor of our Great Father to remunerate us for this additional land, we affixed our totems to a paper Colonel Givins called a provisional agreement executed at Amherstburg, in the Western District of Upper Canada, on the 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and renewed the same on the tenth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, thereby selling and conveying to his late majesty *two millions, one hundred and eighty-two thousand, and forty-nine acres of land,* for which we have only been allowed the trifling annuity of 4,400 dollars in goods. This injustice we, your red children, wish to make known to our Great Queen and Good Mother by our young man Way-way-nosti. We believe that you are honest and will not let us any longer think evil, and suffer secretly on this subject, which makes our heart sick, and our feelings irritated at the great injustice practiced upon us, as aforesaid, by Colonel Givins, who then acted as superintendent of Indian affairs in Upper Canada, in the above mentioned written provisional agreement.

We have great confidence in our kind Mother, the Queen, and we know that her Majesty will order all things in the right and proper way, as soon as they are made known to her Majesty, and that this talk may go directly to the eye and ear of our Great Mother. Another thing we wish our Great Mother to be informed of, our well doing. Since we have become civilized and embraced the religion of our blessed Savior Jesus Christ, for six or seven years past, through the instrumentality of the Reverend James Evans, who was our first minister and brought us the glad tidings of salvation, through the merits of our blessed Redeemer, and since which we have endeavored to serve the Lord and honor you, our dear and illustrious Queen; thus, your Majesty will see, that we have put far away our old customs and paganism, and we hope never to return to them again. We have left our camps and wigwams in the woods, and now live in comfortable log houses. We have cleared and cultivated our lands, and sowed seed, and planted potatoes, corn and oats, and made many other improvements, and are happy to acknowledge the reception of farming implements from our dear Father, Sir George Arthur, our Governor, for which we are thankful to you, our beloved and much respected Mother and Queen.

We, your red children, therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to grant us a reasonable addition to our aforesaid annuity, and that your Majesty will also be pleased to order a patent to issue to the chiefs who signed the aforesaid agreement in trust, and to ensure to the 440 individuals mentioned in the said provisional agreement, and to their posterity at all times hereafter, for their own exclusive use and enjoyment, of the four small tracts reserved by us in our aforesaid original agreement, as other Pagan Indians are intruding themselves on our said reservations, and in order to enable us to have them removed and punished in your Majesty's courts of law.

And as in duty bound, we your faithful allies will ever pray, that the Almighty God will bless our Great Mother and grant her long life, with every blessing to our most gracious and noble Queen, with much love and confidence, we are still your Majesty's dutiful children.

Port Sarnia, in the Western District of Upper Canada, this sixth day of January, 1841.

THE DETROIT YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

At a meeting of the young men of the city of Detroit for the purpose of forming a temperance society, held in the session room of the Presbyterian church, on Saturday evening, February 21st, 1835, Mr. Charles W. Penny was called to the chair, and J. L. Talbot appointed secretary.

On motion of Francis Dwight, Esq., it was unanimously resolved, that it is expedient to form in the city of Detroit an independent young men's temperance society. Messrs. [O.] D. Marsh, A. S. Kellogg, Seymour Rossiter, H. K. Caniff, and F. Sawyer, jr., having been appointed for that purpose by the chair, reported a constitution, which after much discussion, was adopted.

On motion of J. M. Howard, Esq., it was resolved, that we consider it a fundamental principle of temperance reform that ardent spirits are to be used in no case, except when required as a medicine.

On motion of Mr. Silas Titus, a committee of ten was appointed to revise the constitution and form a code of by-laws, and report to an adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday evening next. The following gentlemen compose said committee: Dr. Douglass Houghton, H. M. Cline, J. A. Armstrong, H. Doty, William B. Alvord, R. E. Roberts, B. P. Hutchinson, M. S. Garrison, Albert Dolson and Henry G. Hubbard.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday the 28th of February.

CHARLES W. PENNY, *Chairman*

J. L. TALBOT, *Secretary*

At a meeting of the young men of Detroit, held pursuant to adjournment, on Saturday evening the 28th of February, 1835, Dr. Houghton, chairman of the committee, appointed on Saturday last, presented the constitution, as revised by the committee, which was adopted as reported.

Henry G. Hubbard, Esq., from said committee, reported a code of by-laws which was adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Douglass Houghton, President; James A. Armstrong, 1st vice President; Henry G. Hubbard, 2d vice President; B. P. Hutchinson, 3d vice President; B. F. Hall, corresponding secretary; A. S. Kellogg, recording secretary; Francis Dwight, Washington Watkins, Marshal J. Bacon, R. E. Roberts, Charles A. Trowbridge, William B. Alvord, Charles W. Penny, James Fitson, Jacob S. Farrand, A. A. Dwight, H. M. Cline, directors.

The president elect, upon being called to the chair, addressed the society in a short but appropriate speech.

On motion of George E. Hand, Esq.,

Resolved, That we deem the immoderate use of wine, or any other stimulus, a violation of the spirit of our temperance pledge.

On motion of Mr. Hand,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, and that of the 21st inst., together with the names of the officers of the society, be published in all the newspapers of the city.

A. S. KELLOGG, *Rec. Sec.*

This was probably the first temperance society formed in Michigan.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY

Resolved, That we consider it a fundamental principle of temperance reform, that ardent spirits be used in no cases, excepting when required as a medicine.

Resolved, That we deem the immoderate use of wine or any other stimulus, a violation of the spirit of our temperance pledge.

Resolved, That we consider the vending of ardent spirits a violation of the pledge of this society.

Resolved, That deeming the cause of temperance one of vital importance, alike to the perpetuity of our political rights, and a high moral character, we will so shape our course as to open upon the mind a full beam of the light of reason and of knowledge, and not by the force of circumstances, to trample upon the rights of any one who may differ from us.

* *Resolved,* That in view of the happy results which have been produced by temperance associations, we look with peculiar interest to our new states and territories in the west, and whilst we admire the rapidity with which our western forests are converted into fruitful fields, and populous towns, we feel it incumbent upon us, not only to double our diligence, but to urge upon all friends of temperance, morality and religion, to unite more actively in disseminating those principles, and circulating those habits of temperance throughout that interesting section of country, which alone can render a people virtuous, prosperous and happy.

ADDRESS

of the executive committee of the Detroit Young Men's Temperance Society, to the young men of Michigan:

The executive committee of the Young Men's Temperance Society of Detroit, in order to disseminate the tidings of temperance, would call the attention of the young men of our territory to this interesting theme. We enter upon this subject with less of faltering and embarrassment, than we should feel upon any other of a similar character. We arrogate nothing to ourselves. We claim no superiority in the amount of knowledge—and we pretend not to more of the pure spirit of philanthropy than any of you. We have all the hopes, the joyous aspirations, the bright views incident to men who have just entered upon the stage of active life. We have not been reared in some imaginary place, where vice and temptations were unknown, but we have seen, and perchance partaken of the pleasures and amusements of young men. These are all the personal claims we can present to your attention, but with only these and the importance of the subject, we feel secure, and speak to you as brothers, for such we all are, even in the prosecutions of the various pursuits, which have led to make the territory of the lakes our home.

So much has been written, and that too in the ablest manner, upon the subject of temperance, that we have merely to ask your exertions in behalf of a cause upon which is shining no twinkling light of hypothesis, no gray beam of opening day, but the full effulgence of the mid-day sun.

We ask not a spirit of blind fanaticism, which is as disgusting as it is illiberal; we appeal to no sectarian prejudices; we awaken no political associations, but we desire zeal, exertion and energy, in a cause whose motto is "philanthropy and patriotism." In the prosecution of the temperance reformation there is opened to the view of the laborer a broad field; there are the prejudices of early education, and stronger still, the barriers of custom to be overcome. Feelings and opinions are to be changed, and that not by force or proscription, but by *persuasion, knowledge and example.*

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* This resolution was submitted to the American Temperance Society, at a meeting held in Washington, by Mr. Wing, the late delegate in congress from this territory.

These, then, are the three natural divisions of our address, and first:

1. Persuade men to be temperate. The inquiry that arises, almost, of course, here is; how, and in what way can men best be persuaded to be temperate? They must have their attention awakened; they must be made to realize the evils of intemperance; brought to appreciate the good emanating from the prevalence of temperance, and convinced that these benefits are to be reached only over the prostrate barriers of custom and habit. Are the evils alluded to imaginary, as has been asserted? Are they alone incident to the conventional rules of society? Though the fancy may be vivid, and the imagination strong and brilliant, yet their united efforts could not create such scenes as have been called into being by the use of ardent spirits. Behold the picture:—the wealthy and prosperous sunk to poverty and want; the young and noble laid prematurely in a drunkard's grave; the kind and affectionate wife beaten for amusement and murdered for a pastime, by her besotted, reeling husband; the poor infant obliged to draw the subtle poison with its nourishment from its mother's breast; the pangs of hunger, of weeping children answered with a curse, and their food poured down the drunkard's throat; poor-houses increased; prisons and jails surfeited with criminals, and rags and disease fearfully multiplied. Man is brutalized, and the brief year of life itself, reduced. But this is scarcely an enumeration of the evils. How many widows, helpless orphans, ruined men, criminals and outcasts, has it made? Talents of almost superhuman order have been prostrated. The hall of legislation, the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the workshop of the mechanic, the warehouse of the merchant, the rich and fertile farm, the gallant navy, the brave and noble army, the halls of science and medicine, the laboratory of the chemist and philosopher, the ship, whose sails whiten every sea, the domestic circle, the fields of literature and the church itself, have each and all been desecrated, blotted by the use of ardent spirits. These things are *not* incident to the conventional rules of society, else, why is not the criminal code abolished, the prisons thrown open and vice and crime suffered to riot undisturbed upon mankind? For if society by its formation enforces one, so does it also the other. The evils are not positive, but negative, and men need but to be persuaded of these things, and they will seal up the fountains of pollution. If to do this be not philanthropy and patriotism, then there are no feelings that answer to such terms.

But *how* are you to persuade men? By imparting to them,

2. *Knowledge.* Facts should be the foundation, and reason raise the superstructure. Man, you well know, is disinclined, by his nature, to believe that which is unpleasant, consequently in the prosecution of temperance efforts, we have this inclination to overcome. To do this, we must collect a vast amount of information. All that we have stated in the first part of this address, is susceptible of proof; effectually to collect and disseminate this evidence should be the leading duty of temperance advocates. We have in our behalf the united evidence of the medical faculty. Their testimony goes to prove the baneful effects of ardent spirits, in originating the worst and most destructive diseases. Observation and reason support the statement, that crime, vice and immorality, are increased by the same cause which has made disease so prevalent. Let no avenue to the seat of knowledge be left untried; open all the portals and let in a flood of light upon the mind. This may be accomplished by the disseminating of temperance publications, and by the force of:

3. *Example.* We are all creatures of imitation. We obey implicitly the mandates of fashion, whether they are directed to dress, literature, manners, or even in the acquisition of knowledge. This foible of the human family should be seized upon by the advocates of temperance; make it fashionable, and the greatest obstacle is overcome. Many men have not the moral courage to act alone in the cause, who, if associated with others, would make good soldiers—they seem to fear to meet the enemy alone, but in company they exhibit resolution and bravery. Hence, the reason why societies should be formed; individual exertion and example can do much, but combined effort will accomplish more. Do not say my individual name, my example, can have no beneficial effect—it must have some, the least of which is, it adds one to the number already under the banner of temperance, and weakens the ranks of the enemy.

These are very briefly the means by which the cause of temperance may be advanced, and it is that your co-operation may be had therein, that we now address you. You will soon hold in your hands the destinies of this country; you have all an interest in its welfare; support then a cause which has for its aim, the interest of your country, and the amelioration of the condition of man.

JUDGE WOODWARD'S RESOLUTION ON SUNDRY SUBJECTS, AND THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SAME, DEC. 31, 1806

I

WHEREAS, Sundry unfounded reports have from time to time been circulated, alarming to the good people of the territory, respecting an invasion upon them by a savage force.

Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a committee of this legislature to examine into the causes and origin of the said unfounded and alarming reports, and to report whether it will be necessary to take any measure on the part of the government for the public safety and tranquility, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

II

WHEREAS, In consequence of sundry unfounded and alarming reports respecting an invasion by a savage force, the government of the United States have been induced to defray the expenses of an irregular and unauthorized enclosure and fortification of the town of Detroit, and,

WHEREAS, Such enclosure and fortifications are injurious to the interests and property of the said town, by cramping and restraining the growth thereof, and are contrary to the wishes of the good people inhabiting the said town, and greatly depreciate the value of the donations recently granted to them by the congress of the United States,

Resolved, That it is expedient on the part of this government to represent to the government of the United States, that such reports are unfounded, and are excited for sinister and speculating purposes; and respectfully to request that the enclosures and fortifications along the northern part of the town of Detroit may be taken down, and removed without delay.

III

Resolved, As to the opinion of this legislature, that the practice of issuing brevet commissions in the militia of this Territory, appointing majors to the rank of colonels, captains to the rank of majors, and so-forth, being unauthorized by any law of the United States, or of this Territory, and being attended with no useful effects, ought to be suppressed, as tending to introduce disorder and confusion into the militia of this Territory; and that the Governor of this Territory be respectfully requested, on the part of the legisture of this Territory, to lay before them a list of the commissions issued in the manner aforesaid.

IV

Resolved, That the embodying of slaves belonging to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty residing in the province of Upper Canada into a militia company, and the issuing of commissions, or other authority, to such persons, or other slaves, or black persons, to be officers in such militia company, has tendency to be injurious to the proprietors of slaves, both in his Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, adjacent to this Territory, and in this ritory, and that the Governor of this Territory be respectfully requested, on the part of the legislature of this Territory, to lay before them copies of the commissions, or other authority, issued to such slaves, or other persons, to be officers in such militia company.

V

Resolved, That the issuing of commissions to certain persons, considered to be peculiarly distinguished, to be justices of peace of the Territory of Michigan, in contradistinction of those issued to justices of the respective districts, as provided for by the congressional ordinance of 1787, not being authorized by law, and having a tendency to disturb the peace and harmony of families, by drawing into question the legitimacy of marriages, is injurious, and ought to be suppressed.

VI

Resolved, That public offices and places of public trust, are given for the public good, and not as instruments of intrigue, or manifestations of personal favoritism, and that the precipitate removal of a citizen of this territory from the office of justice of the peace, an auctioneer, in the city of Detroit, and a mayor in the legion of this Territory, without any defect of uty being alleged against him in any of those offices, but merely on account of a personal dissatisfaction with his excellency, the governor, is arbiary and oppressive, and has a manifest tendency to produce an improper servility in those of the good citizens of this Territory, whose patriotism may induce them to accept of the public offices, and trusts towards the person or persons who may be the organ of calling for their services.

VII

Resolved, That the institution of the militia is for the purpose of discipline, and of public defense when regularly called into service, and that the practice of ordering the digging of trenches, cutting of wood, and mounting guard by the militia, without official authority, and without calling the men employed regularly into the public service, and entitling them to such compensation as the laws of the land and the necessities of their families entitle them to, is illegal, oppressive, and unjust; and that it is expedient to appoint a committee of this legislature to inquire into, and report on the oppressions and vexations so much complained of by the inhabitants of this Territory, the said committee to have power to send for persons and papers.

VIII

Whereas, The means of information, both with respect to the present and rising generation, are deplorably deficient in this Territory, and,

Whereas, It is one of the permanent articles of compact between the original states and the people of this Territory, that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged," therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the establishment of one or more seminaries of learning in the Territory of Michigan.

IX

Whereas, There is at present no safe and convenient road through this Territory, and,

Whereas, The foot of the rapids of the river Miami, which enters into Lake Erie, is a point in the geography of the country designated by nature as that by which the main route connecting this country with the American States on the south ought to pass, therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the establishment of a permanent road and highway from the foot of the rapids of the river Miami, which enters into Lake Erie, due north, having regard to the highest and driest ground, until the same approaches the vicinity of the city of Detroit, then to assume an easterly direction, until the same enters into the town of Detroit; and so as to be susceptible of continuation at a future time to the Saginaw country, and the northern extreme of the peninsula.

X

Whereas, The variety of government and laws through which it has been the fate of this country successively to pass has had a tendency to introduce complexity, confusion, and distraction, therefore, *Resolved,* That it is expedient to revise all the laws which have successively been in force in this Territory, and re-enact such of them as may be found necessary and suitable to its present circumstances, and that after such revision fully made, it will be expedient to provide that the continue, or common law of France, the ordinances of the government of France, the common law of England, or such parts thereof as have been found inexpedient, acts of the British parliament, the laws of the late Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and laws of the Territory of Indiana, excepting so far as it will be found desirable to re-enact them under the authority of this government, ought to cease to have operation.

XI

Resolved, That the expenditure of public money by the Executive Magistrate of this territory, on his own authority, without the sanction of law, is irregular, oppressive and unjust, and that it is expedient to appoint a committee to inquire into the amount so drawn from the public resources; and whether the amount so drawn has been fully re-imbursed, and if not, whether any, and what means can be taken to obtain a reimbursement thereof.

XII

Resolved, That the permanence of liberty in the United States of America, and its acceptability in future times to mankind in general, has greatly depended on the public conduct of the earlier chief magistrates of this growing and stupendous republic; and that the determination of George Washington the first president of the United States, and of Thomas Jefferson, the president, to decline a re-election to the presidency of the United States, after having served for two terms with public approbation, is calculated to exhibit conspicuously in history a high and unquestionable testimonial of their personal virtue, alike honorable to their country and useful to mankind.

XIII

Resolved, That this government will view with unfeigned satisfaction the elevation of James Madison, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the presidency of the United States during this ensuing term.

REPORT

DETROIT, December 23d, 1808.

I inclose, my Lord Chief Justice, for your perusal, the report of Gov. Hull on your resolutions. This gentleman was appointed the committee against my vote and against my protest.

When may we expect to see you here. I have not heard from you since you left New Amsterdam.

The committee to whom was referred the resolutions presented to this legislature on the 17th day of October last, by Augustus B. Woodward, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, a member of this legislature, makes the following

Report

That it is necessary, in the first place, for the committee to premise, that two of the resolutions are not pending before the legislature, but were unanimously adopted as soon as they were presented. One contains an eulogy on the characters of Washington and Jefferson, for the illustrious examples they have exhibited in their voluntary retirement from the presidency of the United States. The other the satisfaction of this government at the elevation of James Madison to that important office during the ensuing term. None of the other resolutions have been acted upon, and they now remain for the consideration of the board. They are so mixed together that it is impossible without confusion, to consider them in the order, or rather disorder, in which they were presented.

The committee will begin with the 8th resolution, which recommends the establishment of schools for the education of children in the territory. Nothing can be more laudable, nothing more useful. It will advance the future prosperity of the country and the happiness of millions yet unborn. To effectuate so important a measure, every means in our power ought to be exerted; our labors ought never to cease until the object is accomplished.

The 9th resolution proposes a road from the foot of the rapids of the Miami, which enters into Lake Erie, to Detroit. This is a measure which the public convenience requires; it will give great facility to our intercourse with the states, and especially advance the prosperity of the country. Indeed the necessity of this communication is so evident that no arguments are necessary to impress it upon this legislature. Measures are already in on this subject.

The 10th resolution recommends a revision of the laws, and a compression of them into one code, at as early a period as possible, and is desirable to effect this object. The various governments, which it has been the fortune of the people, who inhabit this country, to be under, and the different laws to which they have been subjected, have created perplexities and embarrassments which it is desirable to remove. By the ordinance of congress, not possessing the power of making, but only of adopting the laws of the original states, at every step which is taken is legislation, difficulties are presented. However well the coat may be made, the same will not fit every person. There are peculiar circumstances relating to the situation of every country. In legislating, it is necessary to take them into consideration, and adopt the laws accordingly.

It would be of happiness to the committee if in the exercise of the most liberal candor any other of the resolutions could have been found, entitled to merit, or which could be improved by the legislature, to produce the least possible benefit. On the contrary they are unfounded in principle or in truth, irrelevant to the duties or powers of this legislature, calculated to destroy the energy of the government, to insult the patriotism of the people, excite insubordination in the militia, and to deprive private families of those comforts which flow from the dearest of all connections. It is only necessary to consider them, to prove the truth of this declaration.

The first resolution, after premising that the reports which have been circulated respecting an invasion by a savage force, were unfounded, provides, that it is expedient to appoint a committee of this legislature, to examine into the causes and origin of the said unfounded and alarming reports, and to report whether it will be necessary to take any measures, and that the committee be clothed with powers to send for persons and papers.

Without giving any opinion, whatever, whether the measure contained in this resolution, does not transcend the powers of this legislature, the committee respectfully observes, that from his own knowledge of the transaction, and from his best information he has been able to collect from others on the subject, he is satisfied beyond all doubt whatever that the fact premised in the resolution, and on which it is predicated, is false and without any foundation.

Being predicated in falsehood, it would be improper for this legislature to take any measures in consequence of it.

The second resolution states that in consequence of the unfounded and alarming reports, respecting an invasion by a savage force, the government of the United States have been induced to defray the expenses of unauthorized fortifications for the defence of the town of Detroit; and that such fortifications are injurious to the interests and prosperity of the town, etc.

The resolution then suggests the expediency that this government shall represent to the government of the United States that such reports are unfounded, and have been emitted for sinister and speculating purposes, and to request that the fortifications may be removed without delay.

This resolution being predicated on the same fact as the preceding one, the committee repeat the same opinion as was there given. On this occasion the committee can not but express surprise and astonishment, that an officer of the government, with the knowledge or means of knowledge he possessed, should have been so lost to all sense of duty, so dead to the sensibility and well founded apprehension of the people, as to have brought forward such a resolution.

Without imputing it to any malignity of heart, your committee is willing it should be considered as having arisen from his devotion to his darling child, the plan of the city of Detroit. It is deeply to be regretted that he ever had influence sufficient to have brought that plan into existence. It is certainly the most unfortunate act of the administration of this government. In experiment it is found to be ill adapted to the situation and circumstances of the town. When those resolutions were presented he ought to have remembered the situation of the country and the feeling of the people at the time those fortifications were undertaken. He ought to have remembered that the commander-in-chief condescended to write him to view the ground, and give his opinion with respect to the expediency of the measure; that he then expressed his approbation, and urged and offered his personal services in the execution of it. He ought further to have remembered the caution and preparations which for a long time he made for his own safety and the safety of his property; that everything belonging to him was kept constantly locked up in his saddle-bags, and on various alarms, he appeared on the parade with his hair standing on end, and with his saddle-bags, instead of his arms, in his hands. The committee has deemed it necessary to note these facts and make these observations to show that the author of the resolutions had entertained different opinions on the subject. On this resolution it is the opinion of the committee that it is not expedient to request the government of the United States to remove the fortifications; and if the legislature should make any representation on the subject, it ought to be to have them increased and strengthened.

The third resolution states an opinion, that the governor has no authority to issue brevet commissions to officers in the militia, and a request that such as have been issued be laid before the legislature. In attending to this resolution the committee finds in the ordinance of Congress, which is the constitution of this territory, the following provision: "The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers." In examining the executive records, it appears that all the officers which have been appointed and commissioned by the governor are below the rank of general officers. It is likewise found to be the practice of all governments, and it has likewise been the practice of the government of the United States to grant brevet commissions. Without making a question of the right, it is not expedient in the opinion of the committee to request the governor to lay before them a list of brevet commissions that he may have issued.

The fourth resolution states that the governor has formed negroes, who were slaves, into a military company, and has granted to such persons commissions or other authority, and that some of them had deserted from their masters, residing in Upper Canada, and it contains a request that such commissions, or other authority, should be laid before the legislature. To this resolution the committee has paid particular attention, and on examination it is found to be true that the governor has given permission to the black male inhabitants to exercise as a military company; that he has appointed a black man by the name of Peter Denison to command them; and has given him a written license for the purpose; though not in the form of a military commission. It further appears that this company has frequently appeared under arms, and has made considerable progress in military discipline. That they have ever conducted in an orderly manner, manifested on all occasions an attachment to our government and a determination to aid in the defence of the country whenever their services should be required.

With respect to any of them being slaves, the committee only observes that they were black persons, who resided in the Territory, and were not claimed as slaves by any person or persons in the original States. They were persons residing in the Territory, subject to the laws, and entitled to the protection of the government. That some of them had been claimed by the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and that the mover of the resolution had solemnly determined, in his judicial capacity, that they could not be restored and held as such.

The committee further observes, that the 1st section of an act concerning the militia of this Territory, provides, that every *free, able-bodied,* male inhabitant, of an age described in said act, shall be enrolled and made liable to do military duty, and the ordinance of congress, which is the constitution of this Territory, contains the following article:

"There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than is punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." This is an article of compact declared to be unalterable unless by the common consent of the original States and the people of the Territory.

Under this view of the subject, the committee is of the opinion that the conduct of the executive in availing the country of the services of their black people, was not only proper but highly commendable; especially as it was at a period when the safety and protection of the Territory appeared to require all the force which could be possibly collected.

The 5th resolution implicates the governor for issuing commissions to persons as justices of the peace for the Territory, which is stated to be contrary to the ordinance of congress, and consequently tends to disturb the peace of families, by drawing into question the legitimacy of marriages.

As this resolution and the observations made by the mover of it, at the time it was presented, has sensibly affected the feelings of one of the most respectable characters of the Territory, it becomes necessary fully to investigate it. If the executive was unauthorized to make such appointments, let the censure fall on him. If the resolution was wantonly and unnecessarily brought forward, the mover of it has committed the injury.

The question then is, had the governor a right to commission persons as justices of the peace through the Territory. The ordinance of congress of 1787 is the legitimate source from whence he derives his authority.

It is provided in this ordinance that the laws which are adopted shall have effect in all parts of the district, that is, all parts of the Territory. In consequence of this provision in the ordinance, the whole Territory, on the 3d day of July, 1805, was constituted into one general district, by competent authority. This act has been laid before congress and has not been disapproved. And the ordinance provides that all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor. This district was formed for the express purpose of executing process, civil and criminal, in every part of the Territory. It followed of course, therefore, that magistrates of this description should be appointed, otherwise the objects of the law could not be executed. It is therefore the opinion of your committee that the governor in making these appointments, has discharged a duty which necessarily devolved on him, and has acted in conformity to the authority which he possessed, and that justices whose jurisdiction extends through the Territory are legitimate officers of the government.

The sixth resolution relates to the powers exercised by the governor in removing officers of his own appointment from office. Although it would be a sufficient answer to this, as in fact to the other resolutions, to say that the legislature possesses no powers to act on the subject, yet as it has been presented by a member of the board, it may be expedient to give an opinion with respect to its merits.

On this subject, then, it is only necessary to observe that officers appointed by the governor, by the tenor of their commissions, hold their offices during his pleasure, and of course he must have a right to remove them when he thinks proper.

The seventh resolution complains that the governor has called out the militia for the purpose of keeping guards and making preparations for the defense of the country.

The committee in the investigation of this subject, finds it to be a fact, that at the time when it was expected a war would have taken place between the United States and England, and when there were assembled at Amherstburg, a British post near this place, a vast body of savages, the governor called on the militia, in the neighborhood of Detroit, to keep guards and patrols, and to erect fortifications for the safety and protection of the country. In examining the powers of the governor on this subject, it is found that by the ordinance of congress, he is commander-in-chief of the militia, and that by an act of this legislature, entitled an act concerning the militia of the territory of Michigan, it is provided that the commander-in-chief may, in case of invasion, insurrection or other occurrence, when he shall judge it necessary, order out any proportion of the militia, and when so ordered out they shall be subject to his orders, or the order of such military officer or officers as he shall appoint to command them.

It is therefore the opinion of the committee, that the governor only discharged a necessary duty, and that it is unnecessary to make any inquiry or send for persons and papers.

The eleventh resolution, which is the only one which has not been considered, states that the governor has drawn and expended the public money for objects where no appropriation was made by law, and proposes that a committee should be appointed to inquire what sum has been thus drawn, whether it has been reimbursed, and if it has not, what means can be taken for a reimbursement.

The importance of this resolution has led the committee to a particular investigation of it. The accounts of the treasury have been examined, and it appears that every cent for which the governor has given warrants, since the commencement of the government, has been in consequence of appropriations made by law.

It appears, however, that in the month of June, 1806, when the governor arrived in the Territory, after having been absent during the winter, he found the Territory in a state of alarm, on account of the hostile intentions of the Indians. That Stanley Griswold, the former secretary, and on whom the duties of governor had devolved during the absence of the governor, had called out the militia, and had commenced a stockade, designed for the defense of the town of Detroit. That the militia had been much fatigued with the labor; that it was a season of the year when their labor was necessary on their farms, and they expressed a strong desire to be released from the duties they had been called to perform. It appears that the governor called together a number of the officers of the government and advised with them what measures would be most expedient to adopt. They recommended that they should be dismissed, and a contract should be made to complete the work. It was accordingly done, and there being no appropriation for the purpose, and only one judge then in the Territory, so that a legislature could not be formed, the governor consented, though reluctantly, to give an order on the marshal, who had public money in his hands, for the necessary sum, which amounted to something more than one hundred dollars. This was done by the advice and concurrence of Judge Bates, the only judge present.

For this sum the governor considered himself accountable, unless the legislature should have ready an appropriation. Such an appropriation never was made. The committee, however, has the satisfaction to inform the board that this whole sum has been reimbursed by the general government.

Under all the circumstances of the case the committee is of the opinion that it is unnecessary to offer any resolutions, as measures are already in train for opening a road from Detroit to the foot of the rapids, and systems are forming for the establishment of schools and the revision of the laws.

With respect to all the other resolutions, the committee is of the opinion they are founded in prejudice and are undeserving the consideration of the legislature.

All which is respectfully submitted.

It is now late at night, and I am so much fatigued by a daily attendance on the legislature and exhausted with the transcript of this report, that I will conclude with expressing a hope that you are passing your time agreeably at Washington, and condoling with you for the loss of the all heavenly (for surely such a composition could not be of earth and water) Miss Duane.

Your friend and servant,

John Griffin.

Do me credit, since you so well know my habits, for the extreme length of this letter, and if at this moment you should be treading "on the primrose paths of dalliance," think how very remote I am from either pleasure or amusement. The legislature has been pretty tough upon our acquaintance Flanagan. He tells me he is writing to you all circumstances. Until I hear from you I shall write no more—indeed it is time to stop, for the codicil will soon be more voluminous than the will. I must, however, tell you that Miss Maisonville has not been here since your departure.

You can not hit it, hit it, hit it, you can not hit it my dear man,
An I can not, can not, can not, an I can not, some other can.

Jubeo te bene valere, but alas, you never would * * the merit of accurate quotation.

PROTEST BY JUDGE WOODWARD AGAINST THE SALE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN DETROIT, JUNE 1, 1818

Whereas, Lewis Cass, governor of the territory of Michigan, and John Griffin and James Witherell, two of the judges of the said Territory, are proceeding to sell, or pretend to sell, certain parts of the town and city of Detroit, laying them out into farms or plantations, containing one hundred and sixty acres, or thereabouts, in a square form, and bounded by lines and courses entirely at variance with the lines and courses of the grand avenues, streets, and lanes, or alleys of the said city of Detroit, and under no condition to admit at any future time, the free passage of the said grand avenues, avenues, streets and lanes of the said city of Detroit, and,

Whereas, Certain persons, of whom the above named John Griffin and James Witherell, two of the judges aforesaid, are two, did heretofore sell or pretend to sell, certain parts of the said city of Detroit, lying and situated between the said farms above alluded to, and the settled parts of the said city, and commonly called out-lots, in farms, plantations, or lots, containing five or ten acres, some more, and some less, and meted and bounded in like manner by lines and courses entirely at variance with the lines and courses of the grand avenues, avenues, streets and lanes of the said city of Detroit, and without any conditions for the future free passage of the same, or any reservations of public spaces of ground, according to the plan of the said city of Detroit, if ever, by the gradual progression and growth of the settlements, buildings, and establishments of the said city, the same should be required for the use of the inhabitants of the said city, and,

Whereas, The said proceedings are, in the judgment of the undersigned, one of the judges in and over the said Territory, injurious to the good people of the Territory of Michigan, and to that portion of them residing in the city of Detroit, particularly, and in violation of law contravening public faith, and the undersigned, therefore, feels himself under an obligation to record his protestation against the said proceedings; now, therefore, in consequence of the premises, the undersigned assigns the following reasons for protesting against the said proceedings.

First. Because the said proceedings are an open, palpable, and gross violation, of the act of the congress of the United States.

The act of the congress of the United States provides that the governor and judges of the Territory of Michigan shall lay out a town, including the whole of the old town of Detroit, and ten thousand acres of land adjacent.

The term town, as here used, is the established English sense of the word, and not that which obtains in the Eastern States of the union. It means a collection of houses close together, and larger than a village, and which may at any time, by imparting to it a proper government, be converted into a city. It does not mean a tract of land, including farms and plantations, as the term *town* in the New England States would import, and as the term *township* would import, as used in the laws of the State of New York, and perhaps in laws of other States, and of the United States.

To lay out a town, then, in the sense of the act of Congress, is to designate lots of ground for building on, of such size as that the houses when built may be contiguous, or close together, and provided with grand avenues, avenues, streets, lanes, alleys, and public squares and spaces of ground or some of them for the convenience and accommodation of those engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, professions, and other callings and occupations.

To construe the word *town* into a space of ground containing farms, plantations, out-lots, or other compartments, principally devoted to agricultural purposes, is a manifest abuse of the term, as used in the act of congress. It is diverting the land assigned in the act from its original purpose, and converting it unnecessarily and unwisely, to an entirely distinct purpose, not contemplated by the act, and injurious to the interest of those who have acquired property in the existing city of Detroit.

To lay out a town, then, implies the distribution of ground into lots, of moderate size, suitable for building contiguous houses, or such as are not widely distant; and *this town, when thus laid out, must include the whole of the old town, and ten thousand acres of land adjacent.*

Second. Because the said proceedings are also an open, palpable and gross violation of a law of this Territory.

The act of the thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and six, provides that the basis of the town of Detroit shall be an equilateral triangle, having a side of four thousand feet, and divided into six sections by a perpendicular line from every angle upon every side. It describes the first of these sections by fixing the point where it shall commence, and describing the courses and distances of the lines bounding it. It then provides that the town shall consist of similar sections to be successively laid out.

To pretend, therefore, to lay out any portion of the town into farms of *one hundred and sixty acres,* in a square form, is a manifest violation of this law.

Nor will the impugners of this reasoning derive any advantage from alleging, as has sometimes been frivolously alleged, that this provision should rather be in the shape of a resolution. The substantial power is given to the governor and judges to lay out a town. The manner in which they may have determined to lay it out may be promulgated by any instrument. The enacting style being the most solemn, is the best adapted to this occasion, whether in relation to the government of their own conduct or to that of others. It is the most usual and appropriate.

Nor can those who would resort to such an excuse to justify their unlawful proceedings but be estopped by the consideration that they have themselves signed deeds and otherwise carried into execution the primary requisitions of this law.

Third. Because the said proceedings are an open and gross violation of public faith.

When a town is laid out under a law, using the term as limited in the first of the reasons assigned in this protestation, in other words when a city is laid out and constituted, every proprietor in that town or city, every purchaser of ground in it, every renter, every inhabitant, and even every visitant, have an interest in the grand avenues, avenues, streets, lanes, alleys, squares and public spaces of ground appertaining to that town or city, according to the original plan and plot thereof; more especially if the same has been recorded, and they ought not to be, and perhaps can not be diverted from their original purposes, but for avowed and acknowledged reasons, operating for the general good of the community. A proprietor has an interest even in those streets and spaces which are distant from his own premises, inasmuch as they promote the convenience, beauty and regularity of the whole city.

To divert, therefore, the streets and spaces of a town or city from their original purposes, after purchases have been commenced and made thereon, and to convert them irrevocably, into farming grounds, is a manifest violation of public faith, in relation to the proprietors and inhabitants of the said town or city.

Fourth. Because there is in the proceedings aforesaid an open and manifest assumption of power.

The act of congress required a report from the governor and judges of their transactions.

In part compliance with this requisition, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven or thereabouts, a report was made, accompanied by a plan of the said city covering the whole of the old town of Detroit, and ten thousand acres of land, more or less, adjacent, and exhibiting the operation of the plan for some miles up the river Detroit, and some miles down, upon the farms under cultivation, so as to receive the same, on one uniform and regular plan, into the bosom of the said city, without any inconvenience, trouble, or derangement, whenever by the gradual progress of the buildings of the said city, and the consequent appropriation of ground, it should become the interest or desire of the proprietors of the said farms, or whenever, otherwise, public interest might require the same, or the passage of any one or more communications.

By this plan, drawn on the original principles of the city; that is to say, having for its basis an equilateral triangle of four thousand feet side; with every side bisected by a perpendicular from the opposite angle; with squares, circuses, and other open spaces of ground where six avenues, and where twelve avenues intersect; with all the six sections comprising the triangle uniformly and regularly divided into lots of about five thousand square feet; with an alley or lane coming to the rear of every lot; with subordinate streets of about sixty feet width; with a fine internal space of ground for education and other purposes; with grand avenues to the four cardinal points of two hundred feet width, and with other avenues of one hundred and twenty feet width, thus reported to congress, the governor and judges are bound, and from it they are not at liberty to depart without a violation of the rights of other persons.

To pretend, therefore, at this day, to lay out the old town of Detroit, or any part of the ten thousand acres adjacent, into farms of one hundred and sixty acres, of a square form; with lines and courses at variance with the original lines; without any conditions or reservations for grand avenues, avenues, streets, lanes, alleys, squares, circuses, internal triangular spaces, and other public spaces of ground according to the plan thus officially reported to the government, is a palpable and unlawful assumption of power.

Fifth. Because to defeat the enterprise of establishing a great city at this site, from malice, ill will, envy, a perverse spirit of opposition and impediment, narrow and contracted views, illiberal prejudices, ignorance of the past or present state of the world and of human affairs, incapacity to realize events which are soon to arise, or an overweening and unjustifiable conceit of possessing peculiar talents infinitely superior to those of all the rest of mankind *for practical purposes,* is contrary to sound and good policy.

Nature has destined the city of Detroit to be a great interior emporium, equal, if not superior, to any other on the surface of the terraqueous globe. The commerce of seven immense Mediterraneans,—Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Superior, Cuinissique, Arabasca,—connected by noble rivers with the Atlantic ocean at two points, New York and Quebec, and stretching on the other side to the Pacific and even to the hyperborean ocean, must glide along its borders. In such a case the art of man should aid the benevolence of the Creator, and no restricted attachment to the present day or to present interests, should induce a permanent sacrifice of ulterior and brilliant prospects.

It requires no extraordinary vigor of penetration, and no protracted perseverance of investigation, to apprehend the errors which within a few centuries have been committed in Europe, and even on our own continent, on the subject of cities; and to deduce the proper inferences from the information. None of the great cities of Europe,—Lisbon, Paris, London, Dublin, Moscow,—can boast an antiquity, by a retrogressive computation from the present time, of eight centuries, to the period when their magnitude, resources and accommodations were inferior to those of the present city of Detroit. If then in that period, of some in less, they have grown to their present opulence, splendor and celebrity, what may not the same period, prospectively regarded, bring about with respect to the city of Detroit, with superior natural advantages to any of these, and under a government more free, and [ten] times more enlightened? In half that period, it is not possible to assert not within one fourth of it, this phoenix of the world, now rising from the ashes of its parents, may transcend the present glories of those great and celebrated marts.

Are cities built in a day? Can you throw them down, when your ground-plan is found contracted and inconvenient, and erect new ones on a better ground-plan, among the ruins of the old? What would it not cost to throw down the existing cities of London, Paris, Lisbon, New York, and to erect in their places new ones on an improved ground-plan? Which of them is competent to meet such cost? What nation is adequate to meet it? Where [is] the spirit, the resolution, the patience of privation, the good taste, the patriotic enthusiasm, requisite for such an enterprise?

No, cities are the work of time, of a generation, of a succession of generations. Their original ground-plan must remain, and cannot be changed without the height of inconvenience, trouble, and expense. A proper and prudent foresight can alone give to a great city its fair development. Order, regularity, beauty, must characterize its original ground-plan. It must have a capacious grasp. No petty interests ought to be permitted to enter into collision with its permanent welfare. Uniformity of plan, amplitude of avenue, of square, of plan, of space, of circus, free circulation of air, and variety of decoration and embellishment, are not to be hoped for, if one age shall determine on its limited and contracted view of things that a city can never reach beyond a certain limit. Enough and more than enough, ought to be allowed to give it a full expansion and growth.

What! Shall it be said are the interests of the present race to be sacrificed to those of posterity? Are matters with which we are familiar, and respecting which we are competent to judge, to be yielded to those which affect a distant generation, and which may be theoretic and visionary? Are we to render ourselves miserable in order to benefit people who are to come into the world two, four, eight centuries hence, whom we are certain we shall never know, and who we are equally certain will never know us, unless history shall hand down to them some frail memorial of our good or of our evil deeds? Are not these events beyond our time; are we not certain we shall not live to see them, and why then need we give ourselves any concern about them?

To most of these formidable interrogatories I should render a negative response. The interests of the present race are not to be sacrificed to those of a future. But not an iota of their interests need to be touched.

If while a city is yet growing, while it is a mere village, while it is but the nucleus around which successive aggregations are to attach, it is surrounded by lands susceptible of cultivation, let that cultivation be applied. But let the tenant, or let the proprietor, who is within the original ground plot of a city hold under the condition of admitting its expansion free of all impediment or encumbrance when it reaches him. It is evidently his interest that the event should occur, and it is not just that the community should be incommoded while it confers upon him so great a benefit.

But it may be asked,—for the pertinacious ingenuity of finding, or of inventing, difficulties, in the execution of public spirited objects, recognizes no limits,—it may be asked, may not this condition diminish the present value of the land. Certainly not. It increases much the present value. If the city, with its tide of population and improvements, never reaches the holder the condition can never do him injury. If the city overtakes him he is immensely benefitted by the condition of being taken into the bosom of a regular and uniform city, with a vast appreciation in the value of the ground, not so much because he is under obligations to admit the passage of its avenues and streets, and its other locations, for to this his own volition would be adequate, as that all others who are situated in the same ground-plot are under the same obligation.

In a new and unsettled country, therefore, there can be no doubt of the policy of selecting the proper site of great cities, of giving them a great extent of ground-plot, and of providing for their unimpeded growth and expansion, while the cultivation of the unsettled parts is not sacrificed.

To defeat, therefore, the establishment of a great city at this site, to say that from the grand circus to the river, and from the lower line of the Brush farm to the upper line of the late Macomb farm, is room enough for it to grow to a reasonable size, to prevent the whole of the ten thousand acres from being attached to it, and the whole of the farms under satisfactory arrangements, for some miles above and below the existing buildings, is contrary to sound and good policy.

It is to mutilate, it is to destroy the splendid plan on which it is laid out. It is to render it nugatory and ridiculous. It is to sacrifice the time, the labor, the expense, which have been bestowed on the object, for a succession of years, from personal resources. It is the dictate at once of *folly,* of *malignity,* and of *iniquity.*

Sixth. Because it would be comparatively an easy operation to rectify the lines and courses of the farms, and to render them conformable to the lines and courses of the avenues and grand avenues of the city, even if the ground is pretended to be sold irrevocably, and without any condition for the free passage of streets and avenues.

When the deviation from a direct course in the avenue leading from the strait to the forest was originally made, and an angle awkwardly and injudiciously placed in the course of the communication, and the width reduced to sixty feet, it was done, as I understand, to gratify the said James Witherell, one of the judges, in two ideas, one of which was utterly unfounded in point of fact.

He supposed that the passage of the avenue across the rear part of the Macomb farm would be disagreeable to the proprietor. I ascertained that this apprehension was fallacious, by an inquiry from the proprietor himself.

That farm is now become the property of the said Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory, and I have ascertained by personal inquiry that such an apprehension would be equally unfounded as to him. He has indeed consented to its free passage under his signature.

It is indeed obvious to common sense that the passage of that avenue through the rear part of that tract of land, instead of diminishing its value, would enhance it tenfold. If the land in that direction were worth fifty cents per acre before, it would be worth five dollars an acre after the passage of that main communication through it.

But it is immaterial whether the proprietor should or should not really or pretendedly maintain one or the other positions. He ought to be compelled to yield to the public good whether the former, or the present, or any other character, in the same manner as the law provides for other citizens.

A second idea was that the alteration in the course of that main communication would more equally divide the ground, intervening the Brush and Macomb farms, so that as outlots their size might be made more similar.

A lane without a permanent street might have answered this insignificant object. Even if a lane, or a street of moderate width, should be expedient in such direction it might have been laid down without checking the course of the main communication.

But the accommodation of the poorer inhabitants of the town with ground as commons, for the pasture of cows, ought to have been a conclusive objection against such an indiscreet, precipitate, and unlawful disposition of this property.

In all populous places there are, and there are likely to be, poor persons, who cannot afford to purchase an out-lot. Public grounds, adjacent to a town, and not yet wanted for building purposes, are the natural commons for the accommodation of such persons. It was a privilege long enjoyed by the inhabitants of Detroit, and it was a cruelty to deprive them of it. Nor has it redounded to the public interest. No funds have been raised from it. What little was in contemplation has been dissipated and lost. The property has been sacrificed for nothing, and speculators and individuals have got hold of it, nor will it be easy to replace it on its lawful footing. Obstacles will be interposed by those characters at every step. Collision of sentiment among those who have disposition of the fund, and a want of firmness in repressing the audacity of unrelenting and grasping speculators, will gradually give strength of their pretensions, and much of this property is, to all practical purposes, effectually lost to the fund* for which it was appropriated by the act of Congress.

For the reduction of the avenue in its width, and converting a main communication from an avenue one hundred and twenty feet broad, to a street sixty feet wide, no satisfactory reason can be conceived.

The farms of one hundred and sixty acres in a square form are based on the irregular direction of that main communication.

By the original plan the grand avenues were directed to the cardinal points, north, south, east and west. Subordinate avenues to the number of eight; that is to say, two between each cardinal point, entered at angles of thirty degrees. The effect was to divide the whole ground plot into parallelograms of about one hundred and sixty acres. The sides, I believe, would be three thousand four hundred and sixty-three and a half feet, by two thousand feet. A specimen of one is presented on the plot beginning at the center of the grand circus, and running thence north sixty degrees east two thousand feet, thence south thirty degrees east three thousand four hundred sixty-three and a half feet, thence south sixty degrees west two thousand feet, thence north thirty degrees west to the beginning. By laying out the whole ground plot into parallelograms of this size, and of these courses, and by reserving the right of a free passage for the streets, avenues and lanes, and location for the squares, circuses, and public spaces, exactly conformable to the actual subdivision of the parallelogram above described, whenever they should come to be built upon as town ground, the public rights and interests would be conserved, the interests of individuals would be promoted, the laws would be obeyed, uniformity, regularity, and beauty would be maintained, the prosperity of the city would be secured, the convenience of our successors on the theatre of life consulted, and that of the present race not sacrificed, not injured, but even alike advanced.

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* The Detroit fund.—C. M. B.
See Vol. XXXVI, p. 615, this series.

By the present operations, confusion and irregularity, a permanent sacrifice of future and present interests; the convenience of succeeding and even of existing inhabitants, the rights of the people, the sanctity of the laws, are violated, prostrated, and trampled under foot by the demons of opposition, of discord and of prejudice.

Nor let it be said that the expense is an obstacle.

It is admitted that the survey of the ten thousand acres into the parallelograms above mentioned, instead of the square farms laid out by Mr. Fletcher, under the direction, it is presumed, of the said Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory, would not cost three hundred dollars. The undersigned will cheerfully meet that expense, if by that means so great a public mischief may be averted.

It will be obvious that on the plan which has been explained by the aid of an accurate plot of the subdivisions of a parallelogram as aforesaid, all valuable buildings, if they were palaces themselves, and calculated to endure for five hundred, or for a thousand years, may be so placed as not to require the least disturbance when they are taken into the city. Even fences, hedges, walls and other enclosures may be made with a like correspondence.

The straight course of the streets and the free passage and location of communications and reservations are objects dear to the hearts of the inhabitants, and for which also they would make sacrifices if the perverse intentions of their inexorable enemies could be thus averted. Many, even of the purchasers of the out-lots, have signified to me their willingness to subscribe to those conditions, under a conviction of their propriety and fairness.

When I before maintained that these deviations and their confusion and irregularity were introduced at the instigation of the said James Witherell, one of the judges, and under a total misapprehension of the facts connected with the subject, and of their general bearings, I am under a full presumption that no person who hears me supposes that either of the two other persons concerned; that is to say, William Hull, late governor of this Territory, and the said John Griffin, one of the judges, were apprised or particularly cared about the consequences of the measures they were pursuing.

It is therefore clear that to rectify the lines of the partitions of the ten thousand acres, to render them conformable to the lines of the city, and to annex a condition for the free passage and location of communications and reservations, could be, and actually are, even now, comparatively an easy operation.

Seventh. Because the funds now possessed are adequate to all reasonable practical purposes, and require no indirect and crooked measures, productive of derangement and confusion, to obtain supplies; even if such supplies were rendered either more certain, or more abundant, by such irregular measures, both of which are denied.

Eighth. Because the assemblage of the governor and judges, in the autumn of the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, was not on the day appointed by law, but on a different day, without adequate or regular notice, and therefore intriguing, violating public laws, iniquitous, and corrupt, and the governor and judges cannot be separated into two distinct bodies, one to be called a land board, and the other to be called a legislature, under any existing act of congress.

Ninth. Because a vote was given to sell a part of a public alley in the city of Detroit, thereby also impairing confidence in the laws, and in the public faith.

Tenth. Because the season of the sale is peculiarly injudicious, being the first Monday in June, not calculated to meet the fair demand, but calculated only to gratify a few speculators in the vicinity, whereas a sale on one notice, regularly made, without violating any laws or the public faith, in the month of October, would produce an entirely different pecuniary result.

Eleventh. Because the signing of blank deeds, to be delivered to some unknown persons, at some future indefinite time, with false dates, and when others than the signers may be in authority, in the manner now proposed to be done, is unlawful, intriguing, iniquitous, and corrupt.

Twelfth. Because no hour has been notified for the sale.

Thirteenth. Because no terms of sale have been properly notified.

Fourteenth. Because no access has been afforded to an actual inspection of the land to be sold.

Fifteenth. Because no plots have been properly made of the land offered and pretended to be sold.

Sixteenth. Because by preceding the United States sales in July and September, an evident sacrifice will be made of the property.

Seventeenth. Because improper construction has been attached to the expression, old town, as used in the law.

Eighteenth. Because the water lots have been neglected.

For the foregoing and for various other reasons, the undersigned solemnly protests against the sales proposed to be held this day.

City of Detroit, June 1, 1818. A. B. WOODWARD.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF THE EARL OF SELKIRK

Michigan to wit: To the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Issue capias for James Grant vs. Thomas (commonly called) Earl of Selkirk, action of trespass with force and arms, damages $50,000 returnable next term.

Indorse "This action is brought to recover damages for the illegal imprisonment of James Grant by defendant and the illegal taking away of said James from within the United States into the territories of the King of Great Britain, and the forcible and violent seizure of his property and for other enormities by the said defendant committed upon the person and property of said plaintiff in September and October, 1816."

Surety for costs.

A. G. WHITNEY, *Attorney.*

Michigan to wit: The United States of America to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne.

You are hereby commanded that you take Thomas (commonly called) Earl of Selkirk, if to be found within the Territory of Michigan, and him safely keep so that you have his body before the judges of our Supreme Court to be holden at Detroit on the third Monday of the present month of September; then and there to answer James Grant in an action of trespass with force and arms, to the damage of the said James Grant, as is said, fifty thousand dollars, and of this writ make due return. Witness, Augustus B. Woodward, presiding judge of our said Supreme Court, the fourth September one thousand eight hundred eighteen.

PETER AUDRAIN, *Clk S. C. T. M.*

In the Supreme Court, Michigan Territory, to-wit: James Grant vs. Thomas (commonly called the Earl of Selkirk). In an action of trespass with force and arms.

Solomon Sibley, attorney for the defendant, and as amicus curiæ moves the court to quash the return of the sheriff made on the above writ, discharge the defendant from the arrest, and cancel the bail bond entered into to the sheriff, conditioned to appear in court and answer the plaintiff in the above action. Because the said attorney saith and giveth the court to understand and be informed that the service of the above writ was made and the defendant thereon arrested at the city of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, by the sheriff of the county of Wayne, on the 6th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the said day on which said writ was made, being the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, contrary to law, and in violation of the personal rights and privileges of the defendant, with costs, etc.

Sol. Sibley, *Attorney.*

Territory of Michigan, to-wit: Canceled in open court 13th October, 1815. Peter Audrain, Clerk.

Know all men by these presents that we, Thomas (commonly called), the Earl of Selkirk, James Abbott, Solomon Sibley and Charles Larned are held and firmly bound unto Austin E. Wing, sheriff of Wayne county, in the Territory aforesaid, in the full and just sum of thirty thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid unto the said Austin E. Wing, his certain attorney, executors, administrators and assigns, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly, by these presents, sealed with our seals, and dated at Detroit, this 6th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen (1818).

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden Thomas (commonly called), Earl of Selkirk, do and shall well and truly make his personal appearance before the judges of the Supreme Court, to be holden at Detroit on the third Monday of September, instant, and then and there answer unto James Grant in a plea of trespass with force and arms to the damage of the said James Grant, as is said fifty thousand dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear then the above obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Selkirk [seal].

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of James McCloskey.

James Abbott [seal].
Sol. Sibley [seal].
Chas. Larned [seal].

THE OPINION OF JUDGE WOODWARD IN THE CASE OF THE EARL OF SELKIRK

In the case of James Grant against the Right Honorable Thomas Earl of Selkirk; on a motion from the noble defendant to be discharged from his arrest, on the ground of the same having been [made] between nine and ten of the clock, on a Sunday morning. Two questions have arisen in this case; first, whether the arrest on Sunday was legal; and, second, whether if otherwise, it is competent to this court to discharge the noble defendant on motion. In support of the legality of the arrest, it has been contended, by the learned counsel, who have appeared for the plaintiff, that, at the common law, the service of process, on Sunday, was lawful; that the statute of the 29th year of Charles the second, chapter 7th, prohibiting the execution of process upon Sunday, was never in force in this country, unless between the years 1763 and 1783; and that the statute of the general assembly of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, having in view similar objects, is not now in force, in the Territory of Michigan. The learned counsel, who have appeared for the noble defendant, relying on the continuance and operation of the statute of the northwestern Territory, have in my humble judgment, too hastily conceded the point, that, at the common law, the arrest on Sunday was lawful. The English authorities on this subject, are very imposing; but, I conceive, on a careful analysis of them, the result, which has been deemed by the counsel for the plaintiff, inevitable, is far from being so certain. The most ancient case, that can now be referred to, is that of John Mackalley; which occurred in the reign of King James the 1st; and is reported by Lord Coke. Coke's Reports, Part 9, Folio 66.

This is a case written in blood; nor is it surprising that the perseverance of justice, and the feelings of a community, exacted the life of the offender. But more is decided in this case; or, at least, from the manner of reporting it adopted by Lord Coke, appears to be decided, than the case itself required. In a judicial decision, the principle will be found to be as correct as in another branch of learning, that more causes are not to be assigned than are adequate to produce the effect.

Richard Fells was a sergeant of the Mace in London. On Sunday the 18th day of November, in the 8th year of King James the 1st, being the year 1611, between the hours of five and six of the clock at night, he arrested Sir John

Murray, in the name of the King, at the suit of Robert Radford. John Mackalley was a servant of Sir John Murray, and, being commanded by his master to draw, drew his sword, and thrust Richard Fells with it, giving him a wound of which he instantly died. Here it is sufficient to decide that the party ought at his peril to obey the officer arresting him, in the name of the king; and that, if the proceedings are illegal, he may have his action of false imprisonment.

2, Bulstr, 65; 4, Coke, 40, 41; 5, Coke, 92; 6, Coke, 54; 9, Coke, 61, 65, 66, 68 and 69; 10, Coke, 76; Cro. Car, 183, 371, 538; Cro. Eliz., 164; Cro. Jac., 3, 280, 485, 486; Cod, C., 403; Hal. Pl. Cor., 41, 45, 46, 345; 1. Hawk. P. C., 128; 3. Inst., 5256; Jenk. Cent., 291; Latch 223; Moor, 767; 2. Roll, 493; Sav., 63; Sum., 45, 46.

But to decide that all ministerial acts may be lawfully executed on the Sunday; that all process, civil as well as criminal, may be served on that day; is to decide more than is necessary to justify the execution of Mackalley, more than the case under adjudication required, and, as I humbly conceive, what was in contravention of the common law at that era.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. THE OPINION OF JUDGE WOODWARD IN THE CASE OF THE EARL OF SELKIRK.

The original Sunday regarded by Christians assumes its date from the 5th day of April, in the year 33 of the existing era.

On that day, the Savior of mankind arose from the dead, and, on that day, he appeared to his disciples and received their worship.

The first evidence of its recurrence as a day of religious assemblage and worship is afforded in the twenty-sixth verse of the 20th chapter of the gospel of St. John.

Its recurrence again appears in the second chapter of the Acts of the apostles; for, on comparing the text of the first verse with that of the 16th in the 23d chapter of Leviticus, there cannot remain a doubt that the pentecost, or fiftieth day, when the apostles were thus all assembled with one accord in one place, was Sunday.

Its further observation and recurrence are proved, by St. Luke in the 20th chapter of the Acts of the apostles; and by the apostle Paul, in the sixteenth chapter of his primary epistle to the church of Corinth.

That Sunday had, at a very early period, acquired its appropriate appellation or Cyriaca Hemera and Dominica Dies, or the Lords day, is manifested by the Apocalypse.

St. Justin, one of the earliest philosophers of heathen antiquity, converted to Christianity, who attested with his blood the sincerity of his faith, and who lived within a century from the first Sunday, notices the regular observance of the day in his time. He assigns as a reason for the observance of Sunday the circumstance of its being the first day of the creation of the world, in addition to its being the day of the resurrection of the Savior.

The fathers, Dennis, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullies, Cyprian, and Augustine, attest the continuance of this Christian observance, and bring down the evidence even to the fifth century.

The primitive Christians, notwithstanding their selection of this day for public worship, yet, in other respects, used all days alike, making no exception in favor of Sunday.

They proceeded even one step farther.

They gave a preference to Sunday for judicial transactions. For these practices they had two reasons. The first was, in order to mark with greater precision the line distinguishing christianity from paganism. The heathens were superstitious of days and times, regarding some as peculiarly ominous and inauspicious, and others of an eminently opposite character. The Christians laid aside all superstitious observance of days.

The second was, by keeping the tribunals among Christians always open, to relieve Christian suitors from the necessity of repairing to the heathen courts.

The first recognition of Sunday as one of the Roman feria, or holidays, took place under the Emperor Constantine, in the year 321. In that character it became distinguished as a day of exemption from ordinary labor and from pleadings in courts of justice, nor is it in the slightest degree improbable that it was then accompanied with the personal privilege of protection from arrest in civil cases.

For the imperial constitution of Theodosius the younger, whose reign terminated in 450, beginning in "ut in Die Dominico," and which was itself made in confirmation of the previous constitution of the Emperor Constantine, beginning, "sicut" recited in the Theodosian code, compiled in the year 438 under the title of "De Feriis," and in the Justinian code, compiled about the year 533 under the same title, contains the following enactment, "Solis Die Omnium, omnine, litium et negotiorum quiescat intentio:" "on the Sunday let the bringing in of all suits and cases of law be altogether suppressed."

And the Emperor Leo, whose reign terminated 1474, January 26th, and the Emperor Anthemius, his contemporary in the law, preserved in the code of Justinian, numbered eleven, beginning Dies Festos, and under the title De

Feriis, or "concerning holidays," forbade "the making of any execution, or pursuits, for debts, whether of a private or of a public nature," on those holidays; "willing," as the law expresses it, that all affairs, and all instructions of process should cease; that the officers of justice should dwell in rest and in silence; and that the parties should enjoy peace in that interval, in order that they might meet together without fear and without relaxing the sanctification of the day, confer upon reconciliations and arrangements.

And the enactments of Theodosius and Leo are, evidently, not new and original laws; but obviously, re-enactments and enforcements of preceding regulations.

This observation of Sunday in the character of a public holiday, recognized under the authority of the State as a day of general exemption from labor and from process, and as, therefore, emphatically, dies non juridicus, soon received the sanction of the ecclesiastical or canonical law, and was confirmed by a concession of councils, reaching even to modern times.

In the year 517 a canon appears, probably from a council held under the Emperor Anastasius the First, prohibiting the adjudication of causes on Sunday.

This is followed by several others. The council of Meaux, in the year 845, forbade the taking of an oath in justice, in a civil case on Sunday.

The council Tribury about the year 895 in terms which will presently be exactly quoted, inhibited secular dignities from evening popular attendance on Sundays.

A canon against secular pleas on Sundays was made by the council of Erpfurd, in the year 932 and enlarged by the council St. Medard.

These canons became general and were taken into the body of the canon law, by Gratian, about the year 1151.

Pope Gregory the Ninth, who was elected in the year 1227, having been consulted if it should be permitted to execute acts of justice on Sunday, decided that neither process nor judgment, could be sustained on that day; not even by consent of parties.

The fourth canon of the council of Bourges, in the year 1584; a council, which had been preceded in similar regulations by that of Tours, in 1533; and those by that of Milan, in 1573, uses a language which is very comprehensive and expressive. "Dominico Die cessent secularia opera, cessent lictores, sileat proconis tuba contractus, Notariorum instrumenta; nisi qua ex necessitate testamentorum, aut matrimoniorum causa, differri non possunt."

"On the Lord's day shall cease secular operations, shall cease the executive officers of justice, shall be silent the trumpet of the crier. Contracts, and notarial instruments shall not be made, excepting those which, from the necessity of wills, or on account of marriages, cannot be deferred."

The civil authorities, on the rise of the Feudal Thrones, will be found advancing, with a step alike regular and firm, in the same career.

Childebert, King of France, in the year 554, enjoins his subjects honorably to celebrate the Sundays and holidays commanded by the church; adopting, nearly, the language of Constantine, on that subject.

By an ordinance given at Macon, in the year 585, Gontram, King of Burgundy, commanded that all pursuits of process shall cease on Sunday. The Emperor Charlemagne, by an edict of the year 813, expressly prohibited "pleadings from taking place, or judgment of death, or of any other punishment, from being rendered on Sunday."

The Emperor Louis the First, the son and the successor of Charlemagne, whose reign terminated on the 20th day of June, in the year 840, repeats the same capitular.

These two emperors adopt the very words of the first canon referred to, that of the year 517.

It remains to inquire how far the regulations of Constantine, adopted by the canonical law, and thence transferred to the civil codes of christendom, are engrafted into the common law of England; and then more particularly, to examine whether an arrest on civil protest, on Sunday, be an infraction of that law.

FOR THE DETROIT GAZETTE. LAW INTELLIGENCE. LORD SELKIRK'S CASE.

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*Opinion**

That system of regulations and enactments, which bears the grand and widely circulated appellation of "The Common Law," receives its date from the 3d day of September, 1189.

On that day, being the epoch of the coronation of Richard, Cœur de Lion, and the first monarch of the name of Richard on the English throne; the "common law" became complete, and insusceptible of any additions.

The common law is composed of the unwritten, and of the written, Law of England, anterior to that era.

The first Christian monarch in England was Ethelbert, King of Kent. He espoused Bertha of Charibert, King of Paris. On her invitation St. Augustine, with 40 associates, was delegated from Rome by Pope Gregory the First, to convert Britain to Christianity, and he succeeded in the mission. This event took place about the year 596.

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The Christian religion always implies, produces and sustains civilization and learning; and the Common Law anterior to this era could not have begun to assume a written form since the English were previously without an alphabet. What we possess of it may thus be considered as matured by a regular growth of six centuries. Until the reign of King Henry the Eighth, which terminated in the year 1547, England continued a Roman Catholic country. The Christian religion in the form then bearing the denomination of the Catholic, the Apostolic and the Roman, was a part of the Common Law. The Civil Law was, in its primary stages, identified with the ecclesiastical law; and the whole administration of civil justice in England was originally in the hands of the Ecclesiastics.

In England, accordingly, the canons made by the early councils respecting the observation of Sunday and the other holidays were received and were implicitly adopted by the Saxon and by the Danish monarchs.

King Edward the elder, the son of Alfred the Great, who succeeded to his throne in the year 900, and who, imitating the wise policy of his father in erecting the university of Oxford, founded that of Cambridge, with a view to enforce the canonical law, and the regulations of the church, prohibited expressly "all proceedings in law" on the canonical holiday.

King Canute, the Dane, a century later, having secured his triumphs over the Saxon dynasty, used the precaution to re-enact, in express words, the previous regulations of King Edward the elder.

Edward, the Confessor, made the following constitution: "Pax Dei et Sancta Ecclesia per omne regnum, omnibus sabbatis abhora nona, et tota die sequenti usque ad diem luna, etc." "The peace of God and of Holy Church shall be maintained throughout the whole kingdom on every Saturday, from three of the clock in the afternoon, and during the whole of the succeeding Sunday until Monday."

These canons and constitutions were all confirmed by William the Conqueror and by Henry the Second, the immediate predecessor of Richard the First, surnamed Coeur de Lion, "and so," to use the precise words of Lord Mansfield, as reported by Sir James Burrow, in the case of Swann & Broome, "became part of the common law of England."

The latter of these monarchs, Henry the Second, expressly extended the canonical regulations respecting the sanctity of the Lord's Day into the Forest laws.

By the laws and ordinances of the Pourallees, a term afterwards modern-ized into purlieus, made in the 30th year of King Henry the Second, or in the year 1184, at Woodstock, and commonly called the assizes of Woodstock, it is enacted that "no Pourallee man may hunt on the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday; for that is wholly appropriated to the service of Almighty God, and by his laws, appointed to be kept holy, and not to be profaned by using or doing any worldly business therein."

Under the reign of King Edward the First, about the year 1275, several alterations and relaxations, with respect to All Days, and the manner of observing them were introduced.

In the reign of Edward the Third, about the year 1377, a clergyman, on any day, was privileged from arrest in going to the church and in returning, and while engaged in performing divine service. This regulation was afterwards fortified in the reign of Queen Mary, about the year 1554.

A statute, passed in the reign of Henry the Sixth, about the year 1449, particularizes Good Friday as one of the holidays to be observed with the same solemnity as Sunday. At the dawn of the reformation it was enacted, in parliament, "that the canonical law should still be used and executed."

As the reformation advanced, not a little vacillation was manifested, both with respect to the number of the true holidays, and with regard to the manner in which they ought to be observed.

In a statute of Edward the Sixth, about the year 1553, the holidays were recited; and, including the Sundays, the days of the Saints and the Vigils, they amount to 115 days in the year. They were afterwards reduced to about one hundred.

King James the First, of Great Britain, in whose reign the existing United States of America were colonized June the 16th, 1607, issued in the year 1618 a proclamation allowing of sports on Sundays after divine service; and it was the policy and practice, both of that reign and of the succeeding, to encourage them.

While the Roman Catholics multiplied holidays, and often celebrated them with a portion of positive festivity, the Lutherans admitted many in addition to the Sundays, and generally observed them all with a degree of ease and of sociability. The Calvinists, on the other hand, were inclined to limit the sacred days to the Sundays, and to observe those with a peculiar sanctitude, regarding any degree of unnecessary labor, of festivity, or of amusement, as amounting to a profanation. The Puritans not only invested the day of the Lord with the rigorous quietude of the Jewish Sabbath; but were, even, disposed to reduce the time of its commencement and close to a conformity with the Levitic ritual. "From even until even shall you celebrate your Sabbath."

The original regulations of Constantine, and afterwards the statutes of

England excused from their operation, respectively, the laborers of harvest.

At length the Britannic statute made in the reign of Charles the Second, in the year 1677, definitely settled the civil character of Sunday, in relation to the British Dominion, and from this source have enacted those American statutes on the same subject, a temporary suspension in the operation of one of which has given origin to the question that has just been agitated with such animation.

The total inhibition of judicial proceedings, including, in express terms, exemption from arrest in civil cases; the suspension of the ordinary labors of the community, and the tranquil protection of religious assemblies, compose the principal general features, constituting the civil characteristics of the Sunday in the United States of America.

In order to determine whether, without the intervention of a statutory enactment, exemption from civil arrest, on Sunday, existed at common law, it becomes now necessary to find the correct construction of the terms: "Pax Dei et Sancta Ecclesia;" "The Peace of God and the Holy Church." If arrest, or civil process on Sunday be an infraction of that peace, the exemption exists. If it be not inconsistent with this "peace" arrest, on Sunday, will be legal.

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Opinion.

To ascertain the correct construction of the terms "Pax Dei et Sancta Ecclesia," "The Peace of God and the Holy Church," it is obvious that the interpretation must be sought from the canonical or ecclesiastical documents and writers, in preference to all others; and particularly from those of the contemporary or vicinus ages.

The councils, the Popes, the Roman Emperors, the distinguished and celebrated theologians, Babin, Cabassut, Collet, Navarre, Pontas, Soto, Tolet, all maintain a uniform tenor and such as is little liable to any misapprehension.

Minute references to some of these documents and writers and others will be found in the subjoined list of authorities.

I do not here recite these authorities because they are so numerous; and the list of them is constructed in a manner similar to that before presented.

From the canonical documents and writers the following facts, principles, and doctrines are deduced.

All acts of civil justice, which were founded in force, which were attended with any degree of violence, with contention, with disturbance, with noise, with tumult, were deemed a violation of "the peace of God and the Holy Church," and as such were inhibited on Sundays, and on other days regarded as holy. "Debet judicialis strepitus conquiescere" are the words of Pope Gregory. "Let the sound of judicial proceedings be hushed."

The following are the words of Babin, Dean of the faculty of Theology at Angers in France, in his ecclesiastical conferences of that diocese as reduced by the order of Bishop Vangirauld. "On ne doit faire aucun difference entire l'obligation de sanctifier les Fetes, et l'obligation de Sanctifier les dimanches." "No distinction must be made between the obligation of keeping the Sunday holy and the obligation of keeping the other holy days holy." He adds that the Popes and the councils make no such distinctions; nor the princes, when they make laws obliging their subjects to perform what the church has ordained respecting the celebration of holidays. No distinction is made between Sundays and the other holidays in the law, reported by Eusebius in his life of Constantine; none in the ordinance of Childebert, King of France; none as to Sabbaths in the book of Nehemiah.

Extraordinary assemblages of the people on Sunday at any other places than the church, or having their origin in any other than religious purposes, were deemed a violation of that "peace" which the ecclesiastical law required. "Nullus comes, nullusque omnino secularius, Diebus Dominiscis, placitum habere, sednecpopulum illo procesumat cohercere," is the language of the canon made in the council of Tribury. "No count, no merely secular person, shall be allowed to hold pleading, nor presume to coerce the attendance of the people on him, on Sundays."

Even the administration of an oath, on Sunday, was deemed a violation of its peculiar quietude. "Decrevit, Sancta Synodus ut, in Diebus Dominicus, nullus supra Sacra Evangelia jurare precesumat," is the language of the council of Sants Medard. "The Holy Synod has decreed that no one shall presume to swear upon the Holy Evangels on Sundays."

"Tous les actes de justice, qui sevont avec bruit et contention, sont defendus, [dans] les Dimanches, et les Fetes." This is the language of the "conferences of Angers." "All acts of justice, which are attended with noise, and contention, are forbidden on Sundays and holidays." The proceedings of the Palace, as they are termed turn away the faithful from the worship of God, and works of piety. The Justinian code ordains that, on Sundays and holidays, "the noise of the Palace shall be made to cease." It forbids "pleadings" on those days. In 845 the council of Meaux, as has been already stated, forbade oaths on Sunday.

"Le concile de Bourges will veut que les Huissiers, et les sergents, s'abstinent tout a faite, de leurs fonctions, les jours de Dimanches." "The council of Bourges desires that bailiffs and sergeants abstain altogether from their functions on Sundays."

"Betant leges plurimae, ne, diebus festis, habeantur strepitus forenses; imo, quid quid fit, tunc temporis, judicialites, ipso facto, invitum est." "Many laws prohibit the bustle forensic business on holidays. Nay, whatever is done at that time, judicially, is absolutely void." This is the language of the "Institutions, Theologica," of Collet.

"Les gens de justice doivent s'abstenir de tous jugemens, et procedeurs, du barreau afin que les fideles ne soient point distraits par le soir des affaires temporelles de l'application avec laquelle ils doivent s'occuper de Dieu et de ce qui regarde leur salut." "The people of justice ought to abstain from all judgments and proceedings of court in order that the faithful may not be at all distracted by the care of temporal affairs, from the application of which they ought to occupy themselves with God, and with what regards their salvation." These terms are extracted from the celebrated "Dictionary of cases of conscience or divisions of the most considerable difficulties touching morality and ecclesiastic discipline, draws from the Scriptures, the decrees of councils and popes, the fathers and the most celebrated theologians and canonists," by Monsieur Montas.

Many acts connected with the administration of justice, and of political concerns, which were unattended with violence, were permitted by the ecclesiastical or canon law on Sundays.

The execution of a will by a sick person was permitted.

Contracts of marriage were lawful.

It was permitted to take possession of a benefice.

The enfranchisement of slaves, being regarded as an act of charity and mercy, was lawful on Sunday.

The election of officers to sustain a public charge or trust, was lawful on that day.

The deliberations of the parochial assemblies were usually held on Sundays, after the celebration of mass, on account of the difficulty of assembling people on work days.

The oppositions and protestations of parties interested were also received on that day against the acts of such assemblies.

Citations were generally published on that day, or delivered after the celebration of divine service, and accordingly in England at this day it is lawful to publish or deliver a citation emanating from an ecclesiastical court on Sunday.

Advocates might attend on that day out of the hours of divine service, to professional concerns, "excepte celles qu'ils ne peuvent faire qu'avec le bruit du Palais, qui doit etre ferme en ces jours," say the "Conferences of Angers:" "Excepting those which cannot be made without the noise of the Palace, which ought to be shut on that day:" that is to say, when converted into correlative language, applicable to our republican institutions, excepting those which require the intervention of civil magistrates and officers, whose functions must rest on that day.

These are some of the transactions permitted on Sunday by the canonical law.

But games, theatrical exhibitions, those of the circus, combats of animals, fencing, spectacles, shows, gazing stocks, plays, sports, feats of activity, frolics, profane music, fortune telling, fowling, fishing, frequentation of inns, taverns and drinking houses, pleasure parties, luxury, debauchery, and generally all profane diversion, traffic, dances, hunting, public entertainments, and a variety of other abuses, relics of paganism, which have been introduced into some Roman Catholic countries, and others, are entirely contrary to the ecclesiastical law.

FOR THE DETROIT GAZETTE. LAW INTELLIGENCE. LORD SELKIRK'S CASE.

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Such is a faithful representation of the doctrines and expositions of the canonical writers, relative to the peace of God and of Holy Church and the consequent quietude of the Christian Sabbath.

Nor did the day of the Lord alone, but the house of the Lord also, according to the canonical law, extend its protecting aid against the pursuits of justice. Dire necessity might, indeed, yield to the civil arm some dreadful offenders; but generally the altar and the temple served as the ultimate asylum even to the criminals of the deepest dye.

A particular examination whether an arrest, civil process, on Sunday be an infraction of this peace of God and of Holy Church, insisted on by the canonical law will, of course, close the present branch of this inquiry.

Arrest is the seizure of the person in order to coerce response to a plaint. It is in its nature an act of force. The force may, and when requisite must, be actually exerted, and when no actual force exists the law implies it.

The defendant, when arrested, must either be conducted and committed to prison or put in bail. The method of putting in bail is by entering into a bond or obligation with one or more sureties to guarantee the appearance of the defendant at the return of the writ.

When reason alone is competent to solve a moral question it is a right, it is a duty, it is one of the attributes of the human mind with which it is invested by the Creator for the wisest purposes, to rely on its dictates independently of extrinsic authority.

It is also a sound rule in the illustration of any law that the main object which it has in view is to be regarded as the principal guide in its construction. The previous state of the law, as it would have subsisted without the new enactment, is, therefore, to be first adverted to; the evil intended to be remedied is to be next contemplated, and, lastly, the remedy is to be considered which has been provided to relieve against this evil. It is the duty of those who are called to judge of the law so to construe it, as at once to obviate the evil and to advance the remedy.

Now what was the object intended to be effected by rendering Sunday an injudicial day?

Was it not to promote the worship of God in universal tranquility?

The object of the inhibition was to free the mind from the cares, the business, and the affairs of the world; to divest it of fear, to fill it with peace, and to enable it to turn its undiverted attention to the worship of the Deity.

Now the mere formality of ordering the suit or preparing any papers or writs relating to it is not that which gives to the mind of the defendant the disturbance contemplated to be guarded against.

It is the service of the process which has this effect. It prevents the defendant from repairing to the public worship of the Deity, or takes him from the house of God to the prison, or requires him to seek for and to obtain surety to appear and to answer the complainant.

To prevent a person from repairing to the public worship of the Deity, to take him from the bosom of the church in the act of Divine service, to oblige him to apply and search for bail, to require him and them the execution of a bail-bond or otherwise to drag him to a prison and to confine him therein. These acts make that tumult, that violence, that din, that disturbance, that strepitus, that violation of the peace of God and of the Holy Church which is so odious in the eyes of Christians on the day respected by them so peculiarly sacred.

Reason, therefore, is amply adequate that arrest on civil process on Sunday is totally inconsistent with the object, the spirit, and the intention of the enactment.

But the aid of express and plain authorities is abundant to fortify and to confirm the inference.

The expressions used by the Roman emperor, by the Popes, by the councils; the interpretations given by the civilians, and by the theological writers and expositors are plain enough not to be susceptible of mistake, misapprehension, or misconstruction.

Intentio litis or negotii, in the language of the Romans, as we were informed by Cicero and by Quintilian, signified to commence a suit against the person; as depulsio signifies to defend it or to plead not guilty.

The enactment therefore, of the Theodosian statute is as broad and as express as language can make it. "Solis die omnium, omnino, litium et negotiorum quiescat intentio." On the day of the Sun let the bringing of all suits and actions at law be entirely suspended.

So the Justinian code inhibits, among other things, pursuits for debts whether public or private, and all suits and preparations of process, and prescribed to the executive officers of justice absolute rest and silence, and expressly designates the object of its injunction to be that the parties, on the sanctified day, may enjoy peace and assemble without fear.

So, also, Pope Gregory forbids even that the consent of parties shall justify the service of process on Sunday.

Thus, too, the language of the council of Bourges plainly implies that an officer cannot serve process and that a contract of bail bond cannot be lawfully executed on Sunday. "Cessent sacularia opera, lictores, contractus, notariorum instrumenta."

The ordinance of the King of Burgundy prohibits pursuits of process on Sunday.

The forensic strepitus, judicial assemblages, the administration of oaths, pleadings, judgments, acts attended with noise or with contention, are particularize, as we have seen, by the council, and by the canonical expositors, as is inconsistent with the quietude of Sunday, and bailiffs, sergeants and officers of courts are pointedly enjoined on that day to abstain altogether from the exercise of their functions.

Lastly, the theological institutions declare that whatever acts relating to justice are done on Sunday are absolutely void. "Imo, quid quid fit, tunc temporis, judicialiteo, ipso facto, invitum est."

I am, therefore, of opinion according to the most luminous authorities which I can obtain and from the best judgment which I can form, that arrest or civil process was not at the common law legal on Sunday.

The statute of Charles the Second appears to me to be an enactment of the previous common law, so far as it relates to this particular point.

It is not surprising that in the struggle between the protestant and Roman catholic interests in England, the common law on these subjects should have been somewhat disturbed, nor that an express statutory provision to regulate them should have become requisite.

The English law writers, reposing an implicit reliance on the dictum, given in the case of Mackalley, have treated this question with unusual carelessness. Hence the latitude of assertation in Croke Comyn and other eminent juris consults of England, that "ministerial acts might, at common law, be legally executed on a Sunday." The question indeed has become, by the statute of Charles, divested of all interest; nor is it by a coincidence of events the least singular and surprising, that it has suddenly acquired so much importance at this time, and in this country, in the case of the Earl of Selkirk.

Deeming arrest on civil process illegal on Sunday at common law, I am not bound to approach any of the ingenious questions which have been raised relating to the local statute. It may be conceded that the English statute and that the statute of the northwestern territory are repealed by the law of the 16th of September, 1810, entitled, "An act to appeal all acts of the parliament of England and of the parliament of Great Britain within the Territory of Michigan, in the United States of America, and for other purposes;" and, yet, the arrest of the Earl of Selkirk on Sunday will not remain legitimate at the common law.

The following is as correct a reference as I have been able to make to various authorities establishing, supporting, and illustrating the principles, the doctrines, and the facts, adverted to in the preceding part of this investigation relative to Sunday and the Sabbath generally.

They are alphabetically arranged:

Acts c. 1; Psalm c. 2, v. 1; c. 13, v. 14, 27, 44; c. 15, v. 21; c. 18, v. 1; c. 20, v. 7, 16; Ainsworth's Lat. Dic. in verbis, depulsis, intentio, negotiam.
5 Ann. c. g. Asylum 1st Gregory 179.
1 Atkins 55.
Babin 347, 408, 4 Bacon 456, (Belsham's Review of Wilberforce) 20, 133, 139, 140, 141, 142, 203.
1 Blackst Comm. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 79, 80, 82, 83, 87.
3 Blackst Comm. 61, 63, 277, 289.
4 Blackst Comm. 59, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 408, 420.
1 Bl. Rep. 499, 526.
2 Bl. Rep. 1278, 1314.
1 H. Bl. 628.
Britton c. 53.

2 Bulst. 72.
3 Bulst. 206.
3 Burrow 1,595, 1,496, 1,597, 1,598, 1,599, 1,600, 1,601, and 1,602.
Buxtorf Judaica Synosoga c. 10, 12.
1 Car. I, cap. 1.
3 Car. I, cap. 4.
29 Car. II, c. 7.
Cawley 78.
(Cicero Intentio.)
5 Coke 83.
8 Coke 127.
9 Coke 66 b.
Co. Litt. 135.
Coloss. c. 2, v. 16, 17; Collet. 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.
6 Comyn 317, 318, 319, 320, 321.
Conferences Ecclesiastiques du Diocese d'Angers, 347, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411.
1 Cor. c. 11, v. 18, 20; chap. 16, v. 12.
Cro. Car. 602.
Cro. Jac. 16, 279, 280, 496.
(Cyriaca Hemera. Greek Original Rev. c. 1, v. 10; Dall. 213.)
Cro. Eliz. 227.
Deuteronomy c. 5, v. 12, 13, 14, 15; c. 16, v. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.
Dictionnarie de M. Pontas 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764.
Digest of the laws of the Territory of Michigan, by Governor Cass, Title, Repealing Acts, pages 119, 120.
Dominica Dies Vulgate Rev. c. 1, v. 10.
Dugd. Cr. J. 89, 90.
Dyer 168.
Ecclesiastes c. 3, v. 4.
3 Edward 1st c. 51.
50 Edward 3d c. 5.
12 Edward 4th 8, b. pl. 22.
6 Edward 6th c.
1 Eliz. c. 1.
Encyclopedias: articles Asylum, Lord's Day, Sabbath, Sunday.
18 Enc. Brit. 417.
2 Esp. 227, 228, or 604, 605, Evidence 409, 539, N. P. C. A. 99.
Esther c. 9, v. 17, 18, 19, 20.

Eusebius Life of Constantine, Lib. 4.

Exodus c. 12, v. 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20; c. 13, v. 7; c. 16, v. 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30; c. 20, v. 8, 9, 10, 11.

c. 23, v. 12, 15; c. 31, v. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17; c. 34, v. 21, 22; c. 35, v. 3.

Ezekiel c. 18, v. 59; c. 20, v. 10, 11, 12; c. 22, v. 8.

Fitz. Herb. Nat. Brev. 36.

Garth 504.

Genesis c. 2, v. 2, 3; c. 7, v. 4, 10; c. 8, v. 4, 10, 12; c. 29, v. 18, 20, 27, 28, 30.

God C. 280.

Hal. Hist. C. L. 102, 162.

Hale's Pl. Cor. 45.

1 Hawk P. C. 11.

Hebrews, c. 4, v. 4.

27 Hen. 6, c.

25 Hen. Bth. c. 19.

Jenk. Cent. 291.

Jeremiah c. 17, v. 21, 27.

John (2) c. 5, v. 9, 10, 16, 18; c. 7, v. 22, 23; c. 9, v. 6. 7, 14, 15, 16, 21; c. 20, v. 1, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 27, 29.

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In Principio, Dict. Verb. Easter.

3 Johnson's Report 157, 261. 4. Johns Rep. 45.

6 Johnson's Report 121, 326.

1 Jones 156.

Joshua c. 6, v. 3, 4, 11, 14, 15.

Index Chronological, to Eyre & Straham's Bible; London, 1772, year after Christ 33 misprinted before.

Index to the Holy Bible Oxford Dawson Bensley, and Cook 1800. year after Christ 33.

2 Inst. 220, 264, 265.

4 Inst. 259.

Institutiones Theologica, 167-174.

Irenous Sabbatizat.

Isaiah c. 56, v. 2, 4; c. 58, v. 13, 14; c. 66, v. 23.

Leg. Athelstan.

Leg. Edw. Conf. c. 9.

L L Edgar c. 5.

Lempriere; Articles, Anastasius 1. Anthemias, Constantine, Justinians, Leo. 1, Theodosius.

1 Lev. 328.

Leviticus c. 19, v. 3, 26; c. 23, v. 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 32, 34, 39, 40, 41, 42; c. 25, v. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22; c. 26, v. 34, 35.

Lord's Day King James Bible Rev. c. v. 10.

Luke c. 4, v. 16, 31; c. 6, v. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9; c. 13, v. 10, 14, 15; c. 14, v. 1, 3, 5; c. 24, v. 1, 3, 6, 13, 15, 21, 23, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 46, 47, 48, 51, 52.

1 Maceab. c. 1, v. 43, 45; c. 2, v. 32, 34, 38, 41; c. 4, v. 59; c. 10, v. 34.

2 Macab. c. 5, v. 25, 26; c. 6, v. 11, 6; c. 15, v. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Mad 551.

Magee on Atonement 63, 64, 470, 471.

Manwood's Forest Laws abridged 50, 58, 64, 67.

1 Mar. s. 2 c. 3.

Mark c. 2, v. 23, 24, 27, 28; c. 3, v. 2, 4; c. 6, v. 2; c. 16, v. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 19.

Matthew c. 12, v. 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12; c. 28, v. 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19.

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Mod. Ca. 148, 159, 196, 231.

5 Mod. 95, 449, 450.

6 Mod. 95.

Nehemiah c. 8, v. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12; c. 9, v. 14; c. 13, v. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22.

Numbers c. 15, v. 32; c. 28, v. 9, 10, 17, 18; c. 29, v. 1.

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Pontas 415-426. 759-764.

Poph. 208.

Quintilian Intentio Depulsio.

Lord Raymond 250, 705.

2 Lord Raymond, 1028.

Revelations, c. 1, v. 10.

1 Salk. 78, 79.

2 Salk. 626, 684.

3 Salk. 148.

Selden 6.

1 Sellon, 336.

Sirmond, Councils of France.

Vol. 1, p. 300.
Spelman, Or T. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 305.
Stephen, Restoration of the Laws of Edward the Confessor.
Str. 36, 702, 834.
1 Taunton, 131.
1 Term Rep. 265, 266.
3 Term Rep. 642.
5 Term Rep. 25, 170.
7 Term Rep. 336.
8 Term Rep. 36.
Theodosian code c. 3, De Temporibus et Diebus Pacis.
1 Tidd 39, 44, 193.
1 Vent 293.
Wilberforce Practical Christianity c. 4, Section 2, p. 142, 146.
Wilk Leg Ang. Sax 197, 292.
Willes 459.

FOR THE DETROIT GAZETTE, LAW INTELLIGENCE, LORD SELKIRK'S CASE.

The opinion of Judge Woodward [Grant] vs. the Earl of Selkirk, on a motion from the defendant to be discharged from his arrest, on the ground of the same having been made on a Sunday.

Opinion

The second question in this important case is, whether it is competent for this court to discharge the noble defendant on motion?

There have been some English adjudications, in which, though an arrest has been deemed illegal, yet the courts have refused to discharge the defendant, but have referred him to his action of trespass, or false imprisonment; reserving also, the right of summary proceedings against the officer by attachment.

These adjudications have all grown out of a single case reported in the ancient year book of the 18th of Edward the Fourth, placitum 19.

In that case, the sheriff, in execution of a fieri facias, unlawfully broke open an outer door, and then broke open a trunk and took out the goods. It was held that trespass would not lie for the second act, that of breaking open the trunk and taking out the goods.

On this decision have been grounded those reported in Yelverton 29, 5 Coke 92, 5 Modern 95, 6 Modern 96, and others; see also 2 Bl. Rep. 823, Buller 62, Couper 1, 64, Cro. Jac. 485, 2 Esp. 227, 409, 539, Esp. N. P. Ca. 99 Hob. 62.

1 Salk 73, 79, 626, 5 Ann c. 9, 2 Dalls. 13.

1 Taunton.

Nehem. v. 15, 224 B. C. 63, 10, 11, W. 3, c. 24, 11, 12, W. 3, c. 21, 2, 9, 3, c. 15, 5, T. R. 449, 21, 9, 3, c. 49, 34, 9, 3, c. 61, 4, Bl. Comm. c. 33, Brackenridge L. M. 217, 218, 219, 220. Esp. on Ev. 15, 2 Inst. 220, Acts c. 18, v. 44. Lev. c. 19, v. 30. Ezek. c. 46, v. 3.

In the case of 1 Salkeld 78, it is decided, "that false imprisonment lies for arrest on Sunday," but the report is silent respecting the discharge of the defendant.

In the case of Wilson vs. Cuttery, 5 Modern 95, "the discharge of the defendant who had been arrested on Sunday, was denied, and he was directed to bring an action of false imprisonment."

In the case of Didford vs. Thomas, 6 Modern 96, the defendant was taken without any warrant on a Sunday, and kept locked up until Monday morning, and then a writ was obtained. The court do not appear to have granted the discharge of the defendant; but, with manifest animadversion, on the regularity of the transaction, refer him to his remedy by false imprisonment; at the same time directing an attachment, and pronouncing the officer liable to indictment.

The sentiment expressed by Bacon that it seems the better opinion, that the killing an officer, who endeavors to arrest on an unlawful day, is not murder, is not fully supported by the authority cited; for Mr. Sergeant Hawkins merely states that, perhaps, if a bailiff arrest one on a Sunday, since the statute by which an arrest is made unlawful, the killing him may be manslaughter only. 4 Bacon 456, 1 Hawk, P. C. 130; see also Kely 137, 1 Hale 457, 458, 560, 93, 2 Hale, 117, 470, Salk. 79.

Such an inference might, indeed, not be illegitimate, from the premises exhibited by Lord Coke in his report of the case of Mackalley. It is, however, obvious, from the principles evolved by Lord Mansfield in the case of Swann vs. Broome, decided on the 28th day of November 1764, and reported by Sir James Burrow, Vol. 3, Page 1595, that, if the question of the legality of an arrest on Sunday had then, for the first time, have arisen, almost the whole of the inferences deduced by Lord Coke, from the case of Mackalley would have been shaken. How far resistance of the officer might have been palliated, or whether the execution of Mackalley might have been deemed, by his Lordship, justifiable, I will not pretend to say; but the elegant talent and sound judgment of Lord Mansfield, would probably have been found in favor of the position, that arrest on Sunday, on civil process would at common law be illegal; that the party is yet bound to obey the officer; and that, for a tortious arrest, there is remedy by action and by other means; and that the officer is liable to attachment, and to indictment; remedies more consistent with humanity and moderation than that the party should take the important question of the legality of the arrest entirely in his own hands, and sacrifice the life of his fellow citizen. The enactment of Edward the Confessor is expressly declared by Lord Mansfield to be a part of the common law; and an arrest on the civil process on Sunday is clearly a visitation of that peace which is contemplated by the Romans and by the canonical law. And though the decision in the case of Macalley even, might not, in the present age, be deemed impregnable, it is yet pleasing to behold that tenderness of life, so honorable to the jurisprudence of England, prevailing at that early era; nor is it preposterous to contrast the single mind of Lord Mansfield, enriched with the accumulated lore of a century and a half, against the 12 judges of England, in those more ancient days.

The principle involved in the original decisions of the ancient year book of Edward the 4th, and afterwards supported in the case of Semaina 5 Coke 92, and in others, is an extremely dangerous one in a free country, in any country, where the laws are presumed to govern, and not the arbitrary volitions of men. It would be more dangerous in a republican government than in the kingdom from which it is derived. In the former, all the muniments of personal rights ought to be sacredly maintained; and not only ought an officer, committing a tortious act, to be liable to public prosecution, and to private action, and to summary proceedings for contempt, but the citizen should also be exposed to no disadvantage whatever from the commission of the original tort. Shall the private individual be prohibited from taking advantage of his own wrong; and shall the monstrous position be maintained that the public officer may do so? If I do not misapprehend the implication intended by Lord Mansfield, in the case of Lee vs. Gen. Gansell, in 1 Couper 6, the principle meets his reprobation.

I am not bound, however, to touch this principle any further; for, though I hold this court, on this part of the subject, at perfect liberty, under municipal statutes, to settle and regulate its own practice, unfettered by any extrinsic decisions whatever; yet the English authorities when faithfully compared, sustain the competency of the court to discharge the defendant on motion.

In 1, Atkyns 152, Lord Hardwicke says: "Where there is an irregular arrest, a court of law will discharge the defendant."

In the case of Parker vs. Sir William Moore, 6 Modern 95, Lord Holt observed: "That the relief must be by audita querea for the fact of the arrest being on Sunday is traversable."

But the other judges hold the opposite doctrine, and say "If there were no more in it, we would relieve upon motion."

And in conformity with their opinion that the court may take no notice that the arrest was upon Sunday, without trial by the country, are the following authorities: Cro. Eliz. 227, 1 Leo 328, 6 Comyn 317, 4 Bacon 456.

In the present case, the court will, in like manner, take notice, that the 6th day of September, 1818, on which day the Earl of Selkirk was arrested, was Sunday.

In the case of Lee vs. Gen. Gansell 1 Couper 9, Lord Mansfield says: "The discharge of the party depends upon his behavior. Gross misbehavior might induce the court to refuse it. The court where a person is arrested who has been attending its process, will interpose, not only by punishing the officer, but by discharging the prisoner out of custody. Cases of this sort are always matters of discretion."

Against this array of the highest authorities, stands, at last opposed, the minute and solitary case of Wilson vs. Guttery, in 5 Modern 95.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that the Earl of Selkirk was illegally arrested, that he ought to be discharged, that the writ ought to be quashed, and the bail-bond cancelled.

It is the judgment of the court that the defendant be discharged, the writ quashed, and the bail-bond cancelled.

A. B. Woodward.

Michigan, Tuesday, October 13th, 1818.

LETTER FROM A. B. WOODWARD TO JAMES MADISON, SEC. OF STATE

Detroit, *July 18, 1807.*

It will be a satisfaction to the department of State to learn that the laws of this Territory have at length arrived. There has hitherto been but one copy in the Territory. Of the northwestern and Indiana laws there is not a complete copy in the Territory.

The utmost harmony prevails among the military, on both sides of the river, and the citizens. Measures severe, more in appearance than in reality, have brought a practical conviction that the rights of the civil part of the community are not held at military discretion. It is to be expected no commotions like those we have recently passed will occur again shortly.

There is however one point on which the inhabitants on different sides of the river are at variance. This is the desertion of the slaves. I expect complaints will be made to you on this head by the British minister. I do not approve the temper, principles and conduct of the inhabitants of this side, on that subject. I thought something ought to be done to check it. I introduced a bill providing for the restoration of deserters from the service of his Britannic Majesty. It was in imitation of the provision made by Virginia, in the Revolution, relative to French deserters; passed while the president was governor of Virginia, and penned by him, and which I find was copied by Massachusetts. There was a section from another State providing for slaves. The governor was opposed to the restoration of deserters, but in favor of the restoration of slaves. Mr. Griffin was opposed to both. So the bill was lost. In other respects the inhabitants of the different sides of the straits are harmonious.

With respect to the civil government here the case is unfortunately otherwise. The discord is both great and bitter. It seems to have resolved into a mere struggle between the governor and the secretary about the succession to the government in February next. On one side a petition is circulating, addressed to the president, requesting him to dismiss the governor. On the other side it is said the governor will make it an official request to dismiss the secretary. I have not the attachment of the ardent and violent on either side; but experience most malignity from the partisans of the latter. Nothing less than an impeachment is to——for me.

In the meantime the treaty is altogether defeated. Some of the difficulties a treaty would have to encounter I stated in a letter to the war department of the 31 January 1806. In the event the opposition has been the strongest on our own side of the river. It was almost a matter of triumph to the people of the town. These from the trading interest. They are principally composed of the remnant of those who were in trade here under the British government. They were an assemblage of Scotch, Irish, and English, with some few Americans. The settlers of the country parts are, on the other hand exclusively French.

I have the honor to recommend a line carefully avoiding all Indian settlements, of a description having the appearance of permanent. I am afraid the government are not aware of the importance of this. It is not an easy thing for the Indians to give up their houses and fields for the small consideration they receive from a treaty, after a division is made. A day or two of hunting will produce the individual more money. To bring the existing extinguishment along Lake Erie into immediate contact with that in this quarter is perhaps difficult. The Indians, however, of the Miami river are a very mild and well disposed people. I lately went through their country as high as to the Wolf Rapid. It is certainly a most delightful country, much superior to this vicinity. I believe that in their own country, free from the English and French influence, and that of their interpreters, and regarding as sacred the *settlements* they have made, an equitable arrangement may yet be effected. It certainly is important, more so than is perhaps imagined in the United States, to arrange all the title of this country. The expense of this negotiation is enormous, and so far unproductive. I believe it would be better, after this expense, to send a commissioner into the country of the Miami Indians and that of the Saguina Indians, there to make an arrangement with them, during what remains of the present season, in an economical manner. The latter never understood what was wanted and would not attend. The others do not comprehend the real objects and views of the United States. If an arrangement were made with them, the adjustment of the titles might be completed by government in one year more.

The town titles will be definitely arranged as soon as the military reservation is made. We gave great dissatisfaction in the distribution of the donations. Mr. Bates and myself were clearly of the opinion that the donations should not be suffered to run foul of the adjustments of the ancient titles. The governor gave way to the public storm. As their wish was, however, impracticable in its own nature, not from the mere reluctance of those who were to make the distribution, we have been constantly obliged painfully to tread back upon our steps, and none of us have given satisfaction to the people. Perhaps none could have done it under the jealousies and dissensions prevailing among them. But they would have been more respectful towards their government if it had been steady and firm; on one side desiring nothing wrong, and not to be driven from what they knew to be right on the other.

Some decisions have been given on the country titles comprehended between Grosse Point and the river Raisin and dissatisfactions have already arisen. In a manner less or more correct, however, both the preceding descriptions of title are in the train of eventual adjustment. But fourteen years is a long time to leave so many titles in the state they have been, and it will be obvious how much it interests the United States to press this subject to a close without more delay if avoidable.

I have the honor to be sir, respectfully, etc.,

A. B. WOODWARD.

The honorable the Secretary of State.

[ENVELOPE.]

Dated 18 July. Free.

The Hon.
James Madison
Secretary of State
Washington

Mail.
A. B. Woodward July 18, 1807.

July 18, 1807.
Augustus B. Woodward
Rec'd Aug. 16.

LETTER FROM JUDGE WOODWARD UNADDRESSED

River Raisin, *Mar. 8, 1808.*

Three circumstances that may not be entirely unimportant, two of whic have a tendency to shew the views of *Bonaparte* relative to our country, an the other may hereafter confirm them, have lately come to my knowledge.

They arrived through a channel from which, at first view, they would b little expected, that is, the Indians of this quarter and other parts of th country.

The first relates to a savage visit from this quarter to his court. A Indian Chief, from one of those caprices which sometimes enter into th savage mind, penetrated, as he expressed himself, with an irresistible desir of seeing again, after a long cessation of intercourse, his *French Fathe* some time ago conceived, and executed, the project of a journey to Paris. H has since returned. During his stay at Paris he was admitted to an inter view with Bonaparte. His representations of his impressions, and of wha passed on the occasion; the observations he made relative to the Americans and the replies he received; with the significant mode, which Bonaparte i stated to have taken, to explain his idea with respect to the future fate o the Americans; to those who are acquainted with the nature of the savag mind, and can at the same time make some estimate of the extraordinar character who has had such an astonishing career in France, will perhaps no appear either unnatural or incredible.

Another chief, unconnected with the former, some time since passed throug this Territory; charged with dispatches to the agents of the British govern ment, at Fort Amherstburgh. His discourse to the Canadians, under an imaginary impression of its being confidential, was not a little surprising, considered merely as the emanation of a savage mind; and though the facts he alluded to, with respect to the state of European affairs, were by no means correct, they still tend to shew that some extraordinary and unusual impressions have been attempted on the Indian mind, from a civilized quarter. I can only account for his remarks by supposing them to have their true origin to the southward, among the Spaniards.

The third circumstance relates to a second projected visit of some of the Indian Chiefs of this quarter, with some of the French gentlemen of this Territory, to the court of Bonaparte. Although pecuniary motives would seem to have originated it, I have very little doubt that, if it should take place, it will be converted to some political purpose; which if not injurious to the United States, it will be at least useful to the government to have information of. As it is proposed to pass through the United States, I will give an early intimation of it, if it should be about to take place while I am here; and, if my situation should be any way changed, I will take care to designate to the government a channel, through which sincere and seasonable information will be supplied.*

I deem it the more a duty to be the means of communicating this information to the Executive, as it is entirely unknown to any other of the officers of government here. The population of this Territory, with the exception of the town and the garrisons, being almost exclusively French, and the intercourse of the heart seldom passing through the medium of interpreters, the governor of the Territory, as well as the secretary, are sometimes cut off from information which might be interesting; as the governor has experienced, much to his cost, in his various transactions with the Canadians. Those two gentlemen excepted no other civil officer of responsibility is at present in the Territory but myself; and though my station is not such as to authorize a direct correspondence with the executive on political affairs, I have always conceived it allowable, in the character of a private citizen, to be the channel of conveying any facts, or even sentiments, which might appear worthy of a temporary attention; at no time relaxing in an unqualified support of the measures directed by competent authority, either at the seat of the general government, or here, whether they might correspond with my individual opinion, or not.

The high and serious dissensions, also, which subsist between the two first officers of our government, and which I have no doubt will at first appear very perplexing to the mind of the general executive, seem to present almost insuperable barriers to society and confidence. I have found it an embarrassing and almost impossible task, to avoid the enmity of their respective adherents; according as I happen to be successively suspected of favoring the one or the other.

The only mode I could adopt was to avoid, as far as practicable, particular intercourse with both. For sixteen months past I have had no intercourse whatever with the secretary, and for about eight months none with the governor. While I condemn, in the most unequivocal manner, the malice which the secretary bears towards the governor, and the low intrigues to which he has resorted to injure him, and collaterally all who have entertained the least friendship for him, I am at the same time very sensible of a number of important indiscretions in the governor's conduct. I say *indiscretions;* because if I thought there was more than indiscretions, I would not hesitate to say so, either to the general executive, or to the public. I presume however, that as far as the general executive deems it important to have minute information as to facts, they are already supplied, in a more correct and impartial shape than it would be in my power to place them. The French inhabitants, who, though they may be sometimes uninformed, are not generally ill-disposed, relish but little either of the disputants. In a Catholic country, where there is not one protestant minister, or one protestant religious society, of any denomination, a protestant minister, particularly of the eastern manners, even though his character were adorned with all the *virtues* appropriate to his profession, is not naturally the most acceptable. Indeed to the people of this country, as well others as the French, the eastern habits are the least respected. The British gentlemen have always indulged a sort of contemptuous and unjustifiable hatred of them; and, when displeased, the term "Yankee" is one of the most virulent epithets which they conceive they can apply. The French do not use this term, though they entertain the same idea, and perhaps with still greater force. They have another term, which answers then the same purpose. It is the term *"Bostonnois,"* which they pronounce *"Bastonnois,"* "Sacré Bastonnois," or "Sacré cochon de Bastonnois," is their most virulent term of abuse, when they are displeased with an American, or, with a person from the Eastern States particularly. It is however, unfortunately true that, among the French inhabitants, the secretary is much better esteemed that the governor.

As I presume the government are at this time entirely occupied with the British negotiation, and other matters of pecuniary consequence; and the matters to which I have alluded are not such as would produce the least change in any part of its immediate conduct; and some of those details, which can alone enable a just estimate of either the credibility or value of what is stated I have yet to collect; I shall defer for some time, a second communication on the subject. In order, in some measure, to prevent it from transpiring at a more early period than the government might desire, I shall probably either transmit it in French, trusting that a few errors in the use of a foreign language will be overlooked, or in a cypher, or by some conveyance more special than usual. My reason for giving notice of it, in a preliminary letter is, that I shall be obliged to show my second communication to some persons, in order to be ascertained that the information is correct on the two first points; and to those persons it ought not to be known that I have said anything to the government on the subject of the third.

I have the honor to be,
Sir
with the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. Woodward.

March 8, 1808.
A. B. Woodward.
Received the 20th.

RELATIVE TO THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY

[Without date.]

In the matter of Elizabeth Dennison, James Dennison, Scipio Dennison, and Peter Dennison, junior, detained by Catherine Tucker.

Ordonnance de Mr. Raudot Intendant du 15 avril 1709, regétre No. 3, folio 32, Vo.

Qui, sous le bon plaisir de sa mageste, ordonne que tous les Panis et negres qui ont ete achetes, ou que le seront par la suite, appartiend sont en plein proprieté a ceux qui en ont faits ou feront l' acquisitions en qualite d' esclaves.*

The return to the writ of habeas corpus applied for and granted in this case brings out the question of slavery in general as it applies to the Territory of Michigan.

Slavery is not at this day permitted in England. Perhaps it is not permitted in any part of Europe. At any rate that absolute and unqualified state of slavery which is at present permitted in the United States of America, in relation to the people of Africa, does not exist in Europe, and probably has never existed there. In England, therefore, the attempt to exercise a dominion over a man as an absolute and unqualified slave would be ——* by their celebrated writ of habeas corpus, a writ the celebrity of which is very much enhanced by the bright contrast which it presents to the practices of other governments in which human liberty is less regarded. The remarkable and important case decided by Lord Mansfield, that of James Somerset, reported in the State trials and by Loft is a recent instance of the application of the writ of habeas corpus to the question of slavery as it relates to Africans when in England.

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* For translation see appendix

In those of the American States in which the absolute and unqualified slavery of Africans is permitted, a mode is generally provided by statute in which to try the question of slave or no slave, or in other words the right of freedom. Sometimes it is in a mode deviating from the general course of law by which the trial of other questions is regulated. In other instances the usual methods of law have been used, and the writ de pomine replegiando, the action of assault and battery, and the action of assumpsit on a quantum meruit for services, have been successively approved. In short any action in which the supposed master is plaintiff and the supposed slave defendant, or wherein the supposed slave is a plaintiff and the master a defendant, whatever the judgment in the former case, and if the judgment be in favor of the slave in the latter, may be conceived to establish his right of freedom by a judicial decision and by matter of record, for an action against him by the master is conceived at once to confer freedom, and in the character of a freeman alone could he maintain any action of any description against the supposed master.

In this Territory slavery is absolutely and peremptorily forbidden. Nothing can reflect higher honor on the American government than this interdiction. The slave trade is unquestionably the greatest of the enormities which have been perpetrated by the human race. The existence at this day of an absolute and unqualified slavery of the human species in the United States of America, is universally and justly considered their greatest and deepest reproach. The statesmen, their agitators, the whole body of their people are advancing gradually towards its total extirpation. In the meantime, the interdiction of it in this Territory ought to be considered as imposing a most serious and sacred duty. Calculating on its absolute non existence the laws have provided no special course of proceeding by which the question of freedom is to be investigated. The inhabitants, for no less general is the term which has been used, have secured to them the benefits and privileges of the common law; and hence the present writ, as one of the most precious of those privileges, has been awarded. The question necessary to be decided is the sufficiency of the return. It reposes the right to hold the applicants in a state of servitude on a provision in the treaty of London of the 19th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, negotiated between Lord Grenville, on the part of the British government, and by the Honorable John Jay on the part of the Americans. The laws of the country antecedent to this treaty, and while France and Great Britain were successively its sovereigns, have also been resorted to. The question is novel; it is important; it is difficult. Counsel have been twice fully and publicly heard on both sides of it. The right to freedom has been reposed on the peremptory interdiction of the congressional provisions on the general rights of human nature, and on the articles in the treaty of Paris on the 3rd day of September, 1783. The provision in the treaty of 1794 is in the following words: "All settlers and traders shall continue to enjoy unmolested, all their property of every kind. It shall be free to them to sell their lands, houses or effects, or to retain the property thereof at their discretion."

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* Terminated.—C. M. B.

It has been denied that the term property, as here used, includes slaves. That term, it is said, does not apply to the human species in England, and by the laws of the United States of America, made previously to the existence of this treaty, property cannot apply to the human species in this Territory. If the congressional provision and the treaty are in collision, it is further said the treaty cannot repeal the former, and must give way to it. Treaties, it is said, cannot barter away the rights and liberties of the people. No instance has existed of liberty being conferred by law, and afterwards taken away by a repeal of the law. Like a vested right once granted, it is considered forever irrevocable. Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783, ceded this country, and by the ordinance of 1787, liberty was given to all its inhabitants. The acts of provincial parliaments, stipulations between nations themselves, or the acts of either of them singly, cannot, it is said divest and take away the right of liberty thus acquired. It is a vested right; it is held not at the legislative volition of either government, and cannot become the subject of barter between them. Much less can a subsequent compact violate a previous one between different parties. The 6th article of compact made between the several states, and the people of the northwestern country is anterior; it is permanent; it is irrevocable.

These principles involve some important points of the law of nations, and of the constitution of the United States. Before approaching them it will be necessary to decide the construction of the term, as used in the treaty of 1794.

Property is the creature of civilized society. In a state of nature and protected by law it is both the child of caprice and the victim of force. The rights created and protected by civilized society, the tenure of them can be regulated by its laws alone. Different civilized society may render that a subject of property which others refuse to consider as such, and some may regulate the nature and tenure of property in a manner that contravenes the just and inalienable rights of human nature. In these latter cases it is a species of hostility carried on by that society on particular members of it; a state of nature is as it were again introduced, and force can alone redress an evil which where it is incompetent must be submitted to as irremediable.

So magistrates and public officers are the creatures of civilized society. Their rights, their powers, their duties as individual members of the family of the human species are totally distinct from their rights, their powers, their duties as servants and trustees of the particular civilized society which creates them. Deriving their powers and rights from this source, these must necessarily be regulated by the obvious condition of the trust and implicit obedience to the known will of the nation or society delegating it.

The term property is here used with a latitude the most extensive of which it can possibly be made susceptible; it is lands, houses, effects and property of every kind. If the world had been added, slaves only excepted, doubt could not have existed but in the general and unqualified stipulation which is made everything can become the subject of property is included.

The Spanish nation has made the human species a subject of property. It first subjects to this humiliation the people of America. It afterwards extended it to the people of Africa; a principle which forms no part of the law of nations, or of any other law, was made the pretext of this oppression. It was that those who enslaved were believers in the religion of Jesus Christ; and more who were thus enslaved were not believers of that religion. A similar principle has been adopted by the disciples of Mohammed. The true believers were not subject to be slaves, while infidels were subjected to that degradation. In both cases the slave was at first emancipated on a conversion to what was respectively deemed to be the true religion; but in both cases the case of private interest has been ultimately victorious over that of religion, and a conversion to Mohammedanism or to Christianity has ceased both with the one and with the other to confer the rights of freedom.

Great Britain has uniformly claimed the foremost rank among the nations of Europe in the cause of the liberties of mankind. This conduct however has not always been conformable to the true spirit of their high pretensions. She has recognized the slavery of the people of Africa, both on the island and on the continent, and her refusal to abolish the slave trade was made a subject of complaint. She recognized the slavery of both Americans and Africans in Canada, by the United States, while they yet remained in the state of colonies, and did so at the time of her cession of this part of them to the United States of America.

The United States of America claim the foremost rank of all the nations of the world in protecting and maintaining the liberties of mankind. This nation, however, has long recognized the slavery of the people of Africa, she still recognizes that slavery and the slave trade itself has not yet reached its expiring moment. The human species, therefore, can be the subject of property in various countries, and among others in our own; and in an expression where property is spoken of in terms so ample, and so absolutely unqualified as those of the treaty now in consideration, slaves must be considered to be included, if at the time of the use of them, slavery had a legal existence in the countries in relation to which they have been used.

The principle of the law of nations on the subject of slavery as well as the operation of local laws and the particular time of their commencement and expiration, have been much discussed. Some general positions seem to be susceptible of the most precise———Some of those which are deemed applicable will be here enumerated.

First. The inhabitants of a conquered or ceded country cannot be put to death unless for a previous crime in violation of the laws of war.

Second. Where the life of a prisoner cannot be taken for a violation of the laws of war, he cannot be condemned to slavery. It is continuing the war against him, and he remains still an enemy.

Third. The inhabitants of a conquered or ceded country remain subject to their own laws until they have been changed by the laws of the conquering or acquiring power.

Fourth. The operation of the former laws continue until the actual possession has been received. A contract to cede is not a cession in fact. Though this country was contracted to be ceded by the treaty of 1783, it was not ceded in fact; the possession was not transferred. The congressional ordinance of 1787 did not at the time of its passage reach here for want of this actual cession. A second contract to cede was made in 1794. The actual cession was contracted to be made on the first day of July, 1796. It was not, however, made in fact, and the possession actually transferred until the eleventh day of July, 1796. From these preliminary data I am ready to admit it as a principle that if the subjection of the human species, or any part of them, as the people of America, or of Africa, and their respective descendants, to a state of slavery, has been sanctioned by law in this country, the present Territory of Michigan, by France, while that nation possessed the country, and has not been since contradicted by the laws of Great Britain, to whom she ceded it; or if it has been in any manner sanctioned by Great Britain, and not addicted by the laws of the United States of America, to whom the country was ceded by great Britain since the eleventh day of July, 1796, that the right to retain the human species in subjection to the state of slavery still subsists according to the tenor and operation of the laws in force in the same, previous to the eleventh day of July, 1796. Up to that last day the laws of the province of Upper Canada were those by which the inhabitants were governed. The erection of the county of Wayne, and the establishment of the American system of jurisprudence in it immediately followed, effected the first political alterations. These were promptly succeeded by statutory regulations applicable to the country and the ancient laws. A fourth regulation still awaited it. It was———by congress into a government———preparatory to the last stage of its political parturition its reception into the bosom of the Union as a component and distinct member of the American confederation.

Fifth. The inhabitants of a country ceded may resist the power of the acquiring country. Abandoned by their own government, they are for the moment in a state of nature and free. If they prefer resistance, and have force to sanction it, the cession is abortive. From the period, however, of their voluntary or compulsive submission to the cession, the laws of conquering or acquiring country begin to operate; as far as it is the known and obvious intention of the conquering or acquiring country to introduce and apply them.

This leads to the question as to what the laws of the country were prior to that day. A law of France and a law of Great Britain are both noticed in the return. An objection was once made to the notice of them in this case on the ground that they were the laws of a foreign country, and that as such they must come properly authenticated as public documents from those countries, and the case of Bochtlink against Schneider in the third volume of the reports of Espinape was referred to, to illustrate and enforce the principle.

This objection was overruled on two grounds. If the laws referred to are the laws of a foreign country they are matter-of-fact, are to be proved as matter-of-fact, and as matter-of-fact, are proper to be stated in the return; and are not traversable in this stage of the proceedings. The decision will be on the sufficiency or insufficiency of the return, and the truth or falsity of the facts stated in it must undergo investigation in another channel. If they are not the laws of a foreign country, then they are pro hac vice, and as operating on this case, the laws of this country, and as such must be judicially noticed, like all other laws from the best sources of information which are obtainable. The printed statute book of the laws of England is evidence of private acts without any exemplification of those acts under the great seal, and so the printed book containing the French ordinance and the printed statute book of the laws of Upper Canada will perhaps be noticed here without such exemplification where the question is the operation of those laws as laws of the country itself, still retaining by force of national stipulations a qualified and restricted operation.

The ordinance of the French government of the 15th of April, 1709, on the subject of slavery, is very explicit. It is in these words, etc. This ordinance may be considered as brought to a termination by the statute of the province of Upper Canada of the 31st day of May, 1798. This wise and humane statute is in the following words: "that all Panis* and negroes who have been or shall hereafter be bought shall belong in full property to those who have acquired them, or shall acquire them in quality of slaves." Ordinance of Mr. Raudot, intendant, of the 15th of April, 1709. Register No. 3, folio 32, vol. — Mic. under the good pleasure of his majesty ordains the, etc., etc.

This statute of the province of Upper Canada brings the existence of slavery into the Territory of Michigan to as early and to as favorable a close as perhaps the imperfections necessarily attached to all human measures will allow to be expected. All slaves living on the 31st day of May, 1793, and in the possession of settlers in this Territory on the eleventh day of July, 1796, continue such for life. The children of the females of them born after the 31st day of May, 1793, and previous to the erection of the county of Wayne, and the establishment of the American system of jurisprudence, continue in servitude for twenty-five years. After this period they are absolutely free. Their children born before or after this period are absolutely free from their birth; persons other than those who have been described are free by the congressional provision of 1787, excepting only where they are refugees from service or labor in another State, and then these must be restored to those lawfully entitled to claim such labor or service. The interests of humanity are probably therefore as much protected for the present as can reasonably be expected, and their future sacrifice and abandonment at the whim of avarice and cupidity remain alone to be guarded against.

I consider the return to the writ of habeas corpus sufficient, and I order Elizabeth Denison, James Denison, Scipio Denison, and Peter Denison, Junior, to be restored to the possession of Catharine Ineker [Tucker].

The constitution of the United States contains the following provision: "This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." It immediately adds

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* Panis. The word Panis as used here indicates the Indians (Panis) captured in war and subjugated to serfdom.—C. M. B.

[that] all judicial officers shall be bound by oath to support the constitution of the United States. Hence it is conceived that if a treaty duly ratified is in hostility with a local regulation previously made the provision of the treaty is paramount and must prevail over the local regulation.

3. On the morning of that day the British officers and troops abandoned the country, the flag of their nation was lowered and that of the United States of America waved over this modern Bosphorus.

4. Some new and distinct inquiries, however, here burst into attention. Is the law of Canada or the provision of 1787 to operate after the actual possession of the country by the American government? Are those born after that period to remain in servitude until they attain the age of 25 years, or are they to be free from their birth? Are those born in the interval between the date of the Canadian statute and the introduction of the American laws to be considered as slaves or free persons, and are they or not to remain in servitude for 25 years? From the date of the actual acquisition the American government has promptly, steadily and uniformly manifested its disposition to introduce its own forms of government, and to apply its own laws. In this country it has recognized even in a temporary point of view neither the previous laws of France, nor those of Great Britain in any, even the smallest degree. I am, therefore, bound to say that from and after the 11th day of June, 1796, the French ordinance and the Canadian statute ceased to have effect, and that every human being born in the Territory after that day, or at most a day not far distant from it was born a free person, and is not subject to the 25 years' servitude provided for in other cases.

But a person born in the interval while the statute of Upper Canada was in operation, that is to say after the 31st day of May, 1793, and before the 11th day of June, 1796, might lawfully be detained during that interval as part of the 25 years allowed by that statute. So after the application of the American laws such persons do not become absolutely free. There may be a state of qualified slavery as well as a state of absolute and unqualified slavery, and the right of the master though less in degree, is still a right of property. A property in the servitude of their persons existed at the date of the session and this property is by treaty to remain unmolested.

Therefore the right of selling reserved to the British settler by the treaty of 1794 implies a general correlative right to buy; or to what places and to what persons such right would extend; these are questions, the decision of which must be reserved until the cases arise in which they are involved.

OPINION

Supreme Court, 23d Oct. 1807, present Woodward, Chief Justice

The motion of Elijah Brush, counsel for Richard Patterson [Pattinson], that a warrant issue to apprehend the bodies of Jane, a mulatto woman of about twenty years of age, and Joseph, a boy of about eighteen, who are now within this Territory, and the lawful property of said Peterson [Pattinson], has been considered by the court and was overruled. The opinion is as follows:

In the matter of Richard Patterson [Pattinson], a subject of his Britannic Majesty residing in the town of Sandwich in the county of Essex, in his Britannic Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, who moves the court for a warrant to apprehend Joseph and Jane his slaves, now within this Territory.

This motion has been supported by the advocate for the applicant on three different grounds, on the principles of the law of nations, on the principles of the common law, and on the domestic regulations of this country.

First, It is contended that by the principles of the law of nations, where particular things are reciprocally recognized as subjects of property by the laws of any two nations, and particular articles, the property of a subject or citizen of one are accidentally found within the territories of the other, that they are, on being reclaimed, to be restored to the lawful proprietor.

Secondly, It is contended that on the principles of the common law it is an injury to the lawful proprietor of any article to deprive him of, and to withhold from him his property; that an alien equally with a subject, may hold personal property, and is therefore equally injured by the deprivation and withholding of it from him, and that for every injury there is, and ought to be according to the maxims of the common law, an appropriate remedy.

Thirdly, It is contended that both the United States of America and Great Britain recognized slaves as property, and as personal property on this continent; that by the treaty we are bound to respect and protect the subjects of his Britannic Majesty in the full enjoyment and use of their lawful property as well as our own; that justice requires the restoration of it, when it becomes by accident within our limits; and that in addition to the common law, the Supreme Court of this Territory possesses by statute a power to issue all precepts necessary to the furtherance of justice, and therefore [is] bound to grant this warrant.

The first position relative to the law of nations may be and probably is both correct and just. Cases cannot perhaps readily be found within the United States, who are separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, nor perhaps in Great Britain, who is also separated from the continent of Europe by the ocean. They are rather to be sought for among nations on the continent of Europe, who have a common boundary by land. Such nations, for instance, are France and Spain. They are coterminous nations, and their boundary is a land boundary. They are separated by the Pyrenean Mountains. If a horse, an ox, a mule, a goat, a sheep, or other animal, the property of a farmer, or peasant dwelling on one side of the boundary, should stray across the boundary, and be found on a farm, a possession of another dwelling on the other side of the boundary, they would in all probability be reciprocally restored, and it is certainly perfectly just that they should be.

The case of articles of property is however very different from that of persons. Those nations and all the nations of Europe, deny an obligation of restoring persons. It is not a part of the law of nations. The murderer, the traitor, the thief, the deserter from military service are all received by other nations, and they do not hold themselves bound to restore them when they are demanded. If it has been sometimes done, it has been as a matter of courtesy from one nation to another. It is regarded as a matter of favor, not as a matter of right.

The principles of the common law are equally inapplicable to the cases of persons. By the common law persons can not be the subjects of property. They can only become so by particular statute, and every such statute is itself unjust and in contravention of the rights of human nature. If the right of property can only exist by statute, the manner of protecting and sustaining it as a right of property must be regulated by statute also, and neither the principles of the law of nations or of the common law are strictly applicable to causes of this kind.

On the third position the fact must be admitted that both the United States of America and Great Britain recognize a right of property in persons on this continent, or in other words, a state of slavery. Great Britain, however, does not recognize this right within her European dominions, and the United States of America do not recognize it in all parts of their dominions. In two of the American States, those of Massachusetts and Ohio, and in this Territory of Michigan, with the exception of the right of British settlers, slavery is not permitted.

Great Britain also does not extend her courtesy so far as to admit a right of property in persons, or in other words a right of slavery, even where the right is established by law by other nations and countries. On the contrary, if a person is by the laws of any other country a slave, and can find his way into the European dominions, she refuses to restore him to the master, and liberates him. The case of James Somerset, decided by Lord Mansfield, and which was the case of a slave who had abandoned the service of a Virginian master, fully settles this principle. It has been ever since supported, and is uniformly considered the law of that country.

Neither does an instance appear where Great Britain has provided for the restoration of slaves deserting from a foreign government into a part of her dominions in which she recognizes slavery, such, for instance, as Jamaica or Canada. It would seem, therefore, extremely singular, that she should ask of others what she is not willing to give to them.

Admitting it, then, as unquestionable that the principle of the English law as described by Lord Mansfield, is that a right of property can not exist in the human species, it only remains to inquire whether the same principle is to be received here.

The principle is certainly a just principle, for what would be the result if the contrary were admitted. A human being escaping from chains and tyranny could find no place in the whole earth to rest; go where he would the power and the arm of the tyrant would still reach him. Man, the monarch of the earth, would be able to find no place upon its surface where he could breathe the air of freedom. If the nation should possess this right, all others would be equally entitled to, and if Great Britain has the right to demand her slaves from a foreign nation, because she permits by her law a state of slavery in that part of her dominion from which he came, the Algerine may come upon the same principle to demand his slave, for his laws equally permit and sanction the state of slavery.

But I am compelled here to ask, has not my country, by permitting and sanctioning a state of internal domestic slavery, effectually denied me the privilege of saying that Lord Mansfield did say in England in the case of James Somerset, that a right of property cannot exist in the human species.

In some parts of the United States as in some parts also of the British dominions a judicial character could not law down this position, and he must certainly feel a strong sense of shame for his country that she does not permit it; as on the contrary every Englishman feels, and must feel, a very just pride of country, when he reflects on the position laid down by Lord Mansfield. But in this part of the dominion, my country does enable me to lay down this position, and to act upon it with a very slight exception, and that entirely in favor of British settlers, by virtue of a special treaty. In other respects her will is, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this Territory. I am therefore bound to say, and do say, that a right of property in the human species cannot exist in this Territory, excepting as to persons in the actual possession of British settlers within this Territory on the 11th June, 1796, and that every other man coming into this Territory is by law of the land a freeman unless he be a fugitive from lawful labor and service in some other American State or Territory, and then he must be restored.

It is here a subject of inquiry whether the same sense of justice, if such it is conceived, which leads the American government to enforce the restoration of slaves fleeing from one part of their dominion where slavery is permitted by law unto another part where slavery is not permitted, absolutely is interdicted, ought not to extend the same principle to the slaves of others on this continent, the subjects of foreign powers.

This inquiry will tend to show how dangerous it is to admit even the smallest degree of injustice and oppression into a free government. It tends to demonstrate that nothing can be stable that is not just, that nothing can be morally harmonious and beautiful that is not perfectly consistent with rectitude. The slave measure that we mete to ourselves we are taught that we should mete to others in similar cases.

But here our conduct does not differ from that of the opposite nation. While she compels her own subjects to restore [to] one another their respective slaves, she does not restore the slaves of the American master. Her laws do not provide for the restoration of the American military deserter, while she is always willing to reclaim her own. There is therefore a want of reciprocity, and this can only be remedied by withholding what she withholds, or otherwise by reciprocal provisions, either on the part of the two nations, or on the part of the two adjacent local governments, with the approbation of their respective nations.

What would be the particular nature of the remedy if the right existed, it is not necessary to discuss. No doubt if the right existed, some remedy might appropriately be applied to redress the violation of it. The mode now attempted does not appear to be one which under any existing laws would be admissible. It is probable if the right is ever given the particular means of enforcing it will be specifically given with it. In this instance it is sufficient to overrule the present motion, and the motion is overruled.

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

Fellow-Citizens of the Grand Jury, for the body of the Territory of Michigan:

It is the privilege of a citizen of this republic, that he cannot be held to answer to a charge which involves his life, or is otherwise attended with infamy, without a previous investigation, and deliberate presentment of from twelve to twenty-four of the most respectable inhabitants of a district, within which the offense may have been alleged to have been committed. This is a beautiful feature in the system of free and republican government. In countries differently situated, and under governments of an opposite character, the subject may be summarily, and even secretly, arrested; and concealed from the inquiries of his friends, and of the world. In such countries, and under such governments, integrity and innocence may be made the victims of guilt, and of malignity, and virtue and patriotism become a lamentable sacrifice to inquity and tyranny.

It is to you, gentlemen, that the institutions of our country confide the double trust of at once, defending the rights of the good citizen, and carrying the laws into execution against the bad.

You will thus, gentlemen, immediately perceive the magnitude and the importance of your trust. If any man shall ever, here, unjustly die, or otherwise be unjustly punished, by the hand of power, and the banner of tyranny and oppression wave upon our land; if the laws against vice and crime shall cease to be efficacious, and a virtuous and pious community be plunged into depravity and irreligion; it is to you, gentlemen, that the responsibility for the melancholy results must attach. They who constitute those essential organs of investigation, known in our land by the appellation of grand juries, must, previously, either have abandoned the protection of the good, and suffered them to fall the victims of their virtues, in the contentions of a barbarous and malignant world, or held out encouragements to the prevalence of vice, and the perpetration of crime, by relaxing the prosecution of the guilty, and suffering them to escape the just punishment which should await their offences.

For the faithful execution and correct fulfillment, then, of powers and of duties solemn in their character, and so awful in their results as those with which you are invested, does it not behove that not only your own exertions and prayers should be devoted, but that they should be accompanied with those of the whole community?

It will be obvious to you, gentlemen, that in the scale of your duties that which must possess the title to the highest rank is the protection of human life. Without this, of what avail are all other civil privileges, immunities or endowments?

It is, gentlemen, with the most poignant and sincere grief that I now give you in charge five cases of homicide within this Territory, arising between last and the present term of this tribunal, while your labors have been suspended. The respective documents and details will presently be laid before you by the proper prosecuting officers for your immediate and most careful consideration. Having had, at the last term, a mournful occasion, to explain in a very full and ample manner, all the principles deemed to be of importance, according to which investigations respecting homicide ought to be conducted, I shall spare both you and myself a detailed and elaborate repetition. When you encounter any legal difficulties in the prosecution of your inquiries, you will be entitled to, and shall receive the aid and the advice of this tribunal.

After the protection of life, that of the person connected with it, claims the second rank. It is the volition of a benevolent and equally powerful republic, that her citizen shall enjoy unmolested, his home and fireside; his land, his vine, and his fig tree; that he may, in safety, walk abroad to inhale the breath of heaven; that peace shall be in his borders, and that there shall be none to make him afraid. Wherever he is, and wherever he goes, adhering firmly to his own integrity, the peace, the dignity and the power of his country cover him with a mantle. Guard, therefore, gentlemen, with a religious care, the personal inviolability of the citizen, the safety of his family and the security of his property, considering every offence against them an invasion of the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and in their name, the Territory of Michigan, and a high contempt of their power.

The peace of society procured, next transfer your attention to the preservation of its morals. Of these, you are considered by the law, as the peculiar keepers and guardians.

In connection with this part of your office, I give you, gentlemen, in charge, the Act to prevent gaming, and the 7th Section of the Act to regulate taverns. Inquire, gentlemen, if these laws have any defects; and whether they are carried into exact and strict execution. If the laws be themselves defective, prove their unsound parts, in order that, if possible, a proper remedy may be applied. If they be not properly executed, present the disobedient and the negligent.

It is a dreadful thing, gentlemen, in any country, and especially in countries pretending to liberty; which consists in the public will, legitimately expressed, and being controlled by any man, or by any number of men; that the laws should be openly set at defiance by any single man, or by any combination of individuals. If the law be bad, repeal it. If it be good, execute it alike to all. Look around your land, gentlemen, and observe if these laws respecting pernicious gaming be set at defiance by any high-handed and daring individuals. If you find it so, spare them not, bring them before the tribunals of justice and of public opinion, teach them, gentlemen, a lesson essential for everyone to know, that under your guidance, the eye of the law has sufficient perspicacity to penetrate into the most secret recess where guilt shall hide herself; and that her arm is sufficiently rigorous to drag into the light every offender however gigantic, or however desperate. Thus may gaming, the handmaid and the sister of intemperance, the joint mothers of so much vice and of so much misery, be kept aloof from our youth; and thus, gentlemen, in making every man respect the laws of his country, will make every man respect you, their faithful and intrepid interpreters.

There are many objects of public utility and economy requiring your attention. I shall particularize one. When one is effectually attained, others will not be overlooked. In this stage of our settlement, and in the existing attitude of our country, the state of the public mass can not be regarded as a subject of the least importance. The means of safe and commodious intercourse among the respective parts are becoming essential to the growth, the strength and the prosperity of our arising community. Whatever highways are out of order, and whatever public officers have neglected their duties, let them meet, gentlemen, with your prompt and effective animadversion. Other objects of public utility will claim from you a degree of regard. Nor let mere censure or negative approbation define the limits of your personal or your public assertions; cherish, with order, on every occasion, in public and in private life, the precious interests of science, and your infantine institutions of education. Foster your churches and your moral and literary establishments. Extend your charities, your industries and your improvements of every kind.

I shall not, however, detain you, gentlemen, with particular references to duties which are probably already adequately under your own view. I shall content myself in conclusion with charging you generally in the spirit of the oath you have taken. Let your inquiry be diligent and your report true of the matters given you in charge, or to which shall otherwise come to your knowledge in relation to your present service. Indulge no malice, no hatred, no ill-will, but execute all your functions with a Christian charity. Indulge no fear, no timidities, no apprehension in the path of duty, but fulfill your every function with a Christian courage. The same country and the same Divine Providence which have constituted you what you are, will still be with you. Thus, gentlemen, shall your high attributes become the effectual terror of evil doers, and the consolatory praise of those who do well. Thus shall your land be covered with piety and virtue as the waters cover the sea. Thus shall your Territory soon be presented to the sisters of a sublime confederation and accomplished and Holy Virgin; worthy of a seat where, it is hoped, virtue and intellect, and honor, will bloom with the duration of time.

A. B. Woodward.

Michigan, Monday, Sept. 16, 1822.

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN

As, in the progress of human affairs, new nations rise, and assume their positions on the record of history, it may be expected that, in particular circumstances, new principles and, in others, new modifications of some which have been long received, will be adopted.

Accordingly, we have seen that the principle of popular representation, so long familiar to the British nation, and so cherished and improved by the American people, has, of late, received a new, and a very important modification, in relation to establishments of a provincial and colonial character.

The Congress which so triumphantly conducted us through the trials of the revolution and of the calm which succeeded it had, with prospective sagacity, provided for a partial representation in the general councils of the new and interesting communities which were rising in the west. They imparted to them the privilege of being represented among the sovereign States of the confederacy by a delegation invested with every substantial prerogative, excepting only one, which propriety and justice alike conspired to forbid; that of binding by their votes portions of the empire, with which from their population, and from their superior standing, infant and colonial societies had no pretentions of being placed on a footing of equality.

Since the adoption of the federal constitution, this privilege, so important to remote and incipient communities has, with the highest propriety, been reduced to a more strict consonance with the principles of republican government.

The suffrage, by which that delegation was to be constituted, has been extended from a local legislature to the great body of the people.

Anticipating the period when, in the ordinary march of events, a regular title to this honorable privilege would have been accorded to the inhabitants of this Territory, the Congress of the United States with a liberality which, while it reflects upon them the greatest lustre, must insure your gratitude, have extended to you the precious and invaluable right of being represented in their body, and have already invited you to send him whom you shall delight to invest with that conspicuous distinction, to take his seat among them.

The anxiety which you have manifested, so to avail yourselves of this privilege, as at once to sustain the honor of the Territory, and to subserve its public interests, reflects on you the highest credit, and must at the same time inspire with fear and awe every bosom, to whom this eminent trust might by any possibility be confided.

In the researches of the public mind for a suitable person to fill this important and highly responsible situation, the question has frequently been propounded to me whether, in case the sentiments of the community should manifest a sanction to such humble pretentions as I might be conceived to possess, it would be consistent with my views, and agreeable to my feelings, to undertake the task.

To these inquiries my answer has been uniform, and the period having arrived when a more general and explicit manifestation of my sentiments has become essential to a distinct expression of the public voice, I find myself constrained, from the impossibilitiy of universal communication, to explain my impressions through the medium of a public address.

I hold it to be the duty of a citizen of a republican government, whenever he can exhibit that subserviency to public sentiment, without a ruinous sacrifice of his personal interests, to render himself in obedience to all legitimate calls of this description, obtained without intrigue, and without improper artifices, the distinction is among the greatest which, in such an humble state of being as ours, can be conferred upon an individual man. It is an eminence which everyone may not attain: nor is it at all times open to him who may be ever so deserving. To represent my country, on the great floor of its national councils, if only for once in my course of existence among mankind, I deem too high an honor to be relinquished for any light considerations of whatever nature they may be.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that if, in the ensuing selection of a delegate to represent you in the government of the nation, the public sentiment should manifest itself in my favor, I hold myself bound, at every sacrifice, to obey so honorable and so distinguished a call.

It is due to the feelings with which I am actuated, as well as necessary to prevent any ambiguity, or misconception, on so important a point, to say that I conceive the representative of a territorial government, to all intents and purposes, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and entitled in every respect to the same privileges, save only that he is debarred, and with propriety, from the right of voting on account of the deficiency of numbers requisite to give his immediate constitutents an equality with the State government.

Some would degrade the delegate into a mere territorial agent, but the nation has given him a more dignified and a more elevated position, and it alike concerns himself and his constituents that he should properly sustain it.

In a large assembly a single vote is rarely of decisive efficiency; but the presence, the arguments, the talents, the eloquence, the virtues, and the weight of character of the representatives are effectually operative, and the reasons are as numerous and as forcible that these should be on the side of what is correct and pure and patriotic and corroborative of the general liberty of mankind as that his vote should be possessed of those attributes.

To my mind, therefore, a delegate to the Congress of the United States of America appears to come within the spirit of the constitutional regulation that "no person holding an office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office."

Constitution of the United States, article 1, section 6.

Both the office of Territorial Judge and that of Territorial Delegate are in the highest grade of honor; both are manifestly compensated, and while in a republic those are unreasonable who expect to engross all the honors, and all the emoluments of public offices, those are not innocent who encourage the passion.

I, therefore, hold myself bound, on accepting one of these offices, to resign the other.

To remove all possibility of ambiguity whenever in omitted cases, the letter of the provision does not come up to its spirit, the deficiency ought to be expressly supplied by legislative enactments; and whether as a private citizen, or in a public capacity, I shall advocate an unequivocal regulation to this effect, and in the latter character, while the principle may be considered ambiguous, I shall sanction by my example, the construction which I deem the more correct.

On the general principles of administration, the occasion will require me to say little. Born into a republican system of government and finding constantly new reasons to approve, and to admire it, it is among my dearest hopes that I shall never be found capable of doing that which shall have a tendency to undermine the foundations upon which it rests or to abridge its ultimate duration.

As a number of the citizens of the Territory have demands of a pecuniary character, on the general government, and as it may naturally be expected from their representative to afford them aid in the recovery of what may be due to them; it may be proper for me, at this early period to apprise them that while I should espouse their well founded pretensions with energy, preservance and assiduity, I can by no possibility be induced to advocate any claim upon the government which I deem in the smallest degree unjust.

It is, also, a duty which I owe to my feelings and which I can by no means pretermit, to say that I, on principle, utterly discard all the arts which are sometimes practiced in order to promote elections.

A free and honorable exposition of the sentiments entertained, on subjects of public importance, the people are entitled to have. Beyond this, artifices and indirect practices, of every description, have an inevitable tendency, both to deteriorate the general intellect, and to corrupt the public virtue. The present being the first election to the national councils, which shall have taken place in our country, it ought to be distinguished by peculiar purity.

Without presuming farther on your indulgence, I may be permitted to conclude these observations with acknowledging that I am conscious of being endowed by nature with gifts inferior to those of other men; and that I have not cultivated with the requisite assiduity those which have been conferred; and far from repining I shall sincerely rejoice on every occasion when my country shall have it in her power to command the abilities of men more capable than myself to serve her.

A. B. Woodward.

City of Detroit, July 22, 1819.

ADDRESS

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN.

Fellow Citizens:—A confident hope was for a long time entertained that nothing in addition to my original address, in July last, would be requisite from me, in relation to the election. Circumstances have since occurred which will render a concise explanation on my part indispensably necessary, in order to place the election on its primitive and correct ground.

Nothing can be more certain, and to a simple and uncontaminated mind, more immediately obvious, than that when so great a privilege is given to a people as that of choosing one of their own body to represent them, it ought to be exercised with singleness and purity of heart, unawed by power, unmoved by flatteries, unintangled by intrigues, and with a sole and direct view to the public good and to that alone.

The dark and malignant passions of human nature are, however, always active, and the corrupt and intriguing practices which defile the purity of elections in some portions of the States, have, with a fatal rapidity, been already transferred to the virgin bosom of this Territory.

The first manifestation of this corrupt and intriguing disposition was exhibited in the appearance of an insiduous and calumniatory production, veiled under the imposing aspect of impartiality, and bearing the signature of "An Elector."

In this effusion, the writer, after the cunning use of a flattering pencil, portrays what he deems the dark side, in relation to three citizens who were under public view in the present election.

The friends of the Hon. William Woodbridge have repelled his attack in their own mode.

A principal accusation which the writer makes in relation to myself, is that I hold an erroneous doctrine, or adopt an erroneous practice on the subject of the premises. He does not assert, and I presume none could be so absurd as to assert, that I maintain the promises of an individual not to be obligatory on himself, or that the promise of the public is not binding upon the public. What I have contended for is that those who are intrusted with the public interests ought not to make any private promise respecting them, and that if a person be entrapped into any promise contrary to the public good, his obligation to the public is always stronger than his obligation to the individual, and his indiscreet and improper promise must yield to his superior duties. I extend this doctrine even to the right of suffrage. It is entrusted to the individual for the public good. He is to be a free agent until he delivers in his ballot, and he ought not to be entrapped or fettered with any other ties than those alone which he is under to the public.

A second objection is that I have not been sufficiently liberal to our public institutions. I have never seen a community possessed with as much public spirit as this. I aspire not to be the first in this honorable contest for liberality, but am fully persuaded I am not the last. The fact is, that many of us have gone far beyond our means, and that we ought now to limit our exertions. Many of us have subscriptions out, which we find it inconvenient to meet. At an early period I expended more to obtain the funds with which the present penitentiary has been built than was either then, or would be now proper, on my part.

It is said I am eccentric. This is a fault, and it is a small one. I must diligently labor to correct it. But what is not a little remarkable, there are many persons in the community who are supposed to be as much so as myself, and he who is reputed to be the author of this anonymous detraction stands himself at the head of the list.

Lastly, it is urged that if I should be elected to represent this Territory in Congress I should propose singular and inconsistent measures to relieve the country from its embarassments. As none of these measures are pretended to be designated, the reader is made no wiser than if the writer had been silent. His malevolence alone betrays itself, and no reasons are afforded by which to enlighten the public judgment.

The third citizen is depicted only as wanting the necessary talents.

The writer concludes his effusion by solemnly calling the public mind to the importance of the occasion, and leads his reader to believe that on a diligent inquiry, a citizen might be found who would unite all the good qualities of the three citizens who were before in the public view, and at the same time be free from all their alleged defects.

Accordingly the public expectation was not a little excited, and waited with no small impatience, to learn who this paragon of excellence, before unfound and unthought of, could be.

After this suspicious and mysterious annunciation, the enigma appears to be at length solved, by an address in a handbill, with a real signature; and that signature is, ——— ——— John R. Williams.

Standing, therefore, before the public, with uplifted hands, immaculate, unstained, spotless, undefiled; the sole herald of his own incomparable merits; those who are charmed with such a singular concentration of talents, modesty, patriotism, and virtue, will of course desire to invest him with the dignity of a delegate.

There are mortifications which he who presents himself at an election must expect to undergo; but I confess it is one beyond the ordinary degree of intensity, that I should be accused, in this particular manner, of inferior patriotism, of eccentricity, of defective morality, and subordinate liberality, by this particular gentleman, or by any of those who profess themselves as friends.

It is with painful regret that I find myself compelled to notice with disapprobation the proceedings of the friends of the Hon. William Woodbridge.

The public have never been apprised in any authentic and explicit manner, whether, if elected to the office of delegate, he expects to retain the offices of Secretary of the Territory and Collector of the port of Detroit.

This they have a right to know, because, on the supposition that all those situations are compatible, it would still remain for them to say whether it is reasonable that so many offices of such grade, should be accumulated upon one person.

It is also their right and their interest, to know, if the executive commissions are to be resigned, at what time the resignations are to be made. If made after an acceptance of the office of delegate, such as setting out on the journey to the seat of government, in consequence of the election and the certificate, and thus becoming entitled to the pay of one day, for the first twenty miles, or after any other adequate and unequivocal act of acceptance, the seat may be rendered vacant, and the Territory be deprived of the services of a delegate for a session, and be put to the trouble of a new election.

The mode of supporting the pretentions, equivocal as they are thus rendered, appears not less exceptionable, and has a tendency to subvert the freedom of elections.

A few of his connections, some gentlemen of the bar, and one or two others, led into the combination, assemble, as is stated to me, at the house of the sheriff of the county of Wayne, and there undertake, privately, secretly, and without any knowledge of mine, without any friend of mine being apprised of it, to determine the question, which pretentions, those of himself or me, supposing both equally valid, are most likely to be supported. After this surreptitious seizure of such a question and so partial a mode of deciding it, they announce a public meeting, restricted to those who will be favorable to his election, and excluding others. Here is raised a pompous address, one is entangled after another, the signatures of the electors are even obtained, though the law evidently contemplates that they should remain free until the day of election. In this machinery the votes of the whole county of Wayne and of the adjoining counties of Monroe and Macomb, as well as of Michilimackinac, are confidently demanded for William Woodbridge. If this mode of conducting elections is to obtain, the great body of the people may as well be deprived of their right of suffrage. They may accept a dictation from a set of intriguers, at the seat of government, and this may be received as an expression of the public sentiment, for the whole Territory. It will certainly become a subject of infinite regret, if, throughout our whole country, not a single election is ever to be permitted to be made by the people.

The other candidates deemed this mode of proceeding so subversive of the freedom of elections, that of the friends of a particular candidate attempting to dictate to the community, that they joined in a body to oppose it, although I was alone intended to be the victim of this intrigue. and could alone suffer from it. What they have done may be sufficient to check so daring an assumption for the present, and as it relates to themselves.

As it relates to myself, I thought further explanation requisite. I deem every elector residing within the Territory entitled to a free exercise of his own judgment on the question, who shall represent him? and that, indifferently, whether he resides at the seat of the Territorial government or at a distance from it. This right of suffrage he is bound to exercise conscientiously and independently, and the friends of no particular candidate, and especially such persons as have been the principal agents on this occasion, have any right to attempt to dictate between the candidates, either to near or to distant electors, much less to the whole body of them. It is too late to prevent this artifice from having its effect at Michilimackinac. But I trust it will be entirely inoperative in the other parts of the Territory. Those who deem any of the other candidates best qualified for the office of delegate ought still to give them their suffrages, uninfluenced by the dictation of Mr. Woodbridge's friends. I have no doubt they will do so. Those who have not been sufficiently apprised of the hypocritical and hollow hearted subterfuge regarding the pretentions of Mr. Woodbridge and myself as equally valid, I trust will be put upon their guard. Such as may have originally intended to favor me with their suffrages I trust will do so still, though my inducements to wish it may have been diminished. If inconveniences result from the crooked and insidious mode in which this opposition to me has been raised by the partisans of Mr. Woodbridge, it will be better to suffer such inconveniences for a time, than tamely, and on the very first trial, to surrender the right of free election.

I have deemed it my duty to lay open the true state of the present question before the electors of the counties of Monroe and Macomb, as well as the more remote ones of the county of Wayne, in time for the present election.

A free election* the people are entitled to have; a free and fair choice among those presented to their attention, it is both their right and their duty to make. If that choice, freely and fairly made, be in my favor, I hold myself bound to obey the public wishes; if fairly and freely made in favor of another, it will still afford me great pleasure to concede to him so well merited a preeminence.

Calumny and intrigue in a large, and in a republican community, can never be attended with any other than temporary effects, and there is ever among such a people, a redeeming spirit, which only requires to be awakened to a correct view of their public rights, in order to produce those results which will, at once, fortify their liberties and advance their happiness.

A. B. Woodward.

Detroit, August 30th, 1819.

RELATIVE TO THE COMPENSATION OF JUSTICES

(Without date.)

The Honorable A. B. Woodward as a committee appointed to bring in a bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace,

Present.

Mr. McDougall has the honor to salute Judge Woodward and to assure him respectfully that notwithstanding some hints which have dropped from him at the Legislative Board, he has too much dependence on the candor of the Judge to believe that he intends seriously to compel certain ministerial officers of justice to perform specific duties without allowing them a reasonable compensation therefor, agreeably to the circumstances of each case. The Judge's reasoning the other day on the discrimination of talents between justices of the peace and judges of the district court apply with equal force respecting the services of the former and those of a clerk of a district court.

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* This was the first election of a delegate to Congress, and William Woodbridge was chosen.—C. M. B.

Should the legislature eventually pass the $100 act, now under consideration, a number of additional services will have to be performed by justices of the peace in cases above twenty dollars, which have hitherto been done by clerks of district courts, and the judge is appointed a committee to bring in the aforesaid bill which will regulate the fees of justices therein: Mr. McDougall has the honor to draw Judge Woodward's attention to an act establishing courts of justices of the peace in and for the city of New York passed March 24, 1804, Vol. 3, pages 453 to 455,———where in the 47th Section the duties and fees of justices of the peace in cases under and over $25.00 are fully detailed; constables and marshals, jurors and gaolers' fees under said act, are there also pointed out, all which he humbly conceives ought to be inserted in said bill *should it pass.*

The Territorial laws have hitherto compelled a number of other specific services to be rendered by justices of the peace for which no compensation whatever is allowed them; the consequence is that they have been obliged to legislate or rather charge what they thought reasonable, a circumstance much to be regretted and ought to be guarded against.

Mr. McD. is ready to point out the respective items to the judge, if agreeable to him. At the same time he trusts the judge will not consider him actuated by sinister views on the occasion, as he is drove to leave Detroit this fall and enter into commerce; the fees hitherto allowed him as a justice, although he has done nearly one-half of all the business in the district of Detroit joined to his other appointments as notary public, &c., which take up all his time, not being adequate to pay for dockets and stationary required and to meet his board and clothing. He is sensible that liberality is not to be expected under the present regimen, but justice requires that the alleged compensation ought not rather to be considered as a tax, in which latter case men of talents and some legal knowledge will be drove to resign and the office be performed by the ignorant and illiterate, than which a greater curse could not fall on the Territory.

Tuesday morning.

CIRCULAR FROM JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO HON. A. B. WOODWARD, TERRITORIAL JUDGE, CALLING FOR A LIST OF ALL OFFICERS IN HIS DISTRICT

A. B. Woodward Esq., Territorial Judge of the United States in and for the Territory of Michigan

Department of State,
Washington, 8 August, 1821.

Sir, By annexed resolution you will perceive that it is the duty of the Secretary of State to compile and cause to be printed once every two years, a register of officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the public service. The work will accordingly be put to press after the 30th of September next, for the use of the members of the next Congress, and the executive officers entitled to it. Although there is no provision in the resolution for the insertion of the officers of the judiciary, they are clearly embraced by the terms of it; and they have in the registers heretofore printed, been inserted. It is believed, however, that the list of that description of civil officers, from the want of particular information, has not always been sufficiently accurate. I take the liberty of requesting, therefore, that you will be so good as to furnish me with the particulars mentioned in the resolution; adding thereto the place of your residence, or the name of your post-office, a knowledge of which will be very useful in facilitating the yearly transmission of the laws to you, or any other official communication which it may, at any time, be necessary for the government to make.

I am, with great respect, Sir,
Your obedient and very humble servant,
J. Q. Adams.

RESOLUTIONS

REQUIRING THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO COMPILE AND PRINT, ONCE IN EVERY TWO YEARS, A REGISTER OF ALL OFFICERS AND AGENTS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL, IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that, once in two years, a Register, containing correct lists of all the officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, made up to the last day of September, of each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of State. And, to enable him to form such Register, he, for his own department, and the heads of the other departments, respectively, shall, in due time, cause such lists as aforesaid, of all officers and agents, in their respective departments, including clerks, cadets and midshipmen, to be made and lodged in the office of the Department of State. And the said list shall exhibit the amount of compensation, pay and emoluments, allowed to each officer, agent, clerk, cadet and midshipman, the state or country in which he was born, and where employed.

2. *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy subjoin to the list of the persons employed in his department, the names, force and condition, of all the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built.

3. *Resolved,* That five hundred copies of the said Register be printed; and that, on the first Monday in January, in each year when a new Congress shall be assembled, there be delivered to the President, the Vice-President, each head of a department, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, one copy of such Register; and to the Secretary of the Senate, and the Library of the United States, at the seat of the Government, to be used like other books in that library; and that the residue of the said copies be disposed of in such manner as Congress shall, from time to time, direct.

4. *Resolved,* That, for the information of the present Congress, such Register as aforesaid, be prepared and distributed as aforesaid, on the first day of its next session.

(Approved, April 27, 1816.)

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(Without date.)

Ordered, That it be made a rule of the court that the commissions of the clerks of court be recorded in the Supreme Court, and that all letters of resignation, or other matters relative to clerkships be filed in said court.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the courts that persons applying to be admitted as counsel, who have been admitted as either counsel, or attorney in any court of the United States, or in any court of any State, or any Territory, or in any court of any foreign country, shall be admitted as counsel and attorney on satisfying the court of such facts.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that persons applying to be admitted as counsel and attorney, who have never been admitted before, shall be requested to wait on the judge or judges at his or their chambers to satisfy him or them of their pretensions.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that previous to every stated term the clerk shall deliver to each judge, without fee, and to each counsel, who may request it, at the general fees of twelve and one-half cents for every one hundred words, a statement or docket written or printed, of all the cases depending in court, made out in a short form, that is to say, stating first the number of the cases, and then the surname of the plaintiff, or of the first plaintiff, when there is more than one, followed by the word "and" and the sirname of the defendant, or of the first defendant, when there is more than one. Space shall be left on each docket for additional cases. A public docket of the same form shall be made, without fee, for the use of suitors, witnesses, jurors, and others, and placed in a conspicuous place in the chamber where the court is held, at a distance from the bench, as to give no interruption to the court. Penal and criminal cases, motions, petitions, and all other cases shall be docketed amongst the others in the order in which they occur, giving precedence in all cases to the date of their institution respectively. The clerk shall also keep a record docket in which the number of cases, with the names of parties, and minutes of the counsel who appear, of bail and witnesses, and of all orders, judgments, or other transactions relative to any case, shall be stated in a short mode; there shall be a careful index to such docket for every year.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that at the commencement of each term the cases shall be called in the order of the docket, that is to say, giving the precedence to the date of their institution respectively. The plaintiff shall say in the first instance, if he be ready, and then the defendant shall say; if neither be ready, the case shall be continued or postponed by consent; if one be ready, and the other not, the court shall determine if there shall be a continuance or a postponement, whether at any and what costs. Cases postponed shall be called again at the close of the others, but if the parties be previously ready, or the court so directs, they shall be tried without waiting for the close of docket. No preference shall be given to cases in which the United States or the Territory are parties, but every case without distinction shall be tried as soon as it can be made ready for trial, giving the preference to the date of its institution.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that in arguments of cases universally the plaintiff shall commence, whether he has the affirmation or not; if there be more counsel than one all shall be heard, and such as do not participate in the discussion, shall be considered as waiving their rights. When the plaintiff has concluded the defendant shall be heard in like manner. The plaintiff shall then be heard in reply. Any counsel may be heard in support of any particular motion in the same manner and order as in the arguments of the cause, whether such counsel participates in the general argument or not. Any counsel desirous of being heard out of order, shall make a special application to the court for such purpose, and shall comply with the direction of the court, as to the point or points to which his argument is to be restricted. The utmost freedom of discussion shall be allowed to counsel in their arguments, but personal reflection not pertinent to the matter in discussion shall not be permitted. Counsel shall not interrupt one another, but errors in matters of law, or misrepresentations in matters of fact shall be corrected after a counsel shall have concluded his arguments. While a counsel is in his arguments, no business shall be introduced unless it be a matter of urgent necessity stated to, and permitted by the court. Parties desirous of being heard in their own cases, shall be heard in the same manner as counsel, and a party may be heard in arguments of his own case notwithstanding he may have counsel, and without abridging the right of the counsel. The party having the affirmative shall commence the evidence and counsel may in all cases previous to the opening of their evidence make a statement of the case.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that the minutes be read every day at the commencement of the sitting, and then signed if they are complete.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that cases not disposed of, be considered as continued though a special entry of the continuance shall not be made.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court to commence its sitting on the first day of the term at twelve of the clock noon, and on the other days to sit from eleven in the forenoon until three in the afternoon, unless the court for particular reasons may order otherwise.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court when rule to plead for other purposes, are laid, to give in all cases four days, unless the court for particular reasons may order otherwise, and the days shall be counted by computing the day succeeding the rule to be the first day and omitting the first day of the year, the fourth day of July, all Saturdays in cases of Jews, and all Sundays in cases of Christians, and such other days as by religious principles of the party affected, are not allowed to be proper for the transaction of secular business. All motions in arrest of judgments, and all motions for new trials shall be made in four days after the rendition of the verdict. Motions to amend pleadings, orders or judgments may be made at any time.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that the clerk of the court shall keep a book of all rules of court made, and shall make and transmit to the clerk of districts copies of all the rules of the Supreme court specifying their duties respectively, without any fee therefor.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that in entry of bail in this court the name of any fictitious person need not be used, even if there be but one real person received as bail.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that court be opened in the following words: "The Supreme court of the Territory of Michigan is now sitting, silence is commanded on pain of imprisonment," and that it be adjourned in these words: "This court is adjourned until" expressing the time and place.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that persons desirous of being admitted as counsel, or attorney in this court during the vacation, having been previously admitted in any Superior court of record in any individual State or Territory of the United States, or of any foreign country, may be admitted on application to any judge who shall testify the same to the clerk to be recorded.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that in cases removed in this court by habeas corpus, if depositions or other papers have been regularly filed in the district court they shall be received in this court of course.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that the clerk of the court in entering the rules of the court into a book, and in entering orders, rescinding rules, number them in succession, and insert in the margin their dates respectively.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court for a more careful entry of the minutes on the record, and to diminish the necessity of amendments therein, after they have been entered by the clerk, that the clerk do hereafter enter into a book the minutes of each day, during the sitting of the court, and that they be read the same day and amended, where necessary, before being entered on the record.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that a question shall not be put directly to a witness in the French language but the same shall be first stated to the clerk or other person sworn to interpret truly, and shall be then translated in English, and if no objection arise, it shall be then put to the witness, and the answer translated in the same manner.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that any justice of the peace when the court is not sitting, may take recognizance of special bail in any action depending therein, which shall be returned by the justice taking the same to the clerk of the court before the next term, to be filed with the papers in such action.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that when a defendant in a civil action depending in the court of any district and on which bail is requisite by law, sues out a writ of habeas corpus to remove the cause into the Supreme court, the court of the district shall not be considered as required to comply with the exigence of such writ unless the defendant shall first surrender himself into the custody either of the marshal of the Territory, or of the marshal of the district; in which custody he shall remain until he gives special bail to the action above, according to the rules of law, and the course and practice of this court.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that all the papers belonging to the same suit be kept under one cover bearing the number and title of the suit, and that every paper be separate, and that they be numbered in succession according to the date and order of their being filed, and that the judgments, decisions or final dispositions of cases, or matters at the same term shall be filed and preserved in the office together, and that one or more of the judges or some other suitable person or persons be from time to time appointed to inspect the books and papers belonging to the clerk's office and to make report to the court whether the same be regularly and properly kept and preserved.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that on every final decision or determination of any suit or matter and on every interlocutory order, or rule, on the subject of costs, the clerk of the court shall proceed to tax the costs of that suit or matter on a separate sheet of paper to be filed with the other papers belonging to such suit, and to be at all times subject to the inspection of revision of the judges and the counsel for the parties, and the parties themselves; and if it shall at any time be found that from negligence of any other cause the costs are erroneously taxed and beyond the sum allowed by law a fine shall be imposed by the court; and where any party shall have previously paid any erroneous and improper tax or sum, the same shall be repaid into court for his use.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that on every final decision or determination of any suit or matter, and on every interlocutory order or rule on the subject of costs, the marshal shall file his bill of costs which shall be inspected, revised and corrected, where necessary, by the clerk.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that where the law allows any specific sum for writing one hundred words the same shall be ascertained in practice by actually counting the number of words in any ten lines promiscuously selected in any writing written in an uniform manner, without any apparent intention of fraud, or imposition, and multiplying the same by one tenth of the whole number of lines which such writing contains.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that in the taxation of costs, the costs of the plaintiff shall be stated separately from those of the defendant, and the amount of costs accruing to the clerk, the counsel, the marshal and the witnesses shall be separately stated.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the court that the clerk of the court do make and keep a special docket, styled docket of issues of fact, and that as soon as an issue of fact is joined in any case, the same be placed upon such docket, and that the cases be numbered in succession in the order of time, and that hereafter the practice at this court at the commencement of the term, giving the same preference to all other cases.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that the appearance of counsel, and the entry of bail, the entry and filing of declarations and other pleadings, and of rules to plead and reply, motions for attachment, entering the attendance of witnesses, and other similar transactions may be made at any time.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court to adjourn on Saturdays at twelve of the clock noon, and to meet on the subsequent Monday at twelve of the clock noon, unless for particular reasons the court may find it necessary to order otherwise.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that in every criminal trial the jury be polled on rendering the verdict, that is to say, every juror shall be asked separately whether the prisoner is guilty or not guilty.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that the jury be polled in all other cases, where either of the parties may request it.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that when a cause is continued, the marshal call the witnesses summoned and discharge them from any further attendance.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that the docket containing the issues of fact be numbered one, and that the other docket be made to be numbered two, three and four; the first to contain all matters whatever depending in the court, final process excepted, which are not issues of fact, or actions originally commenced. The docket numbered three to contain all actions originally commenced by process returnable to the first day of the term, and the docket No. 4 to contain all executions and final process. The docket No. 1 shall be called four times and the docket No. 2 and 3 shall be called twice, the first of which to be immediately after the third calling of docket No. 1. A point of law or other interlocutory matter arising on the calling of docket No. 1 shall be immediately placed at the end of docket No.

2. The docket No. 4 shall be called immediately after the last calling of the other docket. The clerk shall deliver to each judge before the opening of the court, a copy of each of the dockets without fee, and to each practicing counsel at the usual fee of twelve and a half cents for every one hundred words, and shall paste up a copy of each in some conspicuous part of the court for the use of the public. On the first or other calling of any of the dockets, excepting only the last calling, any case may be postponed by counsel of the parties, or may be postponed on motion without consent, if the court order, and at the costs of either party as the court may direct. On the last calling of the docket the court will not wait, but the suit must be immediately tried, or the plaintiff non-suited, or judgment rendered by default against the defendant, or the case continued to next term. Bills of indictment shall be placed at the end of docket No. 2 as soon as presented, and the name of a fictitious defendant, to be supplied by the attorney general made use of until cost be served; as soon as the process is served the case with the name of the real defendant shall be placed at the end of docket No. 1.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court, all attorneys and counsel practicing consenting to the same, that depositions in any matter pending both before and after issue joined, of persons residing out of, or being absent from the Territory, or about to be absent, be taken before any person lawfully authorized to administer oaths on giving reasonable notice to the opposite party of the time and place of taking the same.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that for the purpose of having juries for the trials of issues of fact according to law, the marshal have always in court a panel, consisting of thirty-two intelligent and upright men. The panel shall be numbered from one to thirty-two. If any are excused by the court upon good cause being shown, the marshal shall summon others to supply their places. He shall furnish a copy of the panel to each one of the judges of the court without fee, and to such of the counsel, attorneys, or officers of the court, or other persons as may request it, at the general fee of twelve and a half cents for every one hundred words.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that where a witness is material in any criminal case, and it is apprehended that he will evade the process of the court in crossing the line into his Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, or otherwise, the court when sitting, or any judge in vacation, or any justice, may at any time recognize him for his appearance. In similar cases in civil action, or any case where the attendance of a witness at a trial may be doubtful, the deposition may be taken by any person lawfully authorized to administer oaths, on giving reasonable notice to the opposite party of the time and place, such depositions to be read in evidence, if the attendance of the witness can not be procured after due diligence being used for that purpose.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that on the swearing of the jury, the plaintiff or the defendant, or their counsel respectively, shall deposit on the table of the clerk each three dollars in twenty-five cent pieces, if convenient, if the verdict be for the plaintiff, or if it be non-suit, the marshal shall pay the three dollars deposited by the plaintiff, and the clerk shall return the defendant the fee by him deposited; if the verdict be for the plaintiff, the jury fee shall be taken against the defendant in case the judgment is eventually in his favor; but if the plaintiff be non-suit, or if the judgment be arrested, the jury fees shall not be taxed upon the defendant; if the verdict and judgment be for the defendant, he shall pay the jury fee and it shall be taxed on the plaintiff. In paying jury fees the marshal shall be provided with a sufficient number of twenty-five cent pieces, if to be procured, and the jury shall be called by the clerk and each juror shall be paid by the marshal twenty-five cents when his name is called.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that the process on an indictment for a petty misdemeanor, or on a penal statute, shall be a venire facias; and if the defendant fail to appear, on the return of the venire facias, a capias shall issue.

Ordered, That it be made a rule of this court that all causes purposed by the parties to be tried at the term, at which the writ is returned, shall be put to issue within the first four days of that term, unless the court for particular reasons should permit otherwise.

Ordered, That it be made a rule of this court that in admiralty cases the libel shall be filed within the first four days of the term next after the seizure, and if not, the property shall be released on motion unless the court for good causes made to appear should otherwise admit.

Ordered, That it be made a rule of this court that the proceedings having been recorded, read, and examined, and, when necessary, corrected, be signed by order of the court, by the clerk.

Ordered, That it be a rule of this court that the judge present, holding the commission of earliest date, shall preside.

Ordered, That it be made a rule of this court that the panel of jurors for the trial of issues of fact, be increased from the number of thirty-two to the number of thirty-six.

On the motion of Messieurs Toussaint and Germaine Bothier by their counsel, it is ordered that an exemplification of the record and proceedings in the case of the United States of America against them be made out and transmitted to the officers of the Treasury Department of the United States, and that it be certified as having been made to appear to the satisfaction of this court that the said Toussaint and Germaine Pothier are worthy characters entitled to the liberality of the United States.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that any justice of the peace when the court is not sitting may take recognizance of special bail in any action depending therein, which shall be returned by the justice taking the same to the clerk of the court before the next term to be filed with the papers in such action.

Ordered, That it be a rule of the Supreme court that when a defendant in a civil action depends on the court of any district and on which bail is requisite by law sues out a writ of habeas corpus to remove the cause into the Supreme court, the court of the district shall not be considered as required to comply with the exigence of such writ unless the defendant shall first surrender himself into the custody either of the marshal of the Territory or of the marshal of the district, which custody he shall remain until he gives special bail to the action above, according to the rules of law and the course and practice of this court.

PETITION

(Without date)

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, the petition of the undersigned citizens of the Territory of Michigan, Respectfully Represents:

That your petitioners are of opinion that it is expedient to alter the present form of government in this Territory, and that two houses, elected annually by the people, should make the laws instead of the executive and the three judicial magistrates appointed by the general government adopting them; the first house to consist of five representatives, and the second of three councillors; the executive to have a qualified veto on their acts under such modifications as Congress in their wisdom many think proper to provide. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body, to grant them a legislative power in that form, and to appropriate an annual sum of six hundred dollars toward the maintenance of the same. Your petitioners therefore pray your honorable body, to grant them a representation in the general government, by a delegate to be elected by the people.

Subscribed,

In behalf of a meeting of the citizens of the Territory of Michigan, by the undersigned committee elected for the purpose of carrying into execution the objects of the preceding petition.

A. B. Woodward.
James Henry.
Solomon Sibley.
Geo. Hoffman.
James May.

REPORT

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE CHARGED BY THE CITIZENS OF MICHIGAN TO EXAMINE THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, OCT. 16, 1809.

The committee charged to enquire into the different forms of territorial government in the United States submit the following report.

There appear to have been nine Territories under the government of the United States, seven of which still exist.

1. The territory known by the denomination of "The Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio."
2. The Territory known by the denomination of "The Territory of the United States South of the river Ohio."
3. The Territory of Mississippi.
4. The Territory of Indiana.
5. The Territory of Columbia.
6. The Territory of Orleans.
7. The Territory of Louisiana.
8. The Territory of Michigan.
9. The Territory of Illinois.

The form of government in the first of these, the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, and which has afforded the precedent for most of the others, was prescribed by an ordinance of Congress made under the confederation. It appears to have been framed while the convention, which gave to America her present constitution of government was in session, and before any idea of the result of the deliberation could have transpired; and this circumstance will explain some of the peculiarities of the instrument.

It professes to make a compact between the original members of the confederacy and the future inhabitants of an uncultivated wilderness, a compact necessarily on one side for want of a second party, but which certainly pledged the national faith to many important covenants; the greater part of which, however, received a more solemn sanction in the constitution itself, or were superseded by the provisions of that instrument. Among these were the establishment of religious freedom, and of the political rights of the writ of habeas corpus, the trial by jury, legislative representation, and the correct and impartial administration of justice. An indissoluble connection was declared to subsist between the republics, to be erected in those spacious regions, and the primary powers of the confederation. An equitable proportion of the revolutionary debt was to be defrayed by the inhabitants, and the whole burden of the national expense was to be sustained by them, under a common apportionment with the people of other States. The federal right to the soil was scrupulously fortified, and the free use of those suburb navigations connected with the Saint Lawrence and the Mississippi was impregnably secured. exempt from tax, import or duty. Exercising an early and a wise forecast, the existence of slavery, that black and putrid stain of the American character, by an act of pure and sublime virtue, was eternally inhibited. In short, the whole instrument is stamped with an aspect which bespeaks it the act of a free and generous people, anxious, indeed, to preserve the geographical magnitude of their empire, but at the same time anxious to spread and diffuse the holy principles of liberty.

Humane and provident the regulations in contemplation certainly were; but an immediate enjoyment of the civil privileges, attached to the character of an American citizen, was however impossible. The axe of savage warfare was suspended over the land. The legislative power, incapable of being exercised by the *people,* was confided as a temporary trust, to the *anomalous* departments of the *executive* and the judiciary. That, even during so short an emergency, tyranny should find no avenue of entrance, the model of every legislative regulation was to be sought among the wise institutions of the *original* and *revolutionary* States. A model, however, of republican government, on a scale more sublime than antiquity could boast of, and on a basis more solid than the monarchies of modern ages can pretend to, was about to burst upon the view of mankind. Under its auspices the savage hordes retreated before the American banner; and the closing acts of the administration of *Washington* sealed the tranquility of the western world.

The principle of republican representation was then reduced to operation and practice; and the territory northwest of the river Ohio acknowledged the equitable sway of a body of sages, elected by the public suffrage, from its internal population.

At the outset of the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and while in its primary grade, the possibility of *adopting,* compelled its administrators into the necessary, but unlegitimated, course of making the legislative regulations. Quick as is the sensibility of a republic on the approach of danger, or at the aspect of tyranny, like other portions of mankind her citizens are slower to learn in times of tranquility and peace. Accordingly the inconvenience of a legislative power under so extraordinary and so awkward a modification have been perpetuated after reason had proved its inconsistency, and transplanted to other governments when experience had demonstrated its inadequacy.

The liberality of the republic of North Carolina presented to the confederated government another fertile and extensive domain. To this country the same principles of government were applied, but a short period beheld the sister States of Tennessee and Ohio expanding the circle of the American Union.

The extent of the Southern and Western possessions requiring a continuance of the system of territorial governments, those of Mississippi and Indiana succeeded to the two former, denominated from their relative positions to the river Ohio.

A territory destined to the permanent sway of the federal authorities, and to hold forever in its bosom the depositories of the national power, came also under the general jurisdiction.

The principles of the ordinances were changed in their application to the southern governments; but no arrangement, consistent with the principles of liberty, has been made for the Territory of Columbia.

To the territories northwest of the River Ohio, south of that river, of Mississippi and Indiana, have since succeeded those of Orleans and Louisiana, Michigan and Illinois.

Regarding the ordinance of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven as an ordinary act of legislation, the articles of compact alone excepted, its provisions have been successfully changed. The Territory of Indiana has been advanced to the second grade without reference to its population. It has been allowed a qualified representation in the general government on the basis of a popular election. The executive and judicial departments of the Territory of Louisiana have been authorized to make instead of adopting laws. The general government has defrayed the expenses of legislation in the Territory of Orleans, and so far as regards the House of Representatives of the United States, a consent has been expressed to apply the same principle to the Territory of Michigan.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of a second grade of government for the Territory of Michigan, so constituted as that, instead of the executive and the three judicial magistrates appointed by the general government adopting the laws, five representatives, elected by the people, should make them; and a representation in Congress conformable to the general territorial system. Retaining the power of disapprobation in the

Legislature of the United States, the exercise of an executive veto, or the interposition of a consular branch, are deemed for the present superfluous. Limiting the daily compensation to a dollar and twenty-five cents, and restricting the number of days to twenty-five in the year, the arrangement is too much within the principles of economy to admit a doubt of its being cheerfully accorded by the general government.

The committee subjoin a list of the laws they have referred to on this subject.

1787, July 13.	An ordinance for the government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. Laws of the United States, volume II, page 559.
1789, Aug. 7.	An act to provide for the government of the Territory northwest of the river Ohio, L. U. S., Vol. I, page 32.
1790, April 2.	An act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North Carolina, to a certain district of western Territory. L. U S., Vol. I, page 92.
1790, May 26.	An act for the government of the Territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio. L. U. S., Vol. I, page 118 Folicell's Edition, page 196. Edition of Chilos.
1790, July 16.	An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat o the government of the United States. L. U. S., Vol. I, pag 132.
1792, May 8.	An act respecting the government of the Territories of th United States, northwest and south of the river Ohio. L. U S., Vol. II, page 125.
1796, June 1.	An act for the admission of Tennessee into the Union. L U. S., Vol. III, page 361.
1798, April 7.	An act for the amicable settlement of the limits with th State of Georgia and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi Territory. L. U. S., Vol. IV page 90.
1800, May 7.	An act to divide the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio into two separate governments. L. U S., Vol. V, page 139.
1800, May 10.	An act supplemental to the act entitled "An act for a amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, ar authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mi sissippi Territory." L. U. S., Vol. V, page 164.
1801, Feb. 27.	An act concerning the District of Columbia. L. U. S., Vo V, page 268.

1802, Feb. 18.	An act extending the privilege of franking, and receiving letters free of postage to any person admitted, or to be admitted to take a seat in Congress as a delegate; and providing compensation for such delegate. L. U. S., Vol. VI, page 10.
1802, April 30.	An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State government; and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes. L. U. S., Vol. VI, page 120.
1803, Oct. 31.	An act to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the Territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris, on the thirtieth of April last; and for the temporary government thereof. L. U. S., Vol. VII, page 3.
1804, Mar. 26.	An act erecting Louisiana into two Territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof. L. U. S., Vol. VII, page 112.
1805, Jan. 11.	An act to divide the Indiana Territory into two separate governments. L. U. S., Vol. VII, page 241.
1805, Mar. 2.	An act further providing for the government of the Territory of Orleans. L. U. S., Vol. VII, page 281.
1805, Mar. 3.	An act further providing for the government of the district of Louisiana, L. U. S., Vol. VII, page 304.
1808, Jan. 9.	An act extending the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory, and for other purposes. L. U. S., Vol. IX, page 14.
1808, Feb. 6.	An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana Territory. L. U. S., Vol. IX, page 54.
1809, Feb. 3.	An act for dividing the Indiana Territory into two separate governments. L. U. S., Vol. IX, page 208.
1809, Feb. 27	An act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana Territory and for other purposes. L. U. S., Vol. IX, page 235.

Michigan, October 16, 1809.

A true copy. Attest.

Geo. Hoffman, *Secretary.*

(Report of the committee of the citizens of Michigan, charged to enquire into the different forms of Territorial government, Oct 16, 1809.)

MEMORIAL OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BAR

To His Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable the Judges of the Territory of Michigan:

The undersigned members of the bar, practising in the County Court of Wayne County, ask permission to call the attention of the Legislature to the existing laws relative to the pecuniary compensation of the members of that court.

Weighty objections, it is respectfully submitted, exist against the present system, both as it regards the indication of the persons from whom the pay of the justices is proposed to be drawn, and the manner of its apportionment among them; but more especially because it seems to furnish no adequate and legal means by which that compensation may be realized.

Their present pay consists of "fees," which, during the progress of judicial proceedings before them, they have a joint right to claim of that suitor who exacts of them the performance of any official service. If paid on the rendition of the service, the law furnishes a rule by which each fee so paid, may be forthwith apportioned among the justices. But if not so paid no legal mode of enforcing their claim seems to exist except that which is furnished in all other cases where, for services rendered, a sum of money is defined and allowed by statute—that is, by action of debt or assumpsit, to be commenced before a court of competent jurisdiction. A moment's consideration then will be sufficient to show that a total loss is most likely to supervene. The right of "fees" is not a common law incident of judicial proceedings, it is altogether of statutory origin. The common law, therefore, will not be found to sanction, for the enforcement of the right, any anomalous or peculiar remedy. As, by the statute giving them, no peculiar mode is pointed out for collecting them, the common law, coming in aid of the statute, can do no more than place the claimants upon the same footing with all other persons having rights of the same class. If suit be brought then, it must necessarily be brought before a justice of the peace (for it cannot be presumed that the claim will exceed his jurisdiction), from whose decision an appeal lies of course to the county court, and to the county court *only;* or, should that course find sanction, a bill of privilege may be filed before that court. But the judges of that court are, and of necessity must be suitors. They cannot then sit in judgment, for, can a man be both judge and suitor in his own case? It would be against natural justice. An eminent justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has spoken only in affirmance of common law precedents when he said, that "a statute passed by the highest legislative power in the nation would be utterly void, if it purported to authorize a man to sit as judge in his own case." Still more palpably untenable would be the proposition, that the justices could proceed to determine upon the quantum of fees to accrue to them, and then, without a jury, and without any of those forms of law so necessary for the protection of private right in ordinary cases, proceed further, in a summary way, to collect "fees" by attachment.

But the justices, it may be said, as also the other officers of the court, may throw themselves upon the courtesy of the prevailing suitor—cause all the fees in each case accrued, to be taxed in the bill of costs in favor of that suitor, and trust to the return of the execution which *he* may be pleased to sue out. This practice, it is believed, in some of the States prevails; and where the person against whom judgment may be rendered, is found of sufficient ability, it is not known that inconvenience results from it. But where, in the existing laws of this Territory, will be found a sanction for the introduction of such a rule? And, after all, would it be just to compel the court to look in all cases to the *losing* party, not merely for the fees accruing to them from *him,* but also for those for which the *winner* may be chargeable? And what control could the court *legally* exert over the movements of the gaining party, after judgment rendered? It will not escape reflection that it is the *party prevailing,* not the judges, nor the officers of court, who recovers costs. The statute, the record of the judgment and the form of the execution all show that *costs* can be given only to the *party.* "Fees" are allowed to the court and its officers, to be paid by the parties respectively; *"costs"* are allowed to the prevailing party, that *he* may be remunerated for the "fees" which he may have disbursed or for which he may be responsible; and he is allowed in this way only for those "fees" which in the progress of his case were chargeable to *him.* The distinction between "costs" and "fees" is palpably manifest.

On the whole, it is believed, that if further statutory provision be not of necessity, it will at least be deemed expedient. In Ohio, judges, by statute, are allowed a per diem compensation, payable at the county treasury. In Virginia and in other States writs commencing actions are taxable. The evils which have been alluded to seem to indicate the propriety of adopting statutes from some of the States whose provisions may lie analogous to those cited. And the undersigned, with respectful deference, propose that in lieu of all fees, a reasonable per diem allowance be made to the justices of the county courts, payable at the county treasury; and lest the county treasury should thereby be impoverished, that a statute also be adopted whose provisions may require that previous to the service of any writ commencing an action in that court, an adequate tax be paid to the clerk, to be by him paid into the treasury, and to be taxed in the bill of costs if the plaintiff prevail. The result of such a system, it is conceived, would be statutory. Instead of an uncertain and doubtful remuneration, the justices would then receive a fixed and reasonable compensation. Instead of being turned over to get their fees as they could of unwilling and perhaps insolvent parties, their receipts would be certain and regular, and that without diminishing in the least the fiscal resources of the county. The bench of justice would incur then no danger of being converted into a counting room; nor (while each fee received is passing through the process of subdivision and apportionment according to the statutory ratio) would the grave dignity of the Judge suffer a temporary merger in the attributes of an arithmetical money changer! But, above all, the judges of the county court would not be placed in a situation which would subject them to the imputation of deciding in relation to "fees" and bills of costs under the bias of interest.

It would be superfluous for the undersigned to examine here, into the correctness or the applicability of the maxims, that "whoever controls the subsistence of another, soon becomes master of his will," and that "whosoever, even in a small degree, affects continually the interests of another, will inevitably in the end pervert his judgment."

The undersigned disclaim most emphatically, all intentions of imputing to the gentlemen who now occupy the bench of the county court, the smallest deviation from correctness, by reason of the influence of private interest. But while they abjure all such inferences, and take pleasure in giving their testimony in favor of the purity of the motives of those justices, they may notwithstanding be permitted to express their earnest hope, that these gentlemen may be placed in such situation, as that the disingenuous and the uncharitable may hereafter have no ground to hazard even a surmise prejudicial to that purity of motive, which should always and most strongly mark the character of judges; that purity which constitutes the last, the best hope of a free people, and the brightest ornament upon the escutcheon of justice.

City of Detroit Feby. 26, 1821.

Geo. McDougall.
Charles Larned.
Wm. Woodbridge.
Wm. W. Petit.
Saml. T. Davinport, Jr.
A. G. Whitney.
John Hunt.
J. D. Doty.
B. F. H. Witherell.

Memorial of the Bar of the County of Wayne, read and filed the 1st of March, 1821.

PETITION

To the Honorable James Witherell, presiding Judge of the Superior Court of the Territory of Michigan:

The petition of the undersigned, proprietors of lands lying on the Detroit river between the farm late of Elijah Brush, deceased, and Abraham Cook's, respectfully sets forth:—

That a petition was presented on the 11th of September, 1814, by John Biddle and others to the county commissioners, praying "that a road might be laid out from the northeasterly termination of Jefferson avenue in the city of Detroit, continuing in a straight line with the said avenue till such line intersects the old road on the Detroit river;" that the said commissioners, at that time appointed under the authority of the 4th section of "an Act to regulate the highways," three disinterested persons, to-wit: W. A. Fletcher, Lucius Lyon and B. F. [H.] Witherell, viewers to judge of and report of the utility and the inutility, convenience or inconvenience which would result to the public as well as to individuals if such road should be opened. That the viewers on the 27th of November in the year aforesaid, among other things, reported "That they do not consider it necessary or expedient that a public road should at present coercively [be] laid out by the said commissioners through the whole route described by the said petition. They are of opinion however that the interests of the public will be promoted by the opening of a road from the easterly termination of the said avenue to the northeast boundary line of the farm recently owned by Louis [Moran] and now owned and possessed by John Muller [Mullett], and that the same ought to be (done) accordingly. That to this report Genevieve Beaubien, Ant. Beaubien and Charles Mercer [Moran] objected and filed these reasons with the clerk of the county commissioners. That no further proceedings were ever had and your petitioners verily believe on this report which remains still undecided. That some time after, to-wit on the sixth day of September last, another application was made by sundry inhabitants to the commissioners for the time being to lay out the said road to the said northeast boundary line of the said farm, lately owned by the said Louis Mercer [Moran], Jr., under the 7th section of the act aforesaid, which application miscarried from a difference of opinion among the commissioners. That on the 6th of March last another application was made by Dennis [Darius] Lamson and others to lay out the road the whole length as before described, under the authority of the said 7th section of the act aforesaid. That nothing was done in the said premises on the said 6th of March and no adjournment at that time took place, as the record of their proceedings shows. That at a meeting of the said commissioners on the 20th of the same month, they, to-wit, Levi Cook and James Williams, "by virtue of the authority vested in them by the 7th section of the act aforesaid, directed the said road to be laid out through its whole extent described as aforesaid. Against this measure your petitioners protest for the following reasons:

First. Because the said 7th section of the said act is unconstitutional and void, inasmuch as no such section can be found in any law of either of the States of New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio, whence it purports to be adopted, and because it contravenes the other provisions of the act to regulate highways of which it is a part, and the governor and judges were prohibited by the ordinance from adopted any partial law, but only such as should be necessary and suited to the circumstances of the district.

Secondly. Because it was not in the power of the governor and judges to deprive your petitioners of their property unless the public exigencies made it necessary, and then they had a right to the judgment of the laws: that it cannot be pretended that in the present time, the public exigencies required this appropriation of your petitioners' property, but private and individual cupidity.

Thirdly. Because the commissioners were determining upon establishing roads not in the judicial capacity, and, therefore, ought not only to be free from bias, but all sorts of interest; but in the present instance, Levi Cook, one of the two commissioners, not only signed before he became such, a petition to lay out this road, but has the legal title to a large estate which will greatly enhance in value by the opening of this road.

Fourthly. Because the said commissioners had no authority to meet after the 6th of March, until their term on the first Monday of June, as it is not apparent by their records on the 6th of March, that any adjournment took place to an earlier day.

Fifthly. Because the 7th section of the act to regulate highways before referred to, and under which the county commissioners assume to exercise their power in the case, is virtually repealed by "An act to extend Jefferson avenue in the city of Detroit, to the intersection of the river Detroit, inasmuch as the first section of this act makes it necessary that the payment of the damages should be provided for by the city of Detroit or by the inhabitants thereof," which act was passed on the 26th day of April, 1821. Whereas a venire facias is awarded by the commissioners, directed to the sheriff of the county of Wayne, to summon twelve respectable residents to assess the damage which should accrue to the respective proprietors who should be indemnified by the passage of the said road through their several farms, according to the directions of the fifth section of the "Act to regulate highways" which also provides that any damages, as assessed, shall be paid out of the county treasury, a provision wholly inconsistent with the act of the 26th of April, 1821.

That by the 7th section of "An act concerning appeals and writs of error, certiorari and habeas corpus," these several writs are declared "writs of right" by which salutary law your petitioners hope to be relieved from an illegal, unconstitutional and oppressive measure, by bringing their case before the highest tribunal for revision and adjudication. Whereupon your petitioners pray your honor to grant a writ of certiorari to remove the said proceedings from before the said commissioners to the Supreme Court of the Territory in order that complete justice may be done to your petitioners and the illegal and unjust acts of the said commissioners be corrected.

For Genevieve Beaubien, for J. B. Beaubien, and for himself and the heir of the late Beaubien and representative.

ANTOINE DEQUINDRE.
B. CAMPEAU.
ANTOINE RIVARD.
CHAS. MORAN.
JOHN WILLIAMS, pour JACQUIS CAMPEAU.
JACQUIS CAMPEAU, FILS.
his
FRANCIS X ST. OBIEN. (FRANCIS ST. AUBIN).
mark
JOHN L. LEIB, for himself
and the heirs of George Meldrum, decd.
and for Gabriel Chene, Benoit Chapaton,
and Morris Moran.
LOUIS BENFAIT,
his
DOMINIQUE X RIOPEL
mark
JOS. CAMPEAU.

Territory of Michigan, 15 April, 1826, the writ is allowed, provided bail be given to the county commissioners to prosecute the same to effect in the sum of one hundred dollars.

J. WITHERELL.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY }
COUNTY OF WAYNE }

Personally made oath before me, the undersigned, a justice of the peace, Jean Bapt. Beaubien deposeth and saith that he has carefully examined the foregoing writing with the signatures subscribed to the same, and that the whole substance thereof is correct in all its parts, so far as the facts come within deponent's knowledge.

J. B. BEAUBIEN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 13th April, 1826.

JOHN DANIELS, J. Peace.

PROBATE OFFICE IN THE "OLDEN TIME"

FORT SMITH, ARK'S., March 12, 1872.

Hon. Charles I. Walker, Detroit, Michigan:

DEAR SIR:—Knowing the interest you have always taken in everything pertaining to the early history of Detroit, especially that relating to the old lawyers composing its bar, I send you a description of the office of the Judge of Probate under the administration of that most eccentric and singular of all men, Geo. A. O'Keife [O'Keefe]. It was written by John L. Talbot, a man almost as odd and peculiar as O'Keife [O'Keefe], in 1841, and is worthy of preservation in the archives of the Historical Society. I do not know whether you remember O'Keife [O'Keefe], having perhaps, come to Detroit after his day, but the Hon. A. D. Frazer and Theo. Romyn, Esq., do, and they will at once recognize the correctness of the description.

How will the present Probate Office in the new city hall compare with this? Is it as neatly and systematically kept and is the present incumbent as odd a genius as O'Keife [O'Keefe]?

Yours very truly,

J. C. W. SEYMOUR.

Went into a seven-cornered room and saw a man in slippers, with a night gown and muffy looking face, presiding over sundry fragments of books and papers and personating the Judge of Probate for Wayne county.

In the middle of the floor was a neat stove, into which two sticks, twice as long as the stove, were fumigating in quiet glee; on one side was a wood box marked "Erie & Land Line," evidently newly transferred from a hat box into a ligneous appendage to this judicial sanctorium. On the floor lay two shoes, not fellows and made at different eras, neither of which could have been more modern than that of the owner's birth. In the rear stood a paper case, born at various times, the originally brown color of which appears thro' a thin coat of priming of white paint. Over one of the doors—for there are five to the apartment—are numerous pentagons, formed of variegated tape of blue, through which memoranda of "Hudson & Lyon," "1000," "October 3," "forty-one," "called to-day," etc., are stuck, to refresh the owner's memory. On a nail close by is suspended a brown paper book, labelled 122, Register of Land Office; and in the corner a shingle is suspended, across whose face twined strings in the shape of Job's coffins are drawn, as hiding places for Sybilline news. While over and around the side door papers of every hue of the rainbow and of as various textures are suspended upon a nail ready to be wafted by the first breeze. On the top of the paper case an extensive remnant of a mantua maker's establishment in the way of boxes appear to have been received from one of the Judge's tablets into a safety vault for the papers and records to be, which strew the apartment. On a table close by stands a broken wine glass as an ink stand, a pair of large shears as a folder and cutter, while a few much abused chicken feathers stick up in the cracks of the table as pens. The place for the records seems to have been an old commission merchant's desk, over the apartments of which mystical labels are placed, and as the books of the office are either too long or too short, they are stuck in either end-wise, side-wise or any other way; the majority, however, are outside. Over the short books pieces of pasteboard are crowded in, the interstices between the top of the book and case serving as pigeon holes to odds and ends, such as nails, awls, tape, twine, pins, paper, and all the salmagundi of an odd old bachelor who saves and never uses everything. Amid all this trumpery sits enthroned upon carpet, seemingly made of Joseph's coats, the eccentric, witty and erratic Judge of Probate, administering upon the fortunes of widows, the estate of heirs, and speculating with curious truth upon the motives of every suitor. You will generally find a few wine-face pleaders of the cause in deep black clothes and with deeper black faces surrounding the Judge, and looking as if while seeking the administration of law, they were fast following the deceased whose estates they were managing. The Judge is a native of Erin's isle; has seen better days and figured as a gay and fashionable man amid the gayest and most fashionable of his day. Misfortune and too generous a heart transplanted him from the scenes of his early gayety to the wilds of Michigan, and with the ready unreality of his countrymen, he leaped from the pedestal where his convivial talents entitled him to stand, into the position of a barrister in the northern counties of ——— and, in the lapse of time, has at last so far forgotten the former ties and tournure of youth as to be without doubt, the greatest sloven in the State; handsome, and possessing a decidedly aristocratic air, he is nevertheless wholly indifferent to his appearance and seems as if palsied by what he has been, to seek the most outre locations and habiliments; notwithstanding this he is a great favorite, and his bon mots, sagacity of character, strict integrity and the *Je ne sais quoi,* of a gentleman, redeem all his oddities and make him, to use one of his own phrases, "the most perfect unique, within the confines of the most extended scope of speculation."

ADDRESS

April 26, 1825.

To the Public:—The undersigned, former supporters of A. G. Whitney, Esq., and appointed members of a committee at a late meeting at Mr. Holly's, have to regret that the recent appearance of an indecent hand-bill, (authorized by the names of five persons who profess to have been formerly the supporters of Mr. Whitney) has made it incumbent on them to address their fellow-citizens.

We shall not be so uncharitable as to attribute the untruths or the inconsistences which the handbill alluded to contains, to the persons who have been induced to suffer their signatures to go abroad with it, for we know the author of it is wholly unacquainted with the motives which first operated upon the independent mechanics of Detroit to unite them in the support of Mr. Whitney. Our reasons for uniting in an endeavor to elevate Mr. Whitney, were not only to reward him for his exertions for the good of the Territory, but to check the growing power of a party whose dictation and ability for office began to be too disgusting to be longer patiently endured, a party, the leaders of which held Mr. Whitney in dread, in consequence of his superior talents, and who seized upon every opportunity to lessen him in the public estimation.

It is true that a meeting was held at Mr. Woodworth's at which several of the former supporters of Mr. Whitney attended. It is also true that certain resolutions which had been prepared for those who took the lead at that meeting, were passed. But it is ridiculous in the extreme to say that those individuals who attended the meeting and who had no part or lot in the nomination of Mr. Wing, were bound by the proceedings of its managers. Those who were displeased with the proceedings remained silent, and this number composed a good proportion of those present. They perceived that it was preconcerted matter, and held themselves free to act as a sense of contingency and duty should dictate.

It is also said that several of the former supporters of Mr. Whitney held a meeting at Mr. Holly's, at which it was resolved that "they were unpledged, and that they would individually act free, as their sense of duty should dictate," and a ridiculous attempt is made to induce a belief that by that resolution we completely bound ourselves to remain silent and inactive during the pending canvass; he must be a truly learned pleader, who can convince the public that when a portion of his fellow citizens resolve to act free, they by that resolve, bind themselves not to act at all. If we had been asked why we chose this time to make a public declaration of our sentiments, we should have replied, that we believe it the most proper time to refute the falsehood which has been circulated by some individuals, who should be thought the directors of Mr. Whitney's former supporters, that his political friends had generally united to support Mr. Wing. The futile attempt to silence us will, no doubt, not be duly appreciated by the public.

Much is said by the attorney who was employed to write the handbill to which this is a reply, about our "political consistency." Let us look at our conduct from the first to the last. It appears that we, with the great body of mechanics of Detroit, feeling a strong desire to check the aspiring views and dictatorial sway of certain individuals in Detroit, sometime previous to the time of the last election, held several meetings, which finally terminated in a systematized opposition to what then was styled the "Berkshire junto." The individuals who composed this junto were well known, and are now so well known to all of Mr. Whitney's former friends that it is unnecessary to name them. It was well known that the talents and independence of Mr. Whitney had drawn upon him the displeasure of the "Berkshire junto," and in accordance with the politics which we had adopted, as well as to show our respect for him and to reward him for his labors and talents, we nominated him in opposition to Mr. Wing, who had been thrust forward as a candidate by the individuals composing the junto. It is indeed unpleasant for us to revert to the occurrences of the last election, but we trust we will be permitted, in order to shift the charge of inconsistency upon the proper persons, to say, that although charity for the failings of our brethren may induce us to forgive, yet it is not in human nature to forget the insults which were heaped upon the supporters of Mr. Whitney and upon himself, by the members of the junto, as well as by their candidate, during the contest. We do not wish to particularize; it would be, perhaps, unnecessary, unless we were called on to do so.

Fellow-citizens, A few words will suffice to show our reasons for supporting Mr. Biddle. We can say with sincerity, that we have seen no good reasons to believe that the views or objects of certain men whom we opposed at the last election for delegate, have faltered in the least; they have again brought forward Mr. Wing, and he has identified himself with them. Our favorite candidate having withdrawn from the contest, it remains for us to take that course which would be promotive of the most good to the country in which our lots are fixed; that course which would facilitate the objects which first induced us to unite as a party. To those who have heretofore acted with us, to those who are acquainted with our politics, and to the public, we will submit the question, whether we have acted inconsistently, and whether we have, in the language of our ancestors, deserted our political standard. We know of no good reason to induce us to oppose Mr. Biddle, even his most violent political opponents concede to him all the qualifications that we would desire a candidate to possess; we never have heard that he ever spoke disrespectfully of the supporters of any candidate, and we hope, as we sincerely believe, that he will be the choice of the people of Michigan.

The attempt to induce the belief that the Rev. Mr. Badin* is going on an electioneering tour to the upper counties, and that he will divide the votes in those counties, is a mere artifice to revive drooping hopes, and is an insult, not only to the good sense of the community, but to the reverend gentleman implicated. Mr. Badin's mission is solely religious and has been long contemplated.

Fellow-citizens, We have been styled "tools to a party." Your discernment will attribute such expressions to the true cause; we regret that our opponents had not erased this sentence from their hand-bill, because it shows that they are angry, and nothing that angry politicians can say will be taken for strict truth by dispassionate men, and your charity, fellow-citizens, will suggest to them the propriety of retaining the mantle which they proffer to us. It is not our object to inquire into their reasons for taking the course that they have adopted, we trust that they are honest, and that no hope of reward, either of a temporary popularity, a pitiful office, or a short-lived fellowship with those whom they look up to as their superiors, has induced them to enlist under the banner of the party with whom they are now identified. Time will test them and their motives.

Our opponents would have it believed, that among other reasons, they nominated Mr. Wing because they thought he had the best chance of uniting the votes of the Territory in opposition to Mr. Richard. Will they resort to facts to test their sincerity? Mr. Biddle's majority over Mr. Wing was nearly one hundred at the last election; he has been constantly gaining strength in this part of the Territory, and it was well known to our opponents that unless he was a candidate, the votes of the upper counties would be given to

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* Rev. F. V. Badin was, at this time, the associate priest in Ste. Anne's church at Detroit, and Father Richard, the priest of the same church, was a candidate for the office of delegate in Congress.—C. M. B.

Mr. Richard.* No one will deny that, next to Mr. Biddle, the population of the upper counties would prefer Mr. Richard. The state objection to him, because he has been thought worthy by the general government to be entrusted with the office of register to the land office, has been already sufficiently answered. They would seem to estimate that Mr. Wing is necessitous, and that they wish to send him to Congress to make money. If this be their object, they have yet to learn, that no representative can well promote the interests of his constituents and his own pecuniary interests at the same time.

It only remains for us to say that the allusion made to the numbers at our meeting is incorrect. The name of no person was placed on the committee without his knowledge and consent.

ADDRESS

To the Free and Independent Electors of Michigan:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—Although much has been said and written on the subject of the approaching election, I can not discover that any benefit to society, or the rights of the people, are likely to flow from a multifarious division of sentiment. Every man appears more or less enlisted on the side of his friends; and it remains to be seen, whether the majority of the people will select from the several candidates, such an individual as shall be clothed with anything like a majority of the whole number of votes of this Territory. It has ever been my wish that the people might act freely, and be entirely uninfluenced by any other considerations than those arising from the great and general interests and welfare of the Territory, and those sentiments have uniformly influenced my conduct and my measures.

But as a course widely different has very generally been adopted and put in practice, it therefore becomes necessary that I should, in my own defence, relax my rule of action, and submit myself and my pretensions to the public.

It is not a spontaneous measure on my part, which has classed my name among the several candidates for Congress; the step was taken at the solicitation of respectable citizens and friends whose confidence in me has grown out of many years' acquaintance, particularly in public transactions. Having agreed to become a candidate, I am therefore justifiable to use all fair and honorable means to make known to that portion of the people who are unacquainted with my public services, their nature, and to a certain degree their extent. In the discharge of such a task, I feel with force its unpleasantness;

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* Rev. Gabriel Richard, priest of Ste. Anne's church. He was the third elected delegate to Congress.—C. M. B.

but there are junctures in the life of almost every individual that seem to call forth suitable defensive exertions. Under our government every man has claims to the public patronage and favor, commensurate with his character, abilities and talents to serve the country. In other sections of the Union, where the blessings of education are more widely and generally disseminated, the same necessity does not exist for a public man to become the herald of his own fame, or the biographer of his own memoirs.

It is but seven years since a public press has been established in this Territory. Duly sensible of the importance of a free press, I claim the honor to have been among the first to encourage the establishment of the Detroit *Gazette,* both by advice and support.

At that period there were very few people in this Territory who had ever contributed any thing by their literary labors to enrich the columns of any public journal, or to instruct the people.

This state of things, therefore, explains the difference between this section of the Union, and those parts of it which are highly distinguished for talents and the most splendid literary characters.

In the year 1800 I entered the army of the United States as a cadet, and served in that capacity and in the commissariat for about two years, with the approbation of several distinguished officers of General Wilkinson.

In 1802 I was elected town clerk of the township of Hamtramck, and appointed adjutant of the militia of the county of Wayne.

In 1804 I was elected a trustee of the corporation of the town of Detroit, and continued as such, until after the organization of the new Territorial government in 1805.

In 1806, appointed, during my absence from the country, captain of an independent company of artillery in the legionary corps, which consisted of at least 80 men in full uniform.

In 1807, appointed a justice of the peace; these appointments were resigned in consequence of a difference with Gov. Hull respecting his administration in public matters.

In the same year, an active member of a committee on the part of the citizens who had purchased lots of the governor and judges at exorbitant prices; the author of a memorial on the subject, the sale rescinded, and the business of settling these grievances entrusted to a committee of the people

One of the said committee to classify the sufferers by fire and to establish a system by which the occupants of lots might obtain them as their donations, by fixing the value of all lots at a minimum price, without reference to the conditions of sale.

In the early part of 1812 engaged to procure powder and ammunition for the militia by private subscription.

Offered my services to the United States in a military capacity—my name put before the Senate for a captaincy, but rejected through the influence of Gen. Hull.

After the army under Gen. Hull had crossed, and while stationed opposite this place, received the first intelligence of the capture of Mackinac by the British, and called on Mr. Sibley and the late Col. Brush, and in company with them waited on Gen. Hull, demanded a private audience, acquainted him with the intelligence I had just received, was present at a council of war and gave my opinions freely to Gen. Hull and advised the immediate capture of Fort Malden by storm. The general then seeming to be in favor of that course, but soon after abandoned it.

In 1813, elected and appointed without my previous knowledge captain of an independent company of light infantry in the city of Albany, made up of the flower of the youth of that city.

In 1816, appointed one of five commissioners to settle the claims to the out lots of this city, and investigate the titles and claims of purchasers; acted in the double capacity of commissioner and secretary to the said board, devoted nearly one month to the investigation and settlement of said business, made a lengthy report in writing of the result of the investigation, and recommended certain measures to the present governor and judges, which were approved by them.

The same year was one of the first who recommended the opening of the present turnpike road, visited the ground with Gov. Cass and a number of respectable citizens of Detroit. One of the commissioners who contracted with James Finch to cut out the road now turnpiked.

1817, appointed one of the associate justices of the county court; performed the duties about two years.

1818, appointed one of the commissioners of the county of Wayne; same year appointed adjutant general of the militia of this Territory; elected president of the bank of Michigan, and re-elected every year since that period. Same years (1817 and '18) wrote a series of numbers for the Detroit *Gazette,* which can be read under the signatures, "Detroiter," "Cincinnatus," "Humanitas," "A Farmer," "Xenophon," etc.

Was one of the committee who petitioned Congress to enlarge the elective franchise in this Territory and to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress.

1819, The author of a printed memorial addressed to the governor and judges, pointing out the defects in our jurisprudence, and recommending the adoption of several laws, and the amendment and repeal, of some of the laws then in force.

Made myself personally responsible to Websters & Skinners, for the expenses incurred, in advertising the first sale of public lands in this Territory, in a number of newspapers throughout the eastern States, and actually disbursed $109 to meet the said engagement, before I had received a single cent towards the object; I still remain $40 a loser by that transaction.

1820, procured several companies of militia of this Territory to be paid, for services during the late war, by an application to the secretary of war on the subject.

Contributed beyond my means to all public improvements in the town and Territory; by contributing more than $1,200 to public purposes independent of my territorial, county and city taxes, which have been nearly as heavy as those of any other individual in the Territory.

Fellow citizens:

In the discharge of several of the important trusts which were confided to me, my conduct has received the entire and full approbation of the man of the people, that excellent and intelligent statesman, Governor Lewis Cass; his letters to me acknowledging the satisfactory manner in which I have discharged several of the important duties committed to my hands, shall ever be held as a grateful evidence of my zeal and faithful attachment to the interests and welfare of my country. I would have continued silent on this occasion, as on every other, but the course that has been adopted by others, I think fully justifies me in enumerating some of the public services which I have rendered.

I have therefore done; if the people think proper to reward my zeal and services by their suffrage, it will afford me pleasure to devote my time, my labors and my utmost abilities to promote their best interests and the general propserity of Michigan.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.*

Detroit, August 30, 1823.

NOMINATION

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of the county of Monroe, holden at the court house in Monroe, on Monday, the 4th day of August inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent the Territory in the next Congress of the United States; Oliver Johnson, Esq., was called to the chair, and Harry Conant appointed secretary.

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* For sketch of the life of John R. Williams see Vol. XXIX, p. 491, this series.—C. M. B.

It was then resolved, That this meeting do now proceed to select a suitable person to represent us as our delegate in the next Congress; whereupon, Austin E. Wing, Esq., being selected it was

Resolved unanimously, That we will support Austin E. Wing, Esq., at the ensuing election, as our delegate to Congress, and that we will use all fair and honourable means to promote his election. It was then

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed to assist in carrying into effect the preceding resolution, and that Benjamin Davis, Lutcer [Luther] Smith, Alcott C. Chapman, John Robb, John Wendell, George Giles, Thomas Wilson, William Gale, Lewis Wells, David M. Jacob, William Brown, and Benjamin F. Stickney, constitute said committee. It was then unanimously

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Detroit *Gazette.*

Oliver Johnson, *Chairman.* Harry Conant, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of a number of inhabitants of Oakland county, convened agreeably to previous notice, at the house of Major David Perrin, in Pontiac, on Thursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent them in the ensuing Congress of the United States, Maj. Joseph Todd was chosen chairman and Ephraim Burge, secretary.

Voted, That the sense of this meeting be taken by ballot.

Voted, (none dissenting) That we will support Austin E. Wing, Esq., at said election.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Detroit *Gazette.*

Ephraim Burge, *Secretary.* Joseph Todd, *Chairman.*

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the east part of the town of Oakland, at the house of James Graham, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent this Territory as delegate in the next Congress of the United States, Calvin Gibbs was called to the chair, and Benjamin Graham appointed secretary.

Resolved, That this meeting proceed by ballot, to nominate a representative to the next Congress; and upon counting the ballots, they were unanimous for Austin E. Wing.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Detroit *Gazette.*

Benjamin Graham, *Secretary.* Calvin Gibbs, *Chairman.*

August 15, 1823.

HAMTRAMCK MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the township of Hamtramck, pursuant to notice at the tavern of Victoir [Victor] Morass, Victoir [Victor] Morass was unanimously elected chairman, and Joseph F. Marsac appointed secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That we have the most entire confidence in the talents and integrity of Austin E. Wing, Esq., and that he be recommended to our fellow citizens as a suitable person to represent this Territory as delegate to Congress at the ensuing election.

Resolved unanimously, That Captain John Grant, Robat [Robert] Marsac, Victoir [Victor] Morass, Joseph Ellair, Joseph F. Marsac, Robert P. Lewis, Louis Duprè, Pierre Laderoute, Joseph Duprè, Asquire [Esquire] Aldrich, James Marsac, George Hanscom, James Gallagher, Michael Dupret, James Burns, Joseph Evon, Joshua Secord, Samuel Williams and Samuel Smith, be a committee to promote his election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Detroit Gazette and signed by the chairman and secretary.

VICTOIRE [VICTOR] MORASS, *Chairman.*

JOSEPH F. MARSAC, *Secretary.*

RIVER ROUGE MEETING

At a meeting of the citizens of the county of Wayne residing on the River Rouge, convened at the house of Mr. Heacock, on Saturday, the 9th day of August, inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the approaching election of a delegate to Congress, and also of members of the legislative council, William Bucklen was called to the chair and Charles Starks appointed secretary. Whereupon it was

Resolved unanimously, That Austin E. Wing, Esq., of Detroit, be recommended to the electors as a suitable person to represent this Territory as a delegate in the next Congress of the United States.

Delegates from several of the counties, having recommended an apportionment to each of the counties of members of the legislative council by which the county of Wayne was considered entitled to five. And this meeting considering that each section of this county is entitled to a representation in the council: Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That we recommend Joseph Heacock, as one of the members of the legislative council.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, by all fair and honorable means, and that the same consist of Nathaniel Champ, Benj. Williams, Hiram Hartwell, Charles Starks, Enoch Tuttle, Joseph Hanchet, and Joseph C. Corbus.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet on Monday next at the house of Mr. Johns, and that the proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary.

William Bucklin, *Chairman.*

Charles Starks, *Secretary.*

The foregoing meeting met at the time and place, agreeably to the adjournment. The chairman being absent, Nathaniel Champ was appointed chairman.

Resolved, That in addition to the foregoing committee, the following persons be added; Daniel Tuttle, George Johnson, Edward McCarty, Thomson Maxwell, Samuel Huntington, Caleb Edy, and Nicholas Brown.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Detroit *Gazette.* The meeting then adjourned.

N. Camp, *Chairman.*

C. Starks, *Secretary.*

River Rouge, August 11, 1823.

DETROIT MEETING

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the city of Detroit, friendly to the election of Austin E. Wing, Esq., at the house of Alexander Campbell, on the 18th day of August, 1823, pursuant to notice; John Hunt was called to the chair, and B. F. H. Witherell appointed secretary.

On motion it was

Resolved unanimously, That we have the most perfect confidence in the talents, integrity and independence of Austin E. Wing, Esq., and that he be recommended to our fellow-citizens, as a suitable person to represent this Territory, as a delegate in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be appointed to draft an address, recommending Mr. Wing, as a candidate for the office of delegate, to the electors of this Territory.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Detroit *Gazette.*

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjorn to Thursday evening next.

John Hunt, *Chairman.*

B. F. H. Witherell, *Secretary.*

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—In offering to you the name of Austin E. Wing, Esq., as a candidate for the office of delegate from our Territory to the next Congress, we do not believe that his claims will be best established by assailing the feelings or characters of opposing candidates or their friends. Let others claim for their candidates the exclusive talents, integrity, wealth, influence, or the entire credit of originating the change in the form of government. We will not. But we will say that for talents, independence and intrepidity of thought and action, Austin E. Wing, Esq., is not surpassed by any candidate before the public. He is not the incumbent of any lucrative office under the government of the United States; he has not a large fortune or powerful relatives at Washington. But his friends may fearlessly assert that he has ever been the friend and invariable supporter of his country's rights, and her republican institutions. Uniformly accessible to all classes of his fellow-citizens, his success will depend on their spontaneous and unbiased opinions, and not on the exertions or influence of the distribution of promises and favors.

Mr. Wing was in Detroit zealously engaged with many friends to effect a change in the form of government, and the correction of existing abuses before the individual for whom the exclusive credit is claimed had ever seen our Territory. From that period to the present, he has filled offices of trus and importance under the Territorial and United States government, with intelligence, fidelity and firmness.

To all public improvements and institutions he has contributed not unfrequently beyond his means. To explore our Territory and point the strange and emigrant to its advantages, he has given his time and impaired his health Educated at one of the most respectable literary institutions of our country he graduated with honorable distinction. With the principles and policy o our government he is thoroughly acquainted. He has been long a residen of the Territory and personally acquainted with the wants and wishes of ou fellow citizens; their just claims hitherto neglected by the government wi find in him a warm and able supporter. For this man we solicit your suppor His virtues and talents will never discredit the high estimate his friends hav formed of them. By the annexed nominations you will discover the sent ments of a large portion of the American and a portion of the French popu lation. Are the American population prepared by their divisions to send u as our delegate, the Rev. Mr. Richard?

Or will they, forgetting all their preferences and attachments to thei particular candidates, unite in the support of Austin E. Wing, and by thei independent and honorable exertions secure his election. To the polls, ther fellow-citizens, and prove by your votes, that you make all private considerations subservient to the public good.

JOHN HUNT, *Chairman.*

B. F. H. WITHERELL, *Secretary.*
Detroit, August 24, 1823.

VOICE OF THE FRENCH CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE.

At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Frenchtown, in the county of Monroe, holden at the house of François Lasalle, Esq., on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1831, John B't. Cicotte, Esq., was called to the chair, and François Lasselle and John B't. Besseau, Esqrs., were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, James J. Godfroy, Esq., Felix Mettez, François Mouton, and Hyacinth Beauregard, were appointed a committee for the purpose of drafting resolutions and an address to the electors on the subject of the ensuing election.

The committee retired and after a short time returned and reported to the meeting the following resolutions, with the address, which were adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice:

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting do approve of the doings of the republican convention holden at Detroit on the 4th of March last; at which convention Austin E. Wing was nominated as a candidate for delegate.

Resolved, That we will by all fair and honorable means, endeavor to secure the election of Austin E. Wing, long known to us as a talented, industrious and honorable citizen, whose interest is identified with our country, and whose best efforts we have every reason for believing, will be exerted in favor of the Territory generally, free from sectional prejudices.

Resolved, That from a long acquaintance with the private and public character of Mr. Wing, we are well assured of his integrity, patriotism, and love of country; and we want no better evidences of these facts, than the services he has heretofore, in the capacity of delegate, rendered our citizens and our Territory.

Resolved, That we look upon Mr. Wing as a genuine republican, educated in the Jeffersonian school, belonging to the party consisting of the people, and who have the interest of the people at heart; and we look upon any attempts to deprive him of his hard earned and invaluable reputation, as a direct insult upon the people themselves, the dernier resort of unprincipled and desperate politicians.

Resolved, That in our endeavors to promote the election of Mr. Wing, we shall be content to rely upon his own merits, upon his knowledge of ou country, and the intelligence of our French brethren, that we will no exact written pledges in support of Mr. Wing; and that the friends of Gen Williams in attempting to obtain written pledges to his support, and i appointing gentlemen on committees without their knowledge, and agains their known wishes, have endeavored to degrade the character of Frenchmen a character which we are proud to own, and determined to maintain.

Resolved, That a committee of vigilance, consisting of ten from this township, be appointed, and that Hyacinthe Bouregard, Joseph Bosome, Feli Mettez, James J. Godfroy, John B't. Besseau, John B't. Cicotte, Françoi Lasselle, Toussant Solleau, Washington Bond, and Alexis Labadie, be tha committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairma and secretaries, and be published in the Detroit *Journal,* and in handbills i the French and English languages.

J. B'T. CICOTTE, *Chairman.*

JEAN B'T. BESSEAU, }
FRANCOIS LASSELLE, } *Secretaries.*

ADDRESS

(Without date.)

Fellow Citizens:

By the above proceedings you will perceive that we have nominated as candidate for delegate at the ensuing election, Austin E. Wing, a man know personally to most of you who are now residents of this district. His cha acter needs no eulogy from us; his talents, acquirements and business habit his long residence in our country, and the fact of his interest being identifie with the interest of the country render him eminently calculated to promo your interests and the interest of the Territory generally. His acquaintanc too, with the officers at Washington city, his knowledge of business there, h acquaintance with the officers of the different departments, with the me bers of both houses of Congress, and his experience in legislative proceedin render him peculiarly well fitted for the office of delegate.

To you, or to our fellow citizens generally, it would be unnecessary and worse than useless to attempt any vindication of the character of Mr. Wing. The infamous stories that have been set afloat in the *Free Press,* and otherwise circulated by the propagators of them to destroy his election, we consider of too infamous a character, and the publishers of them too well known to you, as unprincipled demagogues and office seekers, to require from us even a passing remark; suffice it to say therefore, that they have not the semblance of truth, and have the mark of falsehood stamped upon their front.

Who are they, fellow-citizens, who are actively engaged against Mr. Wing? We ask you to look about you and see who are in their front ranks. Are they not office holders and office seekers? Have they anything to lose in the matter? Are they not actuated by hopes of gain? Are their interests identified with your own? Fellow-citizens, we ask of you to pause and reflect. Are they not interlopers upon us, pensioned agents of a party? Who are the opposing candidates? Is not one a vestige of the Hartford convention, a branch of one of the most aristocratic families in Massachusetts, a trumpeter of his own democracy, a political demagogue? When have we ever heard any good as coming from him? Where are the public services, what are the claims which Samuel Dexter can urge upon us for our suffrages? Let him answer who can. And who is Gen. John R. Williams, whose name has lately been spread in large capitals before the people of this Territory? We ask you, fellow-citizens, who is he that should obtain your votes? Is he not the same brave general who abandoned his fireside, his friends, and you fellow-citizens, during the late war to get clear of the dangers and trials of that war? When the tomahawk and scalping knife were playing about your wives and children, during the last war, was General Williams there to throw over you his protecting shield? When the British and Indians were throwing fire brands into your houses and barns and leaving desolation and death, in their progress through our country, was General Williams there to assist you in warding off the blow? In these times that tried men's souls, where was the mighty man, this hero who has filled the measure of his country's glory, this man who spoke his own mighty deeds in a hand-bill a few years since, setting forth his own qualifications? Why, fellow-citizens, you cannot have forgotten his passage through Canada, and that he finally fixed himself safely and away from the dangers of war, and the difficulties that surrounded you, in the city of Albany, where he could remain quite free from any danger, and when through the instrumentality of friends he received the appointment of captain of a company of militia, and was called upon to lead this company to New York, to assist in the defence of our sea-board, where was General

Williams then? Why, indisposed; yes fellow-citizens, indisposed, and his lieutenant bravely led on the company to the defence.

Who was it that in 1814 vilified and derided your reverend prelate, Gabriel Richard, and sowed the seeds of discord in your church, and published a handbill in French and English, containing the vilest of slanders? We ask you, was it not the same General Williams?

Fellow-citizens, We will not longer weary you by the recital of the facts respecting these men, that would make a patriot blush. These are the men that are held up before you as republicans, who have rendered services to the country, and are therefore, entitled to your support and favors. Is it so? We anticipate your answer. To the polls then, fellow-citizens, and show by your votes, for Austin E. Wing, the people's candidate, that you are republicans in deed and in fact. That you love your country and your country's friends and that you are governed by nobler principles, than the shackles of party could prescribe. Give your votes to that man who will serve you best: and if you do, we are satisfied they will be given for Austin E. Wing.

ADDRESS AND DEPOSITION

To the Public:

It is with great reluctance that I consider myself called upon, under existing circumstances, to appear individually before the public, not for the purpose of promoting the success of the party to which I belong, but simply for the purpose of repelling a most dishonest attack upon Mr. Biddle and some of his friends, respecting a certain transaction upon which to say the least, the friends of Mr. Wing ought to have remained silent.

It is pretty well known that an attempt was made a few days since to unite the friends of Mr. Biddle and those of Mr. Wing upon one of these candidates, but the particulars of that attempt at a union have not been generally known, nor would they have been exposed by myself at least, if I had not been induced by a public denial of what I had privately asserted.

Soon after it was ascertained that a union could not be effected, I heard from several quarters that some of the friends of Mr. Wing were censuring and abusing Mr. Biddle and his friends for the course which they had taken at the interview respecting the union. It was represented to me from the most respectable sources, that the friends of Mr. Biddle were charged with having taken a very high stand at that interview—that they were very desirous of a union, but that their candidate should be the man—that they would not even listen to the pretensions and prospects of Mr. Wing, and that it was their illiberality upon that occasion which prevented a union between the two parties. Knowing that these imputations were wholly unfounded, and calculated to mislead the public respecting the sentiments and conduct of Mr. Biddle and his friends, I observed to some of my informants, that what they had heard was destitute of truth, and that the only reason why a union was not effected, was simply because such terms could not be obtained as were demanded on the part of Mr. Wing's friends.

This, it appears, gave rise to a report that Mr. Wing's friends would have united upon Mr. Biddle, in case the latter would have promised to resign the register's office and have used his influence for the appointment of Mr. Wing. Upon the strength of this report Mr. Roby inquired of Col. John Hunt, last evening in my presence, and that of several other persons, whether he, or any other of Mr. Wing's friends, had ever made such a proposition to Mr. Biddle or any of his friends, and I distinctly understood Col. Hunt to say that no such proposition had ever been made by him, or to his knowledge, by any of Mr. Wing's friends. Under these circumstances, no apology can be necessary for the publication of the facts contained in the following affidavit:

William A. Fletcher.

Detroit, September 2, 1823.
Wayne County, ss.

William A. Fletcher being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that on the evening of the 22d ult., an interview took place between Col. John Hunt, D. C. M'Kinstry, John P. Sheldon and this deponent, for the express purpose of attempting to form a union between the friends of Mr. Biddle and those of Mr. Wing; that Col. John Hunt and Maj. M'Kinstry, on the part of Mr. Wing, avowed to Mr. Sheldon and this deponent, on the part of Mr. Biddle, that they were perfectly willing to canvass the prospects of the two candidates, and that they, the said Hunt and M'Kinstry, would cheerfully acquiesce in a union upon that candidate, which, in case of a union, would obtain the greatest number of votes; that after hearing what could be said by the friends of these several candidates, the interview concluded without coming to any result. And this deponent further saith, that the said Col. Hunt, in a conversation with this deponent on the next day after the said interview, stated that he was satisfied that Mr. Biddle, in case of a union upon him, would obtain a greater number of votes than Mr. Wing could by a union upon the latter, and that he, the said Hunt, had since the said interview, advised Mr. Wing to decline being a candidate, and the said Hunt, in the course of the last mentioned conversation, told this deponent that he would see Mr. Wing again upon the subject and advise him that he ought, by all means, to decline. That on the same day on which the last conversation was had, the said Col. Hunt, some three or four hours after the said conversation, called upon this deponent and stated that there was one way by which the subject of the said union could be put at rest, that if Mr. Biddle would give an intimation that he would resign his appointment as register of the land office, in case the said union should be made upon him, the said Biddle, and would also engage to use his influence for the appointment of Mr. Wing to the said register's office, that he, the said Hunt, had not the least doubt of a union being made upon Mr. Biddle, observing, however, that he had no authority from Mr. Wing to make such a proposition.

And this deponent further saith that Mr. Biddle, as all who know him would have anticipated, positively declined making any terms respecting said union. And further this deponent saith not.

William A. Fletcher.*

Subscribed and sworn to, this 2d day of Sept., 1823, before me,

Richard Smyth,
Justice of the Peace.

COMMUNICATION

TO WILLIAM A. FLETCHER.

Sir,—You have thought proper, in your zeal to support your favorite candidate for delegate, to assail me in a manner as wanton as it is unprovoked. In your address of this evening you have given a garbled statement of facts, in relation to certain conversations with me. To cover your perfidy, you have in the preface to your affidavit, undertaken to state that the friends of Mr. Wing were guilty of a most dishonest attack on Maj. Biddle. This assertion I utterly deny, and call upon you to point to a single fact that will justify it. It is a miserable subterfuge to cover your disgrace in the violation of your engagement. With all your hardihood, I ask you whether it was not your particular request, and assented to by the friends of the opposing candidates who you have named, that whatever passed in the negotiations for a union, was to be perfectly confidential. You dare not deny it. Your handbill best shows how faithfully you have kept this pledge, and will mark you hereafter as a man alike destitute of honor and confidence. Why did you not when the material facts stated by you in your affidavits were unequivocally denied by me last evening in your presence, come forward and assert their truth to my face. Your hardihood had for once forsaken you. Or have you been pushed to a measure by others who think as little of your capacity as they do of your integrity? You have gone so far you could not retract, and to give credit to your slanders, you have thought an oath a necessary appendage. You have, therefore, carefully avoided making any statement of my declarations in this long pending negotiation except those made yourself. The reason is obvious.

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* First chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Michigan.—C. M. B.

At the interview at which the friends of the opposing candidates were present, I expressed my decided opinion that Mr. Wing was the most prom-nent candidate, and frankly stated my reasons for that belief. No event had transpired when I next saw you which had in the least altered my opinion. And I have no hesitation in saying, that no such assertion was made, as stated by you, that Mr. Biddle would unite more votes than Mr. Wing, or that I had or would by all means advise Mr. Wing to decline. I can with equal confidence declare, that there was no such proposition as the one to which you allude, in relation to the office of register. It is a fact well known to you, hat I have strenuously contended that while Major B. [Biddle] held the office, he ought not to be supported as delegate, unless he would resign upon being elected, and that numbers of Mr. Wing's friends would not. The call n the afternoon was at your request. I sincerely wished a union among the American population, and to facilitate the measure, suggested the propriety nd expediency of your calling upon Major Biddle to ascertain whether, if elected, he would resign his office, but without any condition on my part as the riend of Mr. Wing. I also farther stated that if upon further consideration f the subject, it should be thought most advisable by the friends of the oppos-ng candidates to sustain Maj. Biddle I should be gratified to see him, Mr. Wing, receive the appointment. After this explicit denial of such facts as are ot true, it may be well briefly to observe, that from some cause best known to ourself, you have been unceasing in your exertions for the last three weeks to ffect a union between Mr. Wing and Mr. Biddle's friends, at the same time aying that the materials of the other parties were of such a character you isdained a coalition with them, and that in comparison with the strength of Mr. Wing's friends this was not desirable. You and your colleague in the egotiation of which you speak, offered to make, as you termed it, almost any acrifice in order to obtain the object. You proposed to Mr. Wing's friends hat they should have the exclusive right to nominate the legislative ticket; nd by one of you a broad intimation was made, that Mr. Wing would perhaps e provided with something which, in a pecuniary point of view, would be qual to any sacrifice he would make in case of his relinquishing. Those intimations, you know, were repelled with warmth and disdain. But there never was a time when you were willing to comply with what seemed to be the wishes of the public, that a union should be formed upon that candidate wh by a candid examination of the facts, and comparison of strength, should seem to unite the largest number of American votes. It has ever been wit you a sine qua non that the union should be formed upon Maj. Biddle. Yo know full well, too, that so far from Mr. Wing's friends, or even myself ad mitting that our prospects were in any way inferior to Maj. Biddle's, tha they have uniformly entertained a different opinion; and every day's intelli gence proves more and more they were not mistaken. Events as they oc curred from time to time during the negotiations, proved conclusively to m mind, as well as to the mind of another of Mr. Wing's friends associated wit me, the hollow-heartedness of your pretensions, and subsequent events prove that your chief object, in the event of not succeeding in the negotiations, wa to gather materials for an explosion, at an hour too late in your opinion fo refutation. The true secret, however, of your uneasiness, of your perfidy an statements, will be found to grow out of a fact, which, in your zeal to mak disclosures, you have forgotten to mention. Your loquacity had not fo saken you when you disclosed to me your desire to obtain a seat on th bench of the Supreme Court, nor did you want confidence in the belief, tha by the aid of Major Biddle, you would be able to obtain it.

JOHN HUNT.*

Detroit, Sept. 2, 1823.

COMMUNICATION

TO JOHN HUNT, ESQ.

SIR: Since you have condescended to address a very polite letter to m under date of the 2d inst., I cannot with civility withhold a short reply.

You charge me with a breach of confidence in making the disclosu contained in my affidavit. I will briefly remind you of the circumstanc under which secrecy was enjoined, upon the occasion to which you allu When it was proposed to meet for the purpose of forming a union, it w suggested that secrecy would be necessary, inasmuch as, at a former meeti held for the same purpose, the scent was blown abroad within an hour or t after the meeting, and that one of the candidates was accosted early the ne morning after the meeting, with the remark that his friends had sold hi Upon this suggestion being made we all agreed upon the necessity of secre until we could ascertain the result of one consultation upon a subject of a union. Whatever might have been the result of that conference, whether it had been a union or not, where could have been this necessity of secrecy after the result had been ascertained, unless we had intended to make a dishonorable arrangement, and one that could not endure the light. There is nothing dishonest in attempting to form a union between the two candidates. I supposed that when the reasons for secrecy had ceased, that the injunction as a matter of course, had also been removed. Upon this subject, however, I am perfectly willing to submit it to the public, having intended myself to attempt to make no other arrangement excepting the union, that such as were honorable and fair, and also believing that you, for once, might have intended the same thing.

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* One of the judges of the supreme court of Michigan Territory 1823–1827.—C. M. B.

As to the provocation on your part, it would have been unnecessary to have alluded to it again, had not I omitted to mention in my former communication, that, in addition to your positive denial of having made the proposition mentioned in my affidavit, you also stated, that any man who stated it was a "damn'd liar."

As to the facts mentioned in my affidavit, your character has certainly risen in my estimation, since even you dare not deny them under oath. These, therefore, will be taken for granted, both by myself and the public.

I defy, you, sir, to maintain your assertion, that the odious proposition came at all from me, or from any of my friends, to my knowledge. I positively deny the fact. Nor is it true that I ever asserted that I was unwilling to unite with the friends of any other candidate; on the contrary I have uniformly stated that I was willing to unite with any party or parties, for the purpose of securing the election of an American delegate.

As to the conclusion of your letter, respecting my ambition to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, I did not state to you, that I intended to make the application, or that I expected anything from the influence of Mr. Biddle. If you will bear the truth, I can put you right upon this subject.

I commenced the conversation by observing to you, that it was generally understood that you would be an applicant for a seat in the Supreme Court, and that probably you would think your expectations as safe in the hands of Mr. Biddle as those of any other candidate. You answered that you did intend to make the application, and that you could make a powerful one, through your friends in Massachusetts. You also observed that some persons had supposed that I intended to make a similar application, saying at the same time, that you could say without flattery, that you should be as happy to be associated with me as with any man in the Territory. I then stated to you that I had never intended to make such application, and also that since

I had just commenced practice at the bar, I had rather remain there four or five years at least, even in case I was confident that the appointment could be obtained. This, sir, is the substance of my conversation with you upon this subject, and if you are disposed to controvert it, just take the trouble of adding an oath, as a necessary "appendage" to your declaration upon this, or any other subject, if you expect to be noticed by the public, and even then the additional testimony of a respectable witness might be material in respect to your credibility.

Standing convicted before the public as you do, your venom is harmless; and until you acquit yourself like a man you may rail and scold with perfect impunity.

If you are in trouble, it has arisen from your own folly. Whether I have wantonly assailed you, or meanly defended myself from your impudence, I leave to be determined by the public.

Whether I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of noticing again your insolence, will depend upon yourself. I can only say that my "hardihood" remains still undiminished, and that I have a modest assurance of its permanent continuance, when it may become necessary in the cause of truth and honesty.

Your humble servant,

Detroit, Sept. 4, 1823.

WILLIAM A. FLETCHER.

CERTIFICATE.*

Nous:—Les soussignes, habitants de la Cote des Poux, de la Riviere Rouge, et de la Riviere aux Ecorces, afin de donner connoissance a nos confreres a la Riviere aux Raisins, certifions par ces presents que nous sommes determiné de donner nos voix a l'Election prochaine en faveur du Colonel James M'Closkey, en fois de quoi nous avons signe nos noms au Detroit, le 31d' Aout, 1821.

Peter Godfroy.
Joseph Beaubien
Etienne Livernois.
Francois Livernois.
Joseph Cicotte.
Louis Laurin.
Joseph Livernois.
Louis Boudria.
Antoine Laurin.
Amable Laurin.

Louis Cicotte.
Joseph Delisle.
Louis Grandpre.
Jean Bte. Cicotte, Sen.
Louis Courtois.
Alexander Fraser.
Peter Lafayad.
Theophile Dumais.
John B. Dumais.
r ancis Trudelle.

Louis Borasse.
Louis Peltier.
Binvenue Delisle.
Joseph Bergen.
Joseph Bondy.
Peter Leblanc.
Dominique Bondy, Sen.
Dominique Bondy, Jr.
Toussant Droullard.
Jean Bte. Masicot.

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* For translation of this see appendix.

Joseph P. Campeau.
Francis Gowin.
Richard McDonnell.
Alexis Geandron.
A. Longan.
John C. Longan.
Francis Laurin.
John B. Laurin.
Toussant Laurin.
Francis Durocher.
Daniel Livernois.
John Stanbank.
John B. Laurenee [Lawrence.]
Joseph Visgar.
Francis Cicotte.
Joseph Barrow.
Hugh M'Vay.
Joshua Chamberlane.
Francis Cicotte.
Francis Raymond.
Aaron Thomas.
William Smith.
Francis Dumais.
Joel Thomas.
Aaron Thomas.
John F. Ruply.
Paul Pernie.
Leonard Harrison.
E. Chamberlane.
Joseph Bareau.
Pierre Pare.
Francis Ruff.
Louis Leblanc.
Gabriel Barron.
Jean Bte. Bellaire.
Louis Sansquartier.
Antoine Barron.
Antoine Lafraud.
Joseph Bareau, Jr.
Francois Le Duc.
Jean Bte. Vermette.
Jean Bte. Lajeunesse.
Antoine Bourassa.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original subscribed to in our presence, September 1, 1821.

Peter Godfroy,
John Smith.

PUBLIC MEETING

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Canadian and American democratic citizens of the county of Wayne, at the house of Johnsy McCarthy, in the city of Detroit, on the 27th August, 1821, held for the purpose of expressing the public opinion in relation to the support of a suitable candidate at the ensuing election, to represent this Territory as delegate in the Congress of the United States; William Russell was chosen chairman, and Louis Moran secretary. On motion,

Resolved, unanimously, That Augustus B. Woodward be supported at the approaching election, as possessing the most splendid talents; being also well known as a firm patriot, who evinced his capacity as such by the protection afforded to the Canadian population of this Territory from British and savage tyranny and usurpation, "at a time which tried men's souls."

Resolved, That Augustus B. Woodward, in the opinion of this meeting, is in every respect more capable, fit, and better qualified to represent the interests of the Territory in the Congress of the United States, than any candidate offered to the notice of the public.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to correspond with the friends of Judge Woodward in the other counties, and to use all fair and honorable means to promote election.

Resolved, That Charles Poupard, Benoit Chapoton, Louis Le Duc, Charles Moran, Elijah Downer, Col. F. Navarre and Capt. William Keith, be appointed said committee.

Resolved, That Louis Dequindre, Calvin Baker and William Anderson, be appointed a committee to report an address for the adoption of this meeting.

Resolved, That the address reported by said committee be adopted by this meeting.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Detroit *Gazette*.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with the address, be printed in hand-bills, in French and English, and that the same be distributed for general information.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting.

William Russell, *Chairman.*

Louis Moran, *Secretary.*

To the Electors of the Territory of Michigan:

Fellow Citizens:—As the time is near at hand when we shall be called upon to exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of a delegate to represent us in the general legislature of the nation, it is a duty we owe to ourselves, and this Territory, to consult the feelings of our political brethren as to the man who shall fill that important and responsible position, and endeavor in that choice to conduct ourselves in so judicious a manner as to bestow our suffrages upon the man whom, from a candid examination of his qualifications and abilities to perform the duties required of him as a delegate, we believe to be the most competent to sustain the "public interest and honor."

Such, we believe, are the qualifications and abilities of Augustus B. Woodward, that in giving him our most strenuous and undivided support, we should discharge that duty to ourselves and to the community at large, with the utmost promptitude, and render an invaluable service to the Territory of Michigan. His abilities as a legislator, no man with the color of truth, can question as being of the first class. The lively interest he has ever manifested in behalf of the unfortunate sufferers of this country during the late war, and the knowledge he must possess of those sufferings, from the circumstance of his having been a resident among us, and a partaker in the toils and troubles in the times that "tried men's souls," render him the only man in this Territory qualified to represent us as a delegate in Congress. Mr. Sibley and Mr. M'Closky, we acknowledge to be good men in their places, but not the men to fill the office of delegate from the Territory of Michigan. We will not, however, stoop to that mean and despicable method to promote the election of the man we support, that some of the friends of the other candidates seem to have practiced; that of attempting to destroy the character of our opponents by every false, fraudulent, and diabolical measure, that the heart of man is capable of devising, but if we know of faults they possess pass them by unnoticed, and endeavor by every "fair and honorable means" to convince our fellow citizens that it is for their interest to support who they believe will exert himself to procure a settlement of their respective claims—to promote the best interests of the Territory—and in fact, to do all that the circumstances of his situation at Washington will permit.

The only objection that has as yet been offered, and we believe the only one that can be offered against Mr. Woodward is, that he is a man of too conspicuous talents to represent us; that he, if sent to Washington, might reach beyond the wishes of his constituents, by an overflow of his extensive knowledge, or from an exercise of his superior mental faculties. His opponents have represented his virtues as crimes, but every man that for a moment views the matter with an impartial eye, will see the motive that influenced those ambitious men, and must acknowledge that he is the man to whom we are to look for a redress of those grievances under which we labor from the mal-administration of our present form of government. He is well acquainted with every transaction of that administration, and will lay them before Congress, and urge the necessity of an inquiry into the conduct of the public officers here.

The rumors that have been circulated in regard to Mr. Woodward, we deem too trivial to notice, and we pronounce unfounded and malicious, and sincerely hope there is no man in this community that is so totally blind to his own interest and the interests of the Territory, as for a moment to give the least credit to them, knowing them to have been circulated for no other purpose than to promote the election of the other candidates, and to destroy his, thereby, "foisting up one man upon the ruins of another man's reputation;" a measure so strongly deprecated by the friends of one of them, in an address to the public.

Fellow citizens:

Let us now be unanimous in the measures we shall pursue to promote the election of Augustus B. Woodward, and show to the world that candor and rectitude of conduct, that shall, when the election is past, reflect upon us a credit that is seldom bestowed upon republicans on similar occasions, that of having conducted ourselves with cool and becoming dignity, of having avoided all querulous contentions that so often destroy the harmony of society, and create enmities between the parties that time itself is unable to reconcile, of not having wounded by striking at the root of his, or his friend's character, and of having exerted the utmost of our faculties to promote a reconciliation between the two parties, whenever it has been consistent with the course we have pursued, to interfere in the capacity of peace-makers. Our exertions should, nevertheless, be unremitted in the promotion of the election of the man whom we think to be best qualified to advocate our rights, and to represent us in the Congress of our country. We therefore unhesitatingly recommend Augustus B. Woodward, as the only man worthy of our suffrages and support at the ensuing election, and strenuously urge the necessity of our unanimity in his support.

CALL*

To the Republican Citizens of Detroit, and of the county of Wayne:

WHEREAS, It appears that the expressed will of the freemen of this city and county, has in various instances been disregarded by those who have been entrusted with power; and in no instance with greater evidence of contempt and contumely than the recent nomination of a person to the office of sheriff of the county of Wayne, in open defiance of every rule hitherto adopted and proclaimed by the appointing power, as well as in direct violation of every republican principle, and the wishes of the people as lately expressed at the polls; a meeting is therefore requested of the republican freemen of this city and county, at the session room, this evening the 28th, at 7 o'clock, to consult whether any further action is required on their part.

Detroit, Jan. 28, 1831. MANY.

ADDRESS

To the Democracy of the City of Detroit, Wayne County, and the First Congressional District:

I now present myself before you for nomination to the office of representative in Congress from this, the first congressional district. I have fought the political battles with you for the past nineteen years, and you are the judges whether or not I have proven true to the democratic party. I think I have a right to ask your aid in the premises. It is asserted by the friends of the present representative that money, to a large amount, is to be expended to bring about his re-nomination. I have no money, as you all know, to expend in such a manner, and most assuredly I should not do so had I millions; and furthermore, I am loth to believe that money can be made to govern your actions.

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* See appendix

I feel under deep obligations to the democracy and citizens generally, for their extraordinary efforts to place me in the position of postmaster of this city. The regular democratic association, the French democratic association, and the German democratic association, recommended my appointment. The ward caucuses and democratic city convention did the same, as did also a meeting of mechanics, numbering over one thousand, assembled at the city hall and the common council unanimously composed of members representing both political parties, as well as the masses of the people generally. I was suddenly called from Washington, after being there two days, in consequence of a case of death in my family; and on my return, and my friends learning that it was settled that all local appointments were left with the representative for recommendation, issued a call in hand-bill form, which was circulated throughout the city, calling upon the democrats of the city of Detroit to assemble at the city hall at a certain time, to express a preference for some one for the office of postmaster. The hall was crowded, and a more respectable audience was never assembled in Detroit. That meeting passed a resolution unanimously instructing David Stuart, the representative in Congress, to recommend to the president my appointment. About three weeks afterwards he recommended Elisha Taylor, who, but a short time since, openly fought at the polls a nominee of a democratic county convention; and even went so far as to procure a scurrilous handbill printed at a whig office, and circulated through the county against him. Subsequently I was recommended by Gen. Cass and the Hon. Charles E. Stuart, our U. S. senators, and the Honorables David A. Noble, H. L. Stevens, and Samuel Clark, our representatives, as also, by the governor and all of the State officers, for the office of weigher and gauger, connected with the revenue department, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars. Another gentleman procured the appointment by the recommendation of the collector alone. At that time I was assured that there was a provision made for me in the custom-house department, to commence the first day of October last. I entered upon duty, and at the end of the first quarter my vouchers were sent on to Washington and were rejected. The amount, or most of it, had, however, been advanced to me previously by the collector, but of course stands against me, as a just debt due him individually.

It is true that Gen. Cass, the Honorable Charles E. Stuart, Noble, Clark, and Stevens procured me the appointment of mail agent over the Canada railroad against the strong effort of the member from this district. They supposed they were doing me a great favor, for which I feel under very deep obligations, but the salary is eight hundred dollars a year, while it costs over six hundred and fifty to do the business, and the remainder would not pay life insurance for any respectable amount.

A few years ago I was elected city clerk, by a majority of over six hundred, (running much ahead of the ticket) and was re-elected the next year by a majority of thirteen hundred and fifty (seven hundred ahead of the ticket). My predecessor in office, who belonged to the other party, received fifteen hundred dollars, and my salary was fixed at six hundred. With the masses I have been fairly dealt by, and with those who assume to be leaders and who seek to place themselves above the masses I have never succeeded. I have never been brought into any faction, clique or combination; and perhaps this is one cause for it.

I could say much more, but will close by asking the democracy to stand by me this time. I have a particular anxiety to go to Congress and look behind the curtain and see how some things are done, and if successful will report to you. I an aware that money will be used and a tremendous exertion will be made to re-nominate David Stuart, but if the democracy will come out to our caucuses in the city, which will be early in September, they can send delegates to the convention who will carry out their views.

There are eight wards and eighteen towns in the county, each sending three delegates to the county convention. The city has twenty-four delegates, and city and county seventy-eight. Fourteen delegates will be sent from this county convention to the Congressional convention.

I now ask the democracy of Detroit for the twenty-four votes in the county convention, and I ask of the democracy of Wayne county the fourteen delegates to the Congressional convention, and I ask the democracy to give me the nomination as the democratic candidate for Congress; and if nominated I ask the people to elect me, and I believe they would never regret it.

I am vain enough to believe I can be elected in this district against any combination which can be formed.

I consider it unnecessary to say to you who or what I am, for I have been with you even before the formation of the State government.

Detroit, Aug. 10, 1854. DANIEL MUNGER.

PUBLIC MEETING

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Detroit, without distinction of party, convened at the city council house on the evening of the 28th of January, for the purpose of freely discussing certain measures of the executive of the Territory, and to "consult whether any further action is required" on the part of the citizens, Gen. Charles Larned was called to the chair, and H. S. Cole appointed secretary.

The meeting having been addressed by several gentlemen, it was unanimously resolved, that a committee of five persons be appointed to draw and submit resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; whereupon the chairman, B. F. H. Witherell, Esq., A. D. Frazer, Esq., Major Levi Cook, and Mr. R. Smart, were duly appointed.

The committee having been a short time absent, returned and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the principle advanced by the executive in his message to a former council, that he would not appoint to a Territorial office a person holding office under the general government, is a safe rule of action, and ought to be universally applied.

Resolved, That the nomination of Thomas C. Sheldon, while holding the office of inspector in November, 1829, and his renomination in 1830, was in our estimation an infraction of the rule so justly established by the executive.

Resolved, That the indefinite postponement of the nomination of Thomas C. Sheldon, by the council at its last session be regarded as a generous and honorable indulgence of the council, by affording to the people of this county an opportunity to select for themselves a suitable person for the office of sheriff.

Resolved, That the citizens of this county are indebted to the Legislative council for their firmness and consistency in maintaining the will of the people, and in accordance with parliamentary rules, declaring, as we are informed they did, to the executive, that the indefinite postponement of the nomination of Thomas C. Sheldon at its last session, was a virtual rejection of said nomination, and that they were sustained in this view by the appointment of another individual to the office of sheriff, during the recess of the council.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the executive, and to the president of the Legislative council, and that the same be published in the city newspapers.

H. S. Cole, *Secretary.* Chas. Larned, *Chairman.*

Detroit, January 29, 1831.

PETITION

To his Excellency Lewis Cass, Governor, and the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan:

The petition of the inhabitants of Crawford county humbly showeth, that the time appointed for the sitting of the county court in said county is inconvenient to your petitioners, it being in that season of the year when the commercial part of the citizens of said county are necessarily absent therefrom. We do, therefore, humbly pray, that the term for the sitting of said court may be changed to the second Monday in May annually.

Also finding it impossible to raise a sum sufficient to defray the expense that would attend the erection of a jail and other public buildings without a grievous county tax and viewing it of the highest importance to the interests of the county that the same should be erected therein immediately, we pray your honorable body to grant for that purpose all revenues arising to the Territory from said county for three years ending December the 31st, 1822.

As in duty bound will ever pray

Prairie du Chien.
March 27th, 1821.

John W. Johnson.
N. Z. Boilvin.
F. Bouthillier.
M. Brisbys.
James W. Farland.
J. W. Shill.
John L. Findly.
Joseph Creely.
A. P. Van Matre.
Joseph Rolette.
Oliver Chevier.
Denis Julian.
B. Green.
John P. Gates.
Antoine La Chapelle.
Alexis Bailly.
Wilfred Owens.
H. G. Bouthillier.
James H. Lockwood.
F. Barnard.
William Beicher.
Pierre Challesor.

PETITION

To his Excellency the Governor, and to the Honorable the Judges, of the Territory of Michigan, the petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the Territory of Michigan, Respectfully Represents:

That, in the opinion of the undersigned, the interests of this Territory imperiously require that it should possess a representative on the floor of Congress, by a delegate, elected by the people. For this great object, and for others, intimately connected with public, and with individual interests, an agent at the seat of the government of the United States, during the ensuing session of Congress, will, as your petitioners firmly believe, be indispensably necessary. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that your honorable body may take such measures as will cause the election of an agent to attend at Washington next winter, clothed with the authority of the people and of the government of this Territory to protect their respective and mutual interests, at the present crisis.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will pray.

Detroit Sept. 9, 1818.

Stephen Mack.
John S. Roby.
Solomon McPhillips.
J. M. Dowell.
Peter Audrain.
James McCloskey.
James Fulton.
Austin E. Wing.
A. Wendell.
B. Woodworth.
Adam D. Stewart.
P. Lecuyer.
William Meldrum.
H. Cottrell.
Conrad TenEyke.
George E. Watson.
George McDougall.
John L. Whiting.
Louis DeQuindre.
Duncan Reid.
A. Pantridge.
Edward Purcell.
Sol. Sibley.
Smith Knapp.
Samuel T. Davenport Jr.
James Abbott.
Daniel. Le Roy.
Richard Smyth.
A. G. Whitney.
B. Stead.
Z. W. Bunce.
A. Edwards.

REPORT AND PETITION

No.

SECOND COUNCIL.) (First Session

December 16, 1826.

Read and laid on the table.

REPORT.

The select committee to whom was referred a report made on that part of the governor's speech, in relation to claims due to the citizens of Michigan Territory, on the government of the United States for property lost, captured or destroyed during the late war, have had the same under consideration, and would recommend the following petition, founded on said report, to be presented through our delegate to the Congress of the United States.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, in behalf of sundry citizens of said Territory who have claims against the

United States for property lost, captured or destroyed during the late war, respectfully represent:

That there are many worthy citizens of the Territory of Michigan who not only made great sacrifices in the defence of the country, but suffered severe and heavy losses of property, captured or destroyed by the enemy during the late war:

Since which time they have sought relief from the government of the United States in vain. The law of Congress approved April 9, 1816, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," and the amendments to said act approved March 3, 1817, and March 3, 1825, whatever might have been the intention of Congress when passing the act have fallen far short of giving that relief to the suffering citizens of this Territory, to which, in the opinion of your memorialists they are so justly entitled.

The rules of construction in relation to testimony, marked out by the war department, have barred many of the claims of the citizens seeking relief by virtue of the acts aforesaid.

That your honorable body may be informed of the nature and extent of the claims for which we ask relief, we have thought fit and proper to make the following statement of them, with reference to the acts of Congress aforesaid. With that object in view, they may properly be divided into four classes, viz.:

First. Claims for houses burned and destroyed by the enemy, while the same were occupied as a military post or deposit, under the authority of an officer of the United States.

Second. For houses burned and destroyed by the enemy after the capitulation, having been previously occupied by the military under the authority of the United States.

Third. For houses burned and destroyed by the enemy, before and after the capitulation, having never been occupied by the military, under the authority of an officer of the United States.

Fourth. For personal [property] seized, burnt and destroyed by the enemy, before and after the capitulation or surrender of the Territory, often in gross violation of the articles of capitulation, and the most solemn pledges of the enemy that "personal property should be respected."

Some of the claims of the first class have been allowed and paid, while the other claims still stand unredeemed.

Proof has been required that the buildings for which damages are claimed, were, at the time of their destruction, occupied by order of an agent or officer of the United States, etc. That proof, in cases coming within the purview of the acts aforesaid, has generally been obtained with much difficulty and in many such cases has failed, for the want of the requisite testimony, the agent or officer who gave the order having since died, or is not known to the claimant. The claims included in the 2d and 3d classes, and also the 4th class, where the order of an officer or agent could not be proved, have been totally rejected.

The inhuman conduct of the enemy at the surrender of Detroit, by the wanton waste and cruel destruction and plunder of private property, the conflagrations at Frenchtown and the River Raisin, before and after the surrender of those places, in part are recorded in the office of the war department. Could the scenes which transpired at the bloody massacre of Winchester's army, the war dance of the savages around the flaming cottages of our citizens be truly painted and duly represented to the view of your honorable body, the humble patriot, bowed down with penury and distress by the losses he then sustained, would need no other advocate for his claims, before the liberal government of his country. The question would not be asked of the claimant, if his house was occupied as a military post, or place of deposit, by order of an officer of the United States; no, the citizen complains that after capitulation, his cattle were shot and plundered, his clothes were pillaged from his house, his furniture made bonfires, and his house a conflagration, by a cruel and unrelenting enemy. That it is the duty of the government to protect the citizen and his property in time of war, is a sufficient argument for his relief. The broken faith and solemn pledges of the enemy, "that private property should be respected," in many cases, is the foundation of the claim of the citizen, and for which all the civilized governments ought to be responsible.

Having the fullest confidence in the government of our country, in the generosity and humanity of Congress, and at the same time full faith in the equity and justice of the claims of the citizens of this Territory, in whose behalf the legislative council have been solicited to call the attention of Congress, the legislative Congress have a lively hope that the government of their country will once more look with compassion upon the sufferings of their citizens on this late unfortunate and bloody frontier of Michigan; and that the wisdom of Congress will devise some means of relief, that will give an equitable compensation for the losses of the claimants aforesaid.

MEMORIAL

(Without date.)

To his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Judges, composing the legislative authority of the Territory of Michigan:

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of the United States and freehold inhabitants of the district of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan. Respectfully showeth.

That however willing your memorialists have ever been of resorting to their well established right of petitioning your honorable body concerning the many injuries and public grievances that have subsisted since the commencement of the present government of Michigan; the extraordinary and important subject now about to be represented, has compelled them to abandon a stifled silence hitherto borne with a patient hope of experiencing happier times.

While your memorialists pass over the relation of many oppressive and perhaps unfortunate incidents that have attended the course of the administration of this government by your Honors, it is particularly unavoidable to pass over the Act of your honorable body, entitled, "An Act to regulate the internal government and police of the several districts in the Territory of Michigan,"* which authorizes the election of five councillors, selectmen or commissioners by the inhabitants of each district. The right of suffrage and the freedom of election, is no doubt, a peculiarly estimable blessing to a people, when it is secured to them, unfettered by the shackles of executive authority and uninfluenced by arbitrary and unjustifiable practice; but when we consider that the election had in October last, bore not the semblance of an election by free men, we are induced to remind your Honors respectfully, that, by a reference to the ordinance of Congress constituting the existence of Territorial governments, passed July 13, 1787, it is expressly ordained, that, "The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district." Thus we consider it conclusive, that the sole power of adopting (not making) laws rests only with your honorable body, and that no provision can be found in the said ordinance, authorizing your honors to substitute any other legislative body—hence, your memorialists presume, that the laws passed by the council of the district of Detroit are void and of no effect, consequently, that your memorialists are, or, ought not to be bound, to abide by them. Your memorialists ever ready and zealous in the support of a just and equitable system of laws, would have been happy to have had it in their power to have considered the present system of taxation adopted by the aforesaid council within this purview, but its defects, added to the reasons already adduced, have compelled your memorialists to an appeal to your honors concerning the operation of this unwarrantable innovation. Your memorialists therefore pray, that immediate measures may be adopted by your honorable body, to prevent the commencement of prosecutions against the inhabitants of this district, by virtue of the authority of the said council, or their laws, for the collection of taxes, but should it be deemed necessary, by your honorable body, to raise a sum of money by taxation, we would respectfully remind your honors that a considerable sum has been levied and collected by William M. Scott, the late marshal of this Territory, and that, your memorialists are informed, is yet unaccounted for, and in the hands of the said Scott. Your memorialists also take the liberty of calling the attention of your honorable body to a consideration though less important, yet no less oppressive in its operation upon the poor and unfortunate debtors of this district, that is, the enormous and extraordinary fees of the justices of the peace. It being consistent with the spirit and principles of free government that justice should be administered as cheap and with as little cost as possible, it would be peculiarly alleviating to your petitioners and their fellow citizens of this district, to experience a diminution of costs in the courts of justices of the peace. We therefore hope, that your honorable body, considering the justice of this additional demand, will be pleased to take it into early consideration.

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* This act was passed Sept. 14, 1810. It was lost for many years, but is now printed in Territorial Laws IV., 96. It was repealed Oct. 4, 1814.—C. M. B.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO INSURRECTION OF NEGROES

DETROIT, April 2nd, 1860.

Judge B. F. H. Witherell, President of the Historical Society of Mich'n.

MY DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your verbal request, I beg leave to present through you, to the Historical Society, three letters, relating to an insurrection among the negroes of this place, in July, 1833. There are undoubtedly, many citizens in Detroit who recollect more of the details of the outbreak than I do. But those who did not witness the revolt, can hardly credit the statement, that the lives and property of the citizens were jeopardized to an extent which rendered it necessary for the common council and mayor to solicit the aid and protection of government troops.

Gov. Cass, secretary of war, was present on a visit, and directed a company of troops from Fort Gratiot to proceed to this place, and "aid the civil authority of the city in support of the laws." Sheriff Wilson had been dangerously wounded at the jail in the execution of his duties, and an old negress, carrying a white rag on the top of a pole, is said to have led a motley crew of negroes, under her flag, through the principal streets of the city in defiance of the civil authority. At length the troops were reported as approaching the city, and a general scramble for Canada was the result. At the suggestion of Mayor Chapin, sentinels were placed at night at certain points with orders "to arrest all suspicious persons." The mayor was personally very active in hunting up delinquents, and passing up street late at night, he came in contact with a sentinel who did not know him, and who judged from his haste, that he was certainly a "suspicious person," he accordingly arrested him, and held him in custody until the arrival of the sergeant of the guard. This was exceedingly annoying, as it detained him, and prevented him from making other arrests which were important to the security of the public tranquility.

General [Hugh] Brady at this period returned from the upper lakes, and as the negroes had, with few exceptions, evacuated the city and fled into Canada, he deemed it most prudent to order the troops back to Fort Gratiot.

The letters herewith enclosed and marked 1, 2 and 3, contain historical facts, which I think are worthy of record, and I therefore take much pleasure in presenting them in accordance with your request.

I am most truly
Your Ob't. Sv't.,
E. Backus.

Mayor's Office,
City of Detroit, July 25, 1833.

[Copy]

Sir:—The recent excesses committed in this city by the black population within its limits, and particularly the repeated attempts to fire the town, have so far excited the apprehensions of our citizens for their property and lives, that I am instructed by the common council of the city, to ask that a detachment of the United States troops may be stationed at this place, to act under the directions of the municipal authority until the excitement has subsided and tranquility is restored.

Very Respectfully &c.,
M. Chapin.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War.

[Copy.] DETROIT, July 26, 1833.

SIR:—You will please to detach one of the companies under your command to this place, for temporary duty, and instruct the commanding officer to inform the mayor of Detroit of his arrival and to afford such aid as may be required by the proper civil authorities of the city, in support of the laws. The company will remain as long as Brigadier Gen'l. Brady may think necessary.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Sv't.,
LEW. CASS.

Maj. M. M. Payne, U. S. Army, Commanding at Fort Gratiot.

DETROIT, July 26, 1833.

SIR:—I have the honor to enclose copies of letters addressed to me by the mayor of Detroit, and of the instructions I have given to Major Payne. You will please to retain the detachments at Detroit as long as you may think necessary, and when the circumstances do not require their further continuance there, you will direct them to return to Fort Gratiot.

Very Respectfully,
Your Ob't. Sv't.,
LEW. CASS.

Brigadier Gen'l. Hugh Brady, Detroit.

INSTRUCTIONS

DETROIT, July 31, 1824.

GENTLEMEN:—The annuities payable by law to the Pottawattomie Indians amount to ten thousand seven hundred dollars. Of this sum six thousand five hundred dollars have been sent to Chicago, and the residue, being four thousand two hundred dollars, is committed to your charge to be transported to the River Raisin. Seventeen hundred dollars of this amount are destined for the Wabash and Elk's hears Pottawattomies and will be paid at Fort Wayne. You will please deliver it to Messrs. R. A. and T. Forsyth, who will be at Monroe on Wednesday or Thursday next, and who will transport it to Fort Wayne, to be distributed by the agent there. You will take a receipt for the money there paid. The remainder of the annuity being two thousand five hundred dollars you will distribute equally among the Pottawattomies at Monroe. You will first, from the best information you can procure, make an estimate of the numbers at the different villages and bands, who will probably attend for the purpose of receiving a share of the money. As these bands arrive you will collect all the individuals together, and divide among them equally and fairly the amount allotted to the band. The payments will be made by one of you and to no other person but an Indian. The only distinction you will make in the division will be in favor of a few of the old and influential chiefs. To these you may allow a larger sum, not however exceeding forty or fifty dollars.

I am desirous that the Indians should remain as little time as possible at the River Raisin. You will therefore use your exertions to pay them, and persuade them to return as soon as you can.

Some claims against the Pottawattomies will be herewith handed you, and should there be any others tendered you, you will receive and examine them. If you are satisfied of their justice you will make a demand upon the Indians for the amount and endeavor to persuade them to pay it. Whatever you may receive you will pay to the parties interested. And you will report to me as well those claims, which are allowed and paid, as those which are rejected. You will take regular receipts for all your payments.

The annuities due to the Ottawa Indians amount to five thousand three hundred dollars. Of this sum three thousand six hundred dollars are payable and have been paid at the Miami by Mr. Stickney. Six hundred and fifty dollars of the residue have been paid here to the band of Cocoche or the negroes. The remainder, amounting to one thousand and fifty dollars you will pay to the Kekalimazoo and Washtenaw Ottawas. You will pursue the same process both in apportionment and in all other respects as I have before provided for the payment of the Pottawattomies. I enclose a statement of Mr. Stickney respecting a claim against the Washtenaw Ottawas, which you will examine and decide.

The Ottawa chief Keewaakwishkum, has been a faithful friend of the United States, and through his exertions principally the Ottawa cession at the treaty of Chicago was made. I wish he may be particularly remembered.

Your compensation will be two dollars per day, and the expenses of the two gentlemen, who leave here upon the business will be borne by the United States.

Very respectfully, gentlemen,

I am Your Ob't. Serv't.,

Lew Cass.

James Conner,
Ebenezer Reed,
Gabriel Godfroy,
Charles Noble,
Esquires.

ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN DETROIT GAZETTE, MARCH 12, 1824

Key to the article signed "Philotas" in Detroit Gazette of the 12th of March, 1824. That article was the production of William W. Petit, a nephew of Gov. Woodbridge, then a lawyer here, and since deceased; E. P. Hastings married his widow. Cadmus, referred to, was John M. Kinney, an Irishman, a school teacher here.

The chairman of the meeting at Woodworth's hotel, was John McDonnell, Esq., long a resident of Michigan, then a justice of the peace, and since deceased.

The "secretary" and "alien lawyer" I suppose means myself (A. D. F.)

The "one lawyer" mentioned means George A. O'Keeff, Esq. an Irish lawyer, since deceased.

Philo E. Judd, a surveyor and draftsman, also Obed Wight, a young mechanic of the highest respectability, also William Brookfield, a school teacher, took an active part in the proceedings.

I am unable now to state who drew the "Address"—probably O'Keeff, but I think I drew the resolutions.

Petit's article led to the delivery of a challenge by Judd to Petit—Wight was the bearer—but Petit refused to fight after consultation with his friends.

"Hampden" was William A. Fletcher (late Judge Fletcher), since deceased.

Detroit, June 21, 1861. A. D. Frazer.

Messrs. Sheldon & Reed,—

The "wild and wandering Gander" who has gratuitously obtruded the effusions of his native plumage upon the public, compels me to appear once more before this community; not with the vain hope of rivalling his quaint, elegant, and energetic style, or his orthographical skill, nor yet with a wish to place my humble classical acquirements, in competition with his laborious research into the "index nominum proprium" of a Latin dictionary.

I come forward merely to vindicate myself and explain to those, who by the aid of dictionary, spelling-book, and grammar, may have drawn from the publication signed "Cadmus," an inference that anything contained in my former communication was either false, malicious, or ill grounded. To this purpose permit me to make a brief exposition of my views in laying before the public the paper signed "Philotas." A publication, purporting to be the act of a "numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Detroit," and devoted to the purpose of eulogizing Judge Woodward, appears in the public print.

It is well known that the exertions of a great portion of this community have been unceasing for four years past, to procure his removal from office. As a citizen, born under the "philosophical!!?" dispensation of freedom and equality spoken of by Cadmus, I certainly enjoyed the privilege of inquiring into the circumstances of a meeting, indicative of a powerful reaction of public sentiment. As a member of the bar, I was authorized to express my sentiments and opinion of any transaction having reference to the character and conduct of my late judicial chief.* Such was the object of my questions. If these questions had been satisfactorily answered—had it appeared to my satisfaction that the sentiments expressed in the preamble, resolution, &c., were elicited from the hearts of a respectable majority of our respectable and oldest citizens, by motives consistent with strict regard to truth, then it became my duty to add one more voice to that of the numerous meeting who had promulgated these sentiments.

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*Judge Woodward was legislated out of office in 1824 by the adoption of the second form of government —C. M. B.

It would have been the voice, not of an alien, not of a foreigner, not of a residentiary of six or eight months' standing, but of a native citizen, one who, conversant in the records of the tribunal over whom Judge Woodward presided, possessed at least an equal chance of being acquainted with his "great legal research," "his impartiality," and "strict integrity."

If on the other hand inquiries are made, to which satisfactory answers cannot be made, but resort is had to personal abuse, instead of a candid confession of error, the subject is open to almost any inference I may be pleased to draw. I infer then, from what is replied to by Cadmus, (though I regret that I have no better authority than himself for what he does say,) that there were "thirty" people present at this "numerous meeting." Thirty people! ! ! one fortieth part of the population of the city—and I will assert it as my belief that one-third of that thirty is not entitled to a legal vote in this territory; one-third of the number were casual interlopers, stragglers from the billiard table, who had made "a wild and bounded excursion" into the "two best rooms of Woodworth's hotel;" the remaining third were perhaps legitimate members of the meeting, and to them might with propriety be assigned the armorial bearings of the thistle and the shamrock, united by the folds of the pumpkin vine.

I asserted that there was but one "member of the bar" present at this meeting. In reply we are told that there were "three lawyers." I assert without fear of contradiction, that there were but two lawyers, and of these one is incapacitated as an alien from being a "member of the bar." The remaining lawyer we are told has been thrice admitted to the "bar"—but we are carefully left to conjecture, whether the inside, or the outside of the "bar" has been so often honored by the presence of this learned Trismegistus, this second Gamaliel.

My reference to the chairman of that meeting remains unimpeached, except for the sake of form, by Cadmus. An attempt has been made on the part of this scurrilous scribbler, to identify the acts of this meeting with the respectability and character of the mechanics of this city. But for the ass' ears which remain exposed, while he is endeavoring to fit the skin of the lion to his awkward carcass, one might be led to conclude that he might be among the number of respectable mechanics. When, therefore, he speaks of "our" character, he should recollect the fable in which the words "see how we apples swim," apply with peculiar force to his vain pretensions.

That the mechanics of this city, as men, as members of society, as citizens, and so far as my knowledge extends as masters of their several professions, are a highly respectable body of men, I never pretended to question. That they were competent to investigate the subject of Judge W's. various literary and legal qualifications, I presume to doubt.

That they should not have referred to something more substantial, while forming and submitting their opinion to the public than the "abject and ungrammatical" composition of an itinerant foreigner, was, and still is with me, and the reflecting part of community a subject of regret. But I am told it is considered as an insult upon their understandings, to question their competency in this manner. Is it an insult then, to a physician of the first standing, to question his knowledge, in respect to the manufacturing of a hat? Or to a lawyer that he is ignorant of the principles of architecture? A competent knowledge of his profession, whatever that may be, is all that is required of anyone while acting in the line of that profession—and his opinion is there to be respected; when he steps beyond it he is liable to be called upon for his reasons—his authority for his assertions, and to account with the public for having been led into waters, whose bottom he was not capable of fathoming. Having thus briefly explained the several points alluded to in my first communication, I now beg leave to lay before the public a plain statement of facts, in reference to this meeting. Judge Woodward being about to leave this Territory, and for purposes best known to himself, availed himself of the ignorance of one and the exotic impudence of the other, of the two lawyers before referred to, in the fabrication of those "fantastical effusions" which were afterwards palmed upon the public as the acts of this meeting. A meeting of his friends was then called, by posting up an obscurely worded notice, on the fence near the reading room, and perhaps on one or two of the grog shops in town, where by the way, a majority of the judge's friends are always to be found.

Runners were then dispatched to read this notice to those of his friends who were unable to read themselves, and to drag to the appointed place such as were weak enough to be prevailed on to join this assembly. I can refer to some "respectable mechanics," who refused one, two, even four solicitations to this effect. Some six or ten persons, of undoubted respectability, friendly perhaps to the judge, and under the delusive influence of feelings, which were worthy of a better object, formed the nucleus of this assembly. The bar and billiard rooms disgorged their tenants into the "two best rooms," and the magic number "thirty" being completed, the meeting proceeds to organize itself. A foreigner is placed in the chair, a half-yearling "lawyer" is "chosen" secretary, to whose names the respective epithets of "honorable" and "esquire" are attached, marvelously resembling the tail of the elephant stitched to the posteriors of an ass. The preamble, resolutions, and addresses "cut and dried," were then brought forward, considered and adopted, and a committee appointed to lay this precious bantling at the feet of its foster father. This is a plain narrative of the circumstances attending the origin, progress and termination of the numerous and respectable meeting of "the citizens of Detroit, held at Woodworth's hotel, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the public services of Augustus B. Woodward." This statement is made, times, places, names, and all the pomp of conclusive testimony in support of it, will be given when properly requested.

As to the kind of "nullity" whose "lucid" production seems devoted to establishing his claim to a station among "our" respectable mechanics, with whom, for their credit it is to be hoped he is not permitted to associate, except on occasions of peculiar emergency, little need be said. His strength, like that of Anteus, seems only to remain while grovelling on the earth; it has been indeed an herculean labor to suspend him in the atmosphere of reason, and common sense, until the few gasps which he was compelled to take of this "stranger element" should prove fatal. Who he is I am not aware; what are his pretensions thus to obtrude his scurrility upon the public, I shall not inquire.

Having no guide to his proper name, I can not retort upon him the "argumentum ad hominum," a weapon, in the use of which he seems peculiarly expert. Nevertheless, using such data as his production affords, I shall venture a conjecture as to the probable author. From his ignorance, his impudence, his orthography, his magisterial air and manner, I should at once positively infer him to be some potato-bred pedagogue, some "fellow" who has had frequent opportunities of "spreading himself before the public," by extensive practice on the outside of the bar, where the pleadings are short and comprehensive, seldom exceeding the words "guilty" or "not guilty." One who escaping from the consequences of such an admission to the bar, could not find leisure to "crawl" out of his native country, or any other through which he may have passed.

One finally, who is worthy to make a fourth side to that literary parallelogram, composed of the chairman, the secretary, and the author of the "addresses;" thus forming a figure something resembling a box, with the top and bottom knocked out, vacant and capable of containing nothing. Having thus ascertained who you are, I vouchsafe you but a few words, and those words of advice, for I can not undertake the pleasing task of descanting upon the separate sweets of every scented floweret contained in the literary nosegay you have presented to the olfactories of the public. My advice will be confined to two subjects. Cadmus, whose name you have assumed, was the inventor of the letters of the alphabet, or according to others, only imported them into Greece. To appease his spirit angry at the ill use and misarrangement of his useful invention will, I fear, be a hopeless task, but when you next resolve to set your splendid rhetorical figures in motion before the public, "in all the mazes of metaphorical confusion," consult all your friends, more especially those of the "parallelogram," as to the orthography of every word you write; consult your primer, or Tom Thumb, or any other cheap book not above the medium of your intellect, and when you have concatenated your precious sentences, so that in the opinion of the parallelogram they are fit to meet the public eye, you will have an opportunity of saving your, and their credit, and at the same time be guilty of common politeness, by offering the manuscript to the first negro who permits you to associate with him when he has occasion to light his pipe, or carry home a piece of putrid meat to his master's dog.

Secondly, permit me to refer you to the statute of our Territory commencing on the 213th page of our statute book (entitled "an act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons") read it with self application, and endeavor to form and maintain the resolution, that the provisions of that statute shall never form the basis of your admission to the bar within this Territory. I now leave you—return to the groveling station—your nothingness and obscurity, from which my notice of you has for a moment drawn you; stand prepared, when the new Judges shall place a collation, in "two of Woodworth's best rooms," again to accompany the "Esquire" "Gamaliel" "Secretary," to the table and down the remembrance of the "new arrangement," in the wine and oysters provided for the friends of those newly arranged judges. I now drop you, and with you all further communication with yourself, or your whippers-in, on the subject of the celebrated "numerous and respectable meeting of citizens of Detroit."

PHILOTAS.

REPORT

To the Executive Committee of the Detroit Temperance Society:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by your body to investigate certain charges made by Mr. Charles Cleland against Mr. George [E.] Hand,* a member of the Temperance Society of Detroit, report:

That they have patiently investigated the subject committed to them, having met twice for that purpose. At the first meeting the accuser and the accused, with their witnesses, were present. At this time several gentlemen, most of whom are members of the society, were examined touching the alleged intoxication of Mr. Hand on two occasions, to-wit: At the entertainment given by Messrs. Howard & Sawyer, on the occasion of their admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and on a like occasion when Messrs. Mason, Rowland & Palmer were admitted. The committee have also received since that meeting written communications from several persons, and believing that truth and justice and not legal precision are the objects of the executive committee, they have not scrupled to use these as testimony.

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* George E. Hand, a respected member of the Detroit bar, and at one time judge of the probate court.—C. M. B.

In respect to the occurrence alleged to have taken place on the occasion of the entertainment given by Messrs. Mason and others, your committee are unanimous in their opinion, that while Mr. Hand did in a sportive humour so conduct as to cause the belief in the minds of some of the gentlemen who testified that he was inebriated, this was nevertheless not the fact. The testimony of Mr. Sill is positive to this point, and it is corroborated by the testimony of Mr. Armstrong and by the written testimony of Mr. A. Backus.

The other occurrence has presented to the minds of your committee a more difficult subject for investigation and the testimony is so conflicting that it is deemed but an act of justice to the respectable gentlemen who were called upon to testify, to recapitulate briefly so much thereof as is directly applicable to the question at issue.

Mr. Sawyer testified that Mr. Hand drank freely, staggered, spoke imperfectly and told him at a late hour that it was time for him to retire, as he had drunk too freely. Mr. Howard testified that the general appearance of Mr. Hand on that evening indicated a state of intoxication. Mr. B. F. Hall stated that he believed Mr. Hand to have been intoxicated. On the other hand Messrs. A. Bates and A. Backus have addressed the committee in writing, stating that they were present and conversed with Mr. Hand and that he was not intoxicated, and Dr. D. Houghton, at a subsequent meeting of the committee, appeared and testified that he was present and while there, remained near Mr. Hand, that Mr. Hand was under his medical care at the time and went to the place under his injunction not to eat or drink freely and that he is positive, as well from his observation at the time as from his knowledge of the state of his health and the effect which a free use of wine would have had upon him, that Mr. Hand was not only sober but very abstemious. Dr. Houghton also stated that Mr. Hand did at one time counterfeit the appearance of intoxication, which fact your committee think may account for the difference of opinion in the witnesses.

Subsequent to the meeting above mentioned your committee heard of another instance in which it was said Mr. Hand had erred, and they appointed a time and place for meeting, of which Mr. Cleland was notified, but did not attend. Your committee however proceeded to state to Mr. Hand the allegation that he was intoxicated at a dinner party given by Mr. Mason, and Mr. Hand adduced the testimony of several gentlemen to prove that an early hour in the evening he took an active part in business quite foreign to conviviality, and that if he had been at all intoxicated they must have observed it.

Under all the circumstances your committee think that as in the other two cases, so in this; Mr. Hand probably indulged in behavior well calculated to excite suspicion, relying on his own impression that no such suspicion would attach to him.

Your committee will offer no comment upon the case but the obvious reflection that, considering the obloquy attempted to be cast upon the Temperance Society by its opponents on account of the actual failings of its members, those who truly lead a sober life cannot be too careful to "abstain even from the appearance of evil."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. C. Trowbridge,
L. Brown,
J. Dean,
Committee.

Feb. 2, 1834.

The executive committee of the Detroit Association for the Suppression of Intemperance would respectfully request of the wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, the use of their church on Wednesday evening, 25th instant, for the purpose of having an address delivered by Mr. Whittaker, before the association and for holding their annual meeting.

The above request is respectfully submitted in behalf of the executive committee.

Detroit, January 17, 1832.

To the Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, city of Detroit.

Joseph W. Torrey.
Jacque S. Brown.
Jacque M. Torry.
John T. Max.
J. L. Whiting.
George L. Whiting.
B. M. Campbell.
John Biddle.
John J. Deming.
Henry Whiting.
C. C. Trowbridge.

Steam Boat Michigan, Thursday morning, 9 o'clock.

To F. Sawyer, Jr.:

Sir:—We would be obliged to you if you would strike our respective names off the temperance society constitution and consider this as our resignation of membership.

Very respectfully your Obt. Servt.,
I.* S. Rowland,
(1833.) Thos. J. Dunkin.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE LADIES' SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF DETROIT AND ITS VICINITY. ADOPTED JULY 3D, 1818

At an assembly of a number of ladies of the city of Detroit and its vicinity, held at the dwelling of Mrs. Larned, on the morning of Friday, the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, were present: Mrs. Larned, Miss Wing, Miss Larned, members; Major Larned, Mr. G. B. Larned, Mr. Woodward, assistants; Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Roby, members, Miss Hurt, member.

Mrs. Larned was appointed to preside.

Miss Larned was appointed secretary.

On motion of Mrs. Larned, seconded by Miss Larned,

Resolved, unanimously, That it is expedient to establish a ladies' society of the city of Detroit and its vicinity.

Ordered, That Mr. Woodward be requested to report a form of a constitution.

Mr. Woodward reported the form of a constitution which was read, maturely considered and unanimously adopted.

Madam Macomb was admitted a member.

Resolved, That the election of officers take place at the next meeting.

And the society adjourned to Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock, at the dwelling of Mrs. Larned.

Attest, Harriet W. Larned,
Secretary of the Ladies' Society of the City of Detroit and its vicinity.

At an assembly of the ladies' society of the city of Detroit and its vicinity, held at the dwelling of Mrs. Larned on the evening of Sunday, the fifth day of July, 1818, pursuant to adjournment, were present Mrs. Larned and Miss Wing, members, Major Larned, Mr. G. B. Larned and Mr. Woodward, assistants.

A message was transmitted to the absent members, who returned their excuses for not attending.

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* Isaac

Mrs. Wing was admitted a member and attended.

Mr. Wing was admitted an assistant member and attended.

Miss Wing was appointed secretary *pro tempore.*

The election of officers, which was directed at the last meeting to take place at this meeting, was postponed until the next meeting.

And then the society adjourned until Friday evening at seven o'clock, at the dwelling of Mrs. Wing.

Attest, PRESIDENT, *pro tempore.*

SECRETARY, *pro tempore.*

CONSTITUTION

Impressed with the belief that associations of ladies are attended with many useful consequences, that they promote social harmony and cherish benevolent dispositions, and that while they multiply the fund of intellectual pleasure they have, at the same time, a tending to cultivate and strengthen all the virtues which can adorn the female character, the members of the ladies' society of the city of Detroit and its vicinity establish this constitution for the government and regulation of the same:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this association shall be: "The Ladies' Society of the city of Detroit and its vicinity."

ARTICLE II

SECTION 1. The members of this society shall consist of those ladies who participated in its original organization, and of such others as are afterwards admitted.

SEC. 2. The admission of members shall be by ballot, and it shall require the concurrence of two-thirds, and of three-fourths to expel a member.

SEC. 3. No gentleman shall be a member of this society; but the husband of a lady being the member of this society shall, unless otherwise specially directed, be permitted to be present and assist in the deliberations, but shall have no vote on any question; and clergymen and other gentlemen may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the ladies who are members, be admitted on the same terms.

SEC. 4. Whenever the society, or president, shall direct, and whenever any three ladies may so request, every gentleman present shall withdraw.

SEC. 5. Any lady who is a member may introduce other ladies, not members, to be present at the deliberations of the society, and on such occasions as the society shall direct, the transactions shall be made public.

SEC. 6. This society will celebrate, as an anniversary, the fourth day of

July, by attending an oration, discourse or sermon, and by rendering alms and benefactions to persons who are confined in prisons, or are otherwise in distress; and by such other transactions and ceremonies as may be deemed proper.

Sec. 7. This society will affiliate with any other ladies' society, or other association, in relation to which it shall be judged proper and found to be mutually agreeable; and will interchange with affiliated institutions, copies of its constitution and regulations, and lists of its members.

Sec. 8. Five members shall form a quorum, and no dissolution shall be occasioned by a failure to hold a meeting so long as two regular members can be assembled; and when the attendance of more members cannot be procured, two may admit more members.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. During the first two months succeeding the organization of this institution a succession of meetings shall be held at the dwelling of some one of the members for the admission of new members.

Sec. 2. A stated meeting shall be held quarterly, on the first Thursday in January, April, July and October; and shall be continued from day to day until all the business before the society shall be completed.

Sec. 3. Special meetings may be held whenever the society or president shall direct.

ARTICLE IV

Sec. 1. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, first vice president, second vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Sec. 2. They shall be elected semi-annually by ballot on the first meetings in July and January.

Sec. 3. Incidental and temporary vacancies shall be supplied as they occur.

Sec. 4. The duties of the officers shall be similar to those appertaining to officers of corresponding positions in other societies, and the ordinary rules of deliberative assemblies shall be observed, so far as they shall be applicable.

Sec. 5. Special officers may be appointed as occasion may require and special duties assigned to particular officers or members as the society or president may direct.

ARTICLE V

No lady who is a member of this institution shall be at open variance with any other lady who is a member, and whenever any difficulties may arise, it shall be the duty of every member to bring the matter before the society, who shall adjust the same, and reconcile the parties.

ARTICLE VI

Sec. 1. Supplemental regulations and enactments in aid of the constitution and in promotion of the views of the society, may be made at any time.

Sec. 2. Amendments may be made to this constitution by the vote of a majority, and without any notice during the first two months succeeding the organization of the society.

Sec. 3. At least six days' notice shall after that period be given of a proposition to amend the constitution, and it shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present to adopt the amendment.

Sec. 4. A strict regard to religion, morality and politeness, shall be observed in all the transactions of the society.

Adopted unanimously, at the city of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, on Friday, the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

President of the Ladies' Society of
the city of Detroit and its vicinity.

Attest.

Secretary of the Ladies' Society of
the city of Detroit and its vicinity.

[REMINISCENCES BY GEORGE JOHNSTON, OF SAULT DE STE. MARIE, 1815

I

In the year 1815, about the middle of June, there appeared emerging in sight, from a point at the head of the little rapids, a distance of about two miles from the falls of Ste. Marie's, three neatly painted yawls. The leading one was well manned by eight expert oarsmen and one steersman. The other two boats had each six oarsmen and one steersman, following in the wake of the leading boat. They all were carrying at their stern the American banner, with its eagle, stripes and stars waving gracefully in the wind as the boats ascended the river, and as they passed before our house, we observed many passengers, and some apparently of note, wearing the military frock coat, and which indicated that they were officers of the United States army. They landed on the common, at the present military site of

Fort Brady, and soon a large marquee and other tents were put up, forming a neat and orderly camp. My late father and I walked up to the new camp and soon recognized Capt. Knapp of the United States revenue cutter, and Samuel Abbott of the Island of Mackinac, and those gentlemen introduced us to Gen. Brown and to his suite of officers, and soon after the introduction my father invited the general and all the gentlemen composing the party, to our house and to what he termed his bandbox, and to render them such civilities as their rank and as gentlemen entitled them to, it being late in the afternoon when they landed. They all were invited to tea, and in the meantime the party visited the rapids and the upper end of the portage, from whence they could see the summit of Cape Iroquois, the entrance of Lake Superior. There was at this time a very large and numerous assemblage of Indians at the foot of the falls, and on an eminence was situated the ancient village of the Chippewas, considered as a metropolis during the summer months, and where the Indians living on the southern and northern shore of Lake Superior and its interior portions of the country, congregated to meet on friendly relations, and to spend their time in amusements and in the performance of their grand medicine dance, and to enjoy the abundance of the rapids, yielding such a plentiful supply of whitefish, to warrant sufficient daily food for such assemblages, and at this time the Indians were lords of the soil, free and independent, and fierce as the northern autumnal blast. At this time the Indians were numerous and yet still hostile to the Americans, from the fact of their having lost many of their friends and relatives during the war with England which broke out in 1812. Their wounds were not yet healed, nor was their aversion to the American name lessened, and at this epoch and under existing circumstances, the least pretext would have called forth the tomahawk and scalping knife to avenge the deaths of their relatives killed in the war. Agreeably to the invitation given to the general and his suite, the gentlemen made their appearance at the appointed time, and taking their seats around the table the entertainment commenced and soon after, while the gentlemen were still at the table, the late Mr. Nolin, an aged trader of over sixty years of age, was announced, and he was desired to walk into the room and take a seat; but the old gentleman appeared very much excited, and before he took his seat, related to my father in the French language, that he had come to report to him certain facts that had recently come to his knowledge through a friendly Indian woman, who had come to his house by the back way so as not to be seen by anyone in the Indian village, and whom he had left and was still waiting at his house, related and made known to him that the Indians at the village had in the course of the afternoon or immediately after Gen. Brown's landing assembled in a secret council, and the result of their deliberations was to attack the Americans in the course of the night and massacre the whole of them. As the information was rather of a serious and alarming nature, the whole of which was explained and laid before General Brown, and my father offered to the general and his party a shelter in our house, and which offer the general declined accepting for the present, stating that he and his party had come to visit the entrance to Lake Superior, and as hostilities had ceased between England and her Indian allies and the United States, and that he had come in good faith and unprepared with arms, but if he had arms to arm his men and party, he would prefer remaining in his camp. We had fortunately at this time received our goods from Montreal, and over ten boxes of fine and northwest guns, designed for the Indian trade; with these we armed the general and his party of forty-five souls, and supplying them with an ample quantity of powder and balls, they set guards and occupied their tents.

I had orders from my father to take with me Mr. Holliday, then a clerk in our service, and a number of half-breeds and Canadians in our employ, and to keep a sharp lookout during the night, and to take our position between the general's camp and the Indian village, and if any Indians dare pass us to shoot them down. We kept to our post during the night, and as the dawn of day appeared, we retired home, passing the general's tent. I informed him that we had not discovered the least movement among the Indians of the village, but at the edges of the woods we had heard repeated sharp sounds of the Indian whistle. The Indians were no doubt aware that the general and his party were prepared to receive them and consequently gave up the attempt of the contemplated surprise and massacre. The gentlemen were all invited to take breakfast with us, upon fine bouncing whitefish, just caught by our fishermen, and while at breakfast, my father dissuaded the general and his party from visiting Lake Superior, as it was considered most prudent under existing circumstances. Soon after the general's camp was struck down and the party were in their boats to join the revenue cutter, in waiting at Muddy Lake.

GEORGE JOHNSTON.

REMINISCENCE II

In the year 1816, about the beginning of July, General McComb [Macomb] and his suite of officers arrived at this place, Sault Ste. Marie, and landed at our dock. He was accompanied by the gentlemanly Adam Stuart, Esq., the collector of customs of the Island of Mackinac. The general and his party took up their quarters at our house and were entertained by my father, John Johnston, Esq., during their stay at this place, which lasted a week.

Upon expressing a wish to visit the entrance to Lake Superior, my father ordered one of our light north canoes to be manned by nine of our best canoe men and best experienced voyageurs, and when the provision basket was well filled with eatables and the liquor case with choice wines, the canoe was launched to ascend the rapids with orders to the men to wait at the head of the rapids for the general and his party, while in the meantime the gentlemen walked up leisurely on the Portage Road, observing the falls and adjoining scenery. Soon came Le Clair, a faithful and intelligent boatman and guide, and meeting the party of gentlemen on the road, announced that the canoe was at the head of the rapids in waiting for "Mon general et pour les messieurs." My father accompanied the party to the head of the portage and saw them off, the men striking up the voyageur song. Away went the canoe, skimming the water as lightly and gracefully as a water-fowl. There happened to be at this time a large Indian camp at Point aux Pines and the Indians were numerous. The canoe arriving there with the American colours flying, and so soon Le Clair sprung to the sand beach to bring about the side of the canoe to the shore, when the warwhoop reached and assaulted their ears and simultaneously was seen infatuated and intoxicated Indians emerging from their lodges with guns and war clubs in hands, many of them stumbling on their way to the conoe; one of them, however, was not so drunk and reaching nigh to the canoe to within pistol shot and pointing his gun at the general, it fortunately snapped. The doctor accompanying the general couched himself low in the canoe, but the general sat as composedly as if nothing had happened. Le Clair as quick as thought ran toward the Indian who was deliberately priming his gun, wrested it from him, and giving him a blow on the head with the butt end of it, laid him flat upon the ground. And Le Clair immediately informed the general that it would be improper at this time to proceed to the entrance of Lake Superior, for while they would be absent the Indians would become sober and on their return be better prepared to do him and "les messieurs" serious if not fatal injury. It was therefore thought advisable to put about and return; soon we saw the canoe coming down the rapids in gallant style, men singing and in full chorus, and soon landing the general and his party on our dock. So ended the expedition.

George Johnston.

REMINISCENCE III.

In the month of July, 1820, a number of canoes appeared ascending the river Ste. Marie, also a large Mackinac boat containing a force of twenty soldiers under the command of Lieut. John J. (S.) Pierce,* of the artillery, United States army, forming an escort to his Excellency, Lewis Cass, and his party. His Excellency was at this time Governor of the Territory of Michigan and bound on an expedition to discover the sources of the Mississippi. The party landed opposite the present site where Fort Brady is now situated and formed their camp on the green near the shore of the Ste. Marie river, and within gunshot of the Indian village situated on an elevated bank, and at this season of the year was well populated by the Indians who had arrived from the different regions of the country from their winter hunting excursions; and besides the local population, many little fleets of canoes having arrived from the north and southern shores of Lake Superior on their way down to visit their English father at Drummond Island, and to receive their annual presents from the British government, and this annual assemblage of Indians were now encamped on either side of the river, dotting the shores with their wigwams, and the probable assemblage of Indians at this time could not have been less than fifteen hundred men capable of bearing arms.

My father, John Johnston, Esq., being absent from home, I called on his excellency, the governor, and invited him and his party to partake of the hospitalities of our home, and on the following morning I received a message from the governor desiring me to attend the contemplated council he was to hold with the Indians. I accordingly and forthwith in the company of our clerk, Mr. Holliday, repaired to his excellency's camp, and we were requested to enter his marquee and placed on either side of his seat; soon the chiefs and head men came and took their seats on the ground, forming a semicircle in the marquee and right in front of his excellency, and soon after the chiefs and head men seated themselves, the interpreter was ordered to bring in some tobacco for the chiefs to smoke, and the interpreter, agreeably to his instructions, brought in an armful of plug tobacco and which he threw upon the ground and within the Indian circle. At this time I observed standing near the marquee door a young chief, Sessaba, dressed in full British uniform and appeared too important a character to take a seat on the ground with the elder chiefs. At this time one of the head men observed, and casting his eye on the pile of tobacco before him, I presume, said he, that this tobacco is designed for our smoking, and, drawing one of the plugs of tobacco towards him with his long pipe stem and taking it in his hand, drew his scalping knife from his belt and commenced cutting the tobacco, and at this instant, Sessaba, stepping inside the marquee, shoved the tobacco lying on the ground with his foot, and addressing himself to the head man who was cutting the tobacco, and with a frown, said to him: "How dare you accept of tobacco thrown on the ground as bones to dogs," and instantly wheeling around, he walked off towards the village and hoisted the British colors, and while the chiefs and all were amazed at Sessaba's course it was reported to Gen. Cass that the British flag was hoisted and waving in the Indian village and so soon did the general spring to his feet, calling his interpreter to accompany him, they marched toward the village, and Lieut. Pierce and his men sprung to their arms. This broke up the council and the chiefs dispersed. The jingling of the ramrods in the muskets soon reached the ears of the women and children at the village, and the affrighted began to fly to their canoes lying on the beach, and which were shoved off; and the women and children rushing promiscuously and screaming, into the canoes and paddling off; the lamentations of the screaming women and the brawling children set the dogs howling and the river side became a perfect scene of confusion. In the meantime the British flag was hauled down by the general. At this time I walked home and I met my mother opposite my office and she, appearing much agitated, accosted me, saying: "For God's sake, George, send instantly for the elder chiefs, for that foolish young chief, Sessaba, will bring ruin to the tribe, and get them assembled here." I immediately dispatched messengers for the chiefs and elders. And the chiefs, soon obeying the summons, were assembled in my office and I addressed them with the following words: "My friends and relatives, I am young and possess very little wisdom to give you advice at this present time; it is from you I should receive it, but on this occasion allow me to give you a few words of warning; and I do not design to be lengthy; a few words will suffice. You are all of you aware that hostilities between Great Britain and the United States have ceased. Peace now exists. The two nations are now living on friendly terms; one of your young men has misbehaved himself and has given a gross insult to the government of Michigan, a representative of the president of the United States, by hoisting the British flag on his acknowledged territory. You can not expect that the British government will sustain him in such an act. I understand that he has gone to arm himself and raise warriors; now be wise and quick and put a stop to his wild scheme and suppress the rising of your young men. The firing of one gun will bring ruin to your tribe and to the Chippewas, so that a dog will not be left to howl in your villages."

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* John S. Pierce was a brother of President Franklin Pierce.—C. M. B.

My mother at this time came in and with authority commanded the assembled chiefs to be quick, and suppress the follies of Sessaba, the chief. Shingwackhouse, the orator of the tribe, and who had been a partizan during the past war, was selected with other braves, and they had orders from the chiefs to stop Sessaba's proceedings, and they forthwith started upon the portage road, and they met Sessaba, who, having divested himself of his regimentals, and now appearing painted and in war accouterments, leading a party of warriors, prepared and determined for a desperate encounter with Gen. Cass. Shingwackhouse, on meeting Sessaba, and addressing the party with him, said to them: "My friends and relatives, I am authorized by our chiefs and elders to stop your proceedings." Sessaba, instantly replying, said to Shingwackhouse, "You was a war leader when my brother fell in battle; he was killed by the Americans, and how dare you come to put a stop to my proceedings?" and raising his war-club, struck at Shingwackhouse and grazed his left shoulder and Shingwackhouse, undismayed, still kept up his oration and with his eloquence and the power vested him by the chiefs, he prevailed on the party to return quietly to their respective lodges, then situated at the head of the portage and along the shore of the falls. Soon after this a messenger sent by the chiefs, came to me and reported that Sessaba's party had retired quietly to their respective wigwams and in the afternoon I assembled the chiefs in my office and told them it was necessary for them to make an apology to Gen. Cass, and to listen to what he had to say to them, and if they found anything adverse to their principles, it was their time to reject in a proper manner the propositions he should make to them and to this they assented; and I offered them my office as a council room and which they gratefully accepted. I then called on Gen. Cass and stated to him that the chiefs were assembled at my office and were ready to hear his words, and I suggested to the general that my office would be a convenient place to transact business in and I invited him and his suite, and repairing therein, the chiefs making an appropriate apology for the conduct of their foolish young chief, was accepted by Gen. Cass and business matters commenced and the treaty of June 16, 1820, was consummated between the parties. I recollect sending for two bottles of wine and tobacco, and those of us present pledged ourselves with the chiefs, and smoking the pipe of peace with them, ended our day's work.*

George Johnston.

PAPERS PERTAINING TO MEXICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

List of Mexican officers who have given their parol of honor to report themselves without delay to the Commandant of the American forces at Vera Cruz as prisoners of war.

1. Josi Maria Jarcro, Brigadier General.
2. Romulus de la Vega, Brigadier General.
3. P. Ruizy Pzarduda, Captain Mexican Navy, Comd'g Artillery.

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*See appendix

4. Vincente Arguelles, Captain of Artillery.
5. Josi Ma Mata, Captain of Tirailleurs.
6. Anton Maria Gallegos, Comd't Grenadiers of Tezuitlan.
7. Mariano Camactro, 1st Lieut. of Artillery.
8. Bartolme Arnable, 2nd Lieut. of Artillery.
9. Josi R. Cobarrubias, 2nd Lieut. of Artillery.
10. Josi de Lastor Bras y Soler, 2nd Lieut. Volunts. (Batt de la Libertas.)
11. Josi Nunez, Capt. 6th Regt. of Infantry.
12. Josi Maria Moreno, Captain Cazadores 6th Regt. Inft.
13. Gregorio del Callejo, Capt. 6th Regt. Infantry.
14. Rafael de Benabides, 2nd Lieut. 6th Regt. Infry.
15. Silverio Velez, Aid de Camp to Gen. de la Vega.
16. Francisco Fernondez.

Plan del Rio, April 19, 1847.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Lt. Col. and Inspr. Gen.

The 16th prisoner, Franco Fernandez, has not arrived.

JATAPA, April 21, 1847.

SIR:—The bearer, Lt. Henry Mejia, A. D. C. to Gen. La Vega, whose name is not on the list of officers sent to you on the 19th inst., has signed a pledge similar to the one signed by those officers and is permitted to proceed to Vera Cruz and report to you in person for the purpose of joining Gen. La Vega.

The personal attendants of all those officers though not referred to in my letter of the 19th were permitted to accompany the officers. The bearer of this note was taken prisoner in Coral Falls and will be retained at Castle San Juan de Ulna or sent to the U. S., according as he may himself elect, a prisoner of war.

By command of Gen. Scott.

E. A. HITCHCOCK.
Lt. Col. and Insp. Gen.

For the Comd'g. officer at Vera Cruz.

P. S. I add that the officers of the Mexican army recently taken prisoners, have all been permitted to retain their side arms.

CASTLE OF SAN JUAN DE ULNA, April 27, 1847.

COL.:—I have the honor to state, that the conditional permission, which you granted yesterday, for a sick prisoner, to go to Vera Cruz was not carried into effect, inasmuch as Gen'l. LaVega was unable to answer for the man's safe return, he being a common soldier, and probably not capable of appreciating the pledge required. They are now, two prisoners (privates) who are quite sick, in mind as well as body, and who, I fear, will not recover their health, if they remain in confinement at this place. I enclose a note from Dr. Wyckham, on the subject, and for the reasons assigned by him, I request that they be removed to town, if it can be done with propriety.

The required pledge has been given in the case of the sick officer, St. [Lt.] Cobarubias.

I have the honor, to be respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.,
E. Backus,
Bt. Maj. Comg.

Col. H. Wilson, Comg. Vera Cruz and dependencies.

Castle of San Juan de Ulna, April 27, 1847.

To Bvt. Maj. Backus.

Sir:—Two of the Mexican prisoners confined in the castle are very sick and I am convinced that it is necessary for their recovery that they be removed to some place where they can have a diet &c., more in accordance with their habits. I have come to this conclusion for the following reasons, viz: The guard house in which they are confined is close and damp. They are unable to eat such food as is given them here, it being rejected. They are depressed and prejudiced against their medicine, treatment, &c., and neither myself or attendants understanding their language, it is impossible to attend to their wants as they should be.

Robert C. Wickham,
Assist. surgeon, U. S. A.

The above relates to private soldiers, not officers.

E. Backus.

Vr. Cruz, April 22, 1847.

Sir:—Dr. Harvey thinks the Captain will be fully as well off at the Castle, with the medical attendance at St Juan de Ulna, as he could be in general hospital in town.

I am respectfully,
Your Obt. Servt.,
H. J. Wilson,
Col. U. S. A., Comd.

Major E. Backus,
Commdg. officer at
Castle of St. Juan de Ulna.

Lieutenant Francisco Fernandez, proceeds to the castle on this boat and will report himself to you as one of the prisoners of war, and will be kept at the Castle as such.

H. J. Wilson,
Col. Comd.

Vera Cruz, April 25, 1847.

Sir:—The most strict observance of the instructions of the Gen. in Chief in relation to the prisoners of war, now at the Castle will be enforced, but I have to direct that every civility in accordance with military etiquette be observed toward them, and that an officer be directed at proper times to visit them, to see that they are all present and to extend to them all the courtesies due to officers thus situated.

You will permit one officer at a time to visit the city to supply their wants etc., upon his word and the word of his generals, for his return, and require such officer to report to me on his arrival here and when he wishes to return, which time must be fixed. A boat for the purpose will be furnished by my order.

This course will be observed until otherwise ordered.

Respectfully yours,
H. J. Wilson,
Col. U. S. A., Gov. & Comd'g. Off.

Major E. Backus, *Comd'g. Officer, Castle St. Juan de Ulna.*

I shall send over to the Castle this afternoon a couple of young gentlemen, aids to Gen. La Vega, who will be received as prisoners of war and be added to the list you already have.

H. J. Wilson.
Col. Comd'g.

Head Qrs. of the Army Ialapa, April 21, 1847.

The bearer, Don Jose Anto Piedra, an aid de camp of General La Vega, has the permission of the general in chief of the army of the United States to join Gen. La Vega at Vera Cruz, and the Qr. Master Capt. Miller will allow him the use of one of the empty wagons going to Vera Cruz to day, for the transportation of Gen. La Vega's baggage.

H. L. Scott,
A. A. A. G.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21, 1847.

Sir, Enclosed you will find the instructions of the general in chief and the names of the prisoners of war, who are sent to the Castle.

You will confine yourself most rigidly to the instructions, and in no way deviate therefrom.

Very Respectfully Your Obt. Servt.,
H. J. Wilson,
Col. U. S. A., Gov. and Comd. Off.

Major E. Backus, *Comd'g. Officer, Castle Juan de Ulna, Mexico.*

PROCLAMATION

BY LEWIS CASS

Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan

A PROCLAMATION

In conformity with a resolution of the Legislative Council, and the usage which has prevailed in this Territory, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November next, a day of

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER

And I recommend to the inhabitants of the Territory that, refraining from all labor inconsistent with the duties and solemnities of the day, they repair to their respective houses of public worship, and unite in suitable acknowledgments to the "Giver of every good gift," for the favor and privileges He has granted to us as a people.

For the establishment of a government sufficiently free for all the objects of rational liberty, and yet strong enough to repel external assaults, and to repress internal dissensions.

For the mission and mediation of His Son, our Saviour, for the revelation of His own will in the gospel, and for the influence and extension of the Christian religion, the true foundation of our hopes here, and of our happiness hereafter.

For the means of education and instruction, and for the general diffusion of information, by which all classes of our citizens may be taught their duties and their rights, vice and immorality may be suppressed, virtue encouraged, and the salutary requisitions and restraints of the laws promoted.

For the prevalence of social order and general prosperity, for the favorable seed time and abundant harvest, and for the employment and subsistence, which are everywhere offered to industry and enterprise.

For the amicable relations which exist between the United States and the powers of the earth, for our exemption from war and all other calamities by which, in the providence of God, nations are punished for national crimes; and for our general progress in all the elements of improvement and prosperity.

And while with humble acknowledgments, we recall the past and enjoy the present, let us implore the divine blessing upon the future: That our national, political and religious advantages may be preserved, and the fair inheritance we possess, and which will become an example or a warning to the nations of the earth, may be transmitted to our posterity, as unimpaired as we received it from our fathers.

And that the great moral causes, which are now in operation throughout the civilized world, and which appear destined to produce important changes in the character and condition of the human race, may be so guided as to promote religious and political freedom, social order, and all those institutions which increase, while they attest the prosperity of individuals and of nations.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Detroit, in the said Territory, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

LEW. CASS.

By the Governor,

J. T. MASON, *Secretary of the Territory.*

APPOINTMENT

JAMES WITHERELL

Acting Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of John E. Schwarz, Esq., I do hereby appoint him aid-de-camp to Major General Larned, with the rank of major in the militia of the said Territory. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of aid-de-camp by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as aid-de-camp. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the president of the United States of America, the governor of the said Territory, or his superior officer, set over him according to law. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the governor of the said Territory for the time being.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the great seal of the said Territory to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Given under my hand at Detroit, this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor. J. Witherell.*

APPOINTMENT

STEVENS T. MASON

Governor in and over the State of Michigan

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities of John E. Schwarz, I have, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Michigan, nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature in joint assembly, do hereby appoint him adjutant general in the militia of the said State. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of adjutant general by doing and performing all the duties thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as adjutant general. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the President of the United States of America, the governor of the said State, or his superior officer, set over him according to the law. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the governor of the said State for the time being.

In Testimony Whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

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* Judge James Witherell was secretary of the Territory of Michigan from Jan. 15, 1828, to May 30, 1830, and in the absence of Lewis Cass, the governor, was acting governor.—C. M. B.

[Seal.] GIVEN under my hand at Detroit, this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the sixty-second.

By the Governor. STEVENS T. MASON.

RANDOLPH MANNING, *Secretary of State.*

MARRIAGE LICENSE

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONROE. }

WHEREAS, By an Act regulating marriages, passed by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the clerk of the several counties' court, and the clerks of the townships in the Territory of Michigan, are authorized and empowered to grant licenses in certain cases.

Now know all men, that I, Peter P. Ferry, clerk of the township of Monroe, in the said county of Monroe, and Territory of Michigan, having duly examined the parties, have and do hereby grant to Robert Albain and Emy Heritage, license to be married according to the true intent and meaning of the Act aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at Monroe, county of Monroe, and Territory of Michigan, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the sixtieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

PETER P. FERRY,
Monroe Township Clerk.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
TORONTO, 20th March, 1839. }

Militia General Order.

The lieutenant governor and major general commanding, has noticed with the greatest anxiety, the undermentioned statements of events attending the late invasion of brigands into the western district of this province:

1st, A despatch to Colonel Airey, commanding the western district, from

Colonel Prince, in command at Sandwich, in which that officer reports the following circumstance:

"Of the brigands and pirates, twenty-one were killed, besides four who were brought in" just at the close, and immediately after the engagement, all of whom I ordered to be shot on "the spot, and which was done accordingly."

2nd. An address signed by Colonel William Elliott, and twelve other persons, pledging themselves, individually and collectively, for the truth of a printed paper accompanying their address, purporting to be a "Narrative of the action with the brigands, on the 4th of December," compiled for the purpose of publication, and actually printed in the city of Detroit, in the State of Michigan.

The lieutenant governor, on receiving the first of these papers, immediately directed, in addition to personal inquiry on the spot, that a particular statement of the circumstances attending the execution of the four prisoners, by Colonel Prince, should be laid before him; and on the receipt of the address before alluded to, the necessity for a minute and careful inquiry into the allegations contained in the printed statement, became distinctly apparent.

Under the direction of his excellency, a court of inquiry was accordingly instituted, composed of Lieutenant Colonel Airey, commanding Her Majesty's 34th regiment, president; Major French, of the 85th, and Major Deedes, of the 34th regiment, members; and those officers, after a most laborious and rigid inquiry, have submitted the following report:

"The court having gone into the most minute and detailed investigation of the particulars contained in the printed paper, headed 'Battle of Windsor,' in so far as relates to statements of a very painful nature, respecting the treatment, by order of Colonel Prince, of certain brigand prisoners, who were captured at Windsor, Upper Canada, on the 4th December last, and having carefully and patiently examined, individually, the several gentlemen who signed the address to his excellency, the lieutenant governor, transmitting the said document, in which it is stated, that 'as the several particulars (which, joined together, form the connected statement) are known to some one or more of the subscribers, they pledge themselves individually for the truth of the parts to which they were respectively eye-witnesses, and collectively, to the accuracy of the whole narrative, in all its essential points—is of opinion, that the invidious colouring which characterizes the detail of the facts alluded to, reflecting so painfully on the conduct of Colonel Prince, is not in any way substantiated by evidence; and the court cannot but observe the existence of a spirit of personal hostility towards Colonel Prince, from which alone, in the opinion of the president and the members, has emanated the narrative in question; nor can the court refrain from expressing deep regret, that at any period, but more especially so at a time like the present, when unanimity and good feeling ought to be conspicuous amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, that statements of the nature of those which form the basis of this investigation (the circulation of which will not be confined to these provinces only) should have been presented to the public, without the fullest, the clearest, and the most indisputable knowledge of their accuracy."

In this report the lieutenant governor expresses his entire concurrence; and while he has most deeply regretted that, under circumstances of impending danger, and highly excited feeling, Colonel Prince was induced to anticipate the result of legal proceedings, in directing the summary execution of four of the captured criminals, His Excellency is gratified to find that the imputation of having been guilty of acts of wanton cruelty—for which charge the court has been able to assign no other foundation than a feeling of personal hostility toward Colonel Prince.

The lieutenant governor cannot too strongly express his disapprobation of the terms and spirit in which the printed statement has been framed, and of the act, manner and place, of its publication; nor can he omit particularly to notice the very inconsistent and reprehensible conduct of Colonel William Elliott, who, in the first place, presided at a public meeting, at which the course of summary execution adopted by Colonel Prince, to a limited extent, at Windsor, was strongly recommended to be indiscriminately pursued on all occasions of invasion; and afterwards pledged himself to the truth of statements, highly coloured and exaggerated, implicating that officer, and having a direct tendency to lower the character of the militia service, in which Colonel Prince and his accusers were alike engaged, as well as to aggravate the feelings of hostility along the frontier, already, unhappily, too much excited.

These circumstances impose on the lieutenant governor, the painful necessity of dispensing with the future services of Colonel William Elliott, in Her Majesty's militia of this province.

The lieutenant governor is most desirous that the grounds of Colonel Elliott's retirement from the militia should not be misunderstood; His Excellency entertains the same disapproval which he has already expressed, of summary proceedings towards prisoners who may fall into the hands of the militia. Such can only be justified by an extreme case of necessity; and when an occurrence of this nature takes place, it is always a proper subject to be brought under the immediate consideration of the government. But the course of proceedings to which Colonel Elliott was a party appears to the lieutenant governor to be altogether inexcusable, and to involve alike the reputation of the provincial militia, and the public welfare.

By Command,
RICHARD BULLOCK,
Adjutant General Militia.

APPOINTMENT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The chiefs of the Ottawa tribe of Indians at L'Arbre Croche, Little Traverse, and elsewhere, and of the Chippewas residing near Mackinac in council assembled.

To Augustin Hamelin, Jr., Greeting:

Know ye, that placing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability and learning of Augustin Hamelin, Jr., of our said tribe of Ottawas, and in consideration that his grandfather, Kiminichagan, was, during his life, head chief of our said tribe, we therefore do unanimously appoint the said Augustin Hamelin, Jr., head chief of our said bands resident as aforesaid, and do hereby empower him to execute and perform all the duties pertaining to that appointment, and we hereby engage to ratify all his doings as such.

Witness our hands and seals in council at Little Traverse, the third day of May, 1835.

WITNESSES

Little Traverse Bay and L'Arbre Croche Indians

Nisawakwat.
Apakosigaw.
Sagitandawe.
Makatebinessi.
Miskomemengwa.
Tekamasimon.
Kiminitchagan.
Wason.
Onaasanon.
Anwatinochkam.
Pitasige.
Wisagisi.
Chawanakoam.
Meñsiswewinini.
Tagwagane.
Neogima.
Asagon.

Indians of the Village of the Cross

Nawimachkote.
Saganikoam.
Menitowachi.
Mawaso.
Pembamitabi.
Wechki.
Mehocigandabachi.
Naososineti.

Wechinaweto.
Itawachachi.
Kinochameg.
Kisiswabe.
Wabiwindigo.
Nabanegijig.

Chiefs in the Vicinity of Mackinac

Misatagon.
Ense.
Chabwewechkam.

Kitchi Wekwetong, or Grand Traverse Bay

Echkwegonebi.
Nibakoam.
Chaiabwasang.
Akowise.
Mikinak.
Omisinachkoteme.

North Manistique River

Makonsiwaian.
Adenimi.
Makatebinessi.
Monjahe.
Webinessi.
Matchigijig.
Paiechigwewitang.
Nabitasawe.
Kinonji.
Witanesa.

South Manistique River

Naganabi.
Kiwekochkam.

Misigamigong or Plate River

Kegweton.

Pere Marquette River

Sagima.

White River

Noweiakosi.
Nabanegijig.
Wenawe.

Grand River

Nenamatabi.

APPOINTMENT

Stevens T. Mason, Secretary, and at present Acting Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan. To all to whom these presents may come—Greeting:

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of A. H. White, I do hereby appoint him quartermaster in the militia of the said Territory. He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of quartermaster of the second regiment, fifth brigade, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as quartermaster. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from the President of the United States of America, the governor of the said Territory, or his superior officer set over him by law. This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the governor of the said Territory for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the great seal of the said Territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Detroit, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-ninth.

By the Governor. Stevens T. Mason,
Secretary of the Territory and at present acting Governor thereof.

Headquarters second regiment,
Michigan Militia.

I hereby certify that the within name, A. H. White, has taken the oath prescribed by the law of this Territory as quartermaster, faithfully to perform the duties thereof, and to support the Constitution of the United States, before me this fourth day of September, 1835.

Wonson [Warner] Wing,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 2d Regiment Michigan Militia.

DEED OF GIFT

Know all men by these presents, that we, the chiefs and principal leaders of the Pottawattomie nation of Indians at Detroit, for ourselves and by and with the advice and consent of the whole of our said nation, in consideration of the good-will, love and affection, which we and the whole of said nation have and bear unto James Abbott of Detroit, merchant, and also for divers other good causes and considerations, us the said chiefs and rest of our nation, hereunto moving, have given, granted, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said James Abbott a certain tract of land fifteen acres in breadth and one hundred and fifty in depth, beginning on the northeast side of river a la Carriere Menning, thence fifteen acres up the river Detroit, from thence one hundred and fifty acres into the woods, from thence fifteen acres southwest, thence one hundred and fifty acres to said river, into the entrance where the line first began with all and singular the appurtenances, and into the same tract of land appertaining or in anywise belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents and services of the said premises, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim, or demand whatever of us the chiefs or any one whatever of our said nation of, in and to the said messuage and premises and all in and to every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances. To have and to hold the said messuage, tenements, lands, hereditaments and premises hereby given and granted or intended to be given and granted unto the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of him the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said chiefs for themselves and behalf of the whole of their nation, their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, promise, and grant to and with the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns, by these presents, that he the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns shall and lawfully may from henceforth and forever after peaceably and quietly, have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy the said messuage or tenement, lands, hereditaments and premises, hereby given and granted, or mentioned, or intended to be given and granted, with their and every of their appurtenances free, clear and discharged, or well and sufficiently saved, kept harmless and indemnified of, from and against all former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales and jointures, feoffments, dowers, estates, entails, rents, rent charges, arrearages, of rents statutes and judgments, recognizances, statutes, merchant and all the staple extents, and, of, from and against, all former and other titles, troubles, charges and incumbrances whatsoever, had, done or suffered, or to be had, done or suffered by them the said chiefs, or by any one whatsoever of the said nation, their heirs, executors, or administrators, or any other person or persons lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from or under them, or any or either of them, and by these presents do make this our act and deed irrevocable under any pretense whatever, and have put the said James Abbott, in full possession and seizin by delivering him a piece of said tract of land on the premises. In witness whereof, we the said chiefs for ourselves and behalf of our whole nation of Pottawattomies have unto these presents set the marks of our different tribes at Detroit, the twenty-eighth day of July, in the twentieth year of the reign of our sovereign lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King &c., &c., &c., &c., and of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, 1780.

Nesowaghgual, Eskebee, Wauryaghten, Plamachtetar, Wondgo, Punmow, Okeya, Mikesou, Osawamaghgual, Newagis, Mesaekaangie.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify that the above mentioned lands are a voluntary gift, and that the chiefs made the marks of their different tribes in my presence at Detroit, 28th July, 1780.

T. Williams,
Justice of the Peace.

Registered in the Register of Detroit, No. 3, Folio 28 and 29, by me, T. Williams.

DEED OF GIFT

Know all men by these presents, that we, the chiefs and principal leaders of the Ochipue Nation of Indians at Detroit, for ourselves and by and with the advice and consent of the whole of our said nation, in consideration of the good will, love and affection which we, and the whole of said nation, bear unto James Abbott of Detroit, merchant, and also for divers other good causes and considerations as the said chiefs and rest of our nation hereunto moving, have given, granted, aliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed and by these presents do give, grant, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said James Abbott, a certain tract of land, of forty acres in front and one hundred in depth, bounded on the south-east by a tract granted to John Visgar and on the north-west by Thomas and Isaac Williams' lands, and in the front by Lake St. Clair, the whole four thousand acres or arpents more or less with all and singular, the appurtenances unto the said tract of land appertaining or in anywise belonging and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents and services of the said premises, and also all of the estate, right and title, interest, property, claim or demand whatever of us, the said chiefs, or anyone whatever of our said nation of, in and to said messuage and premises and of, in and to every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances. To have and to hold the said messuage, tenements, lands, hereditaments and premises hereby given and granted, or mentioned, or intended to be given and granted unto the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of him, the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said chiefs for themselves and in behalf of the whole of their nation, their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, promise and grant to and with the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns by these presents that he, the said James Abbott, his heirs and assigns, shall and lawfully may from henceforth and forever after, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the said messuage or tenement, lands, hereditaments, and premises hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended to be given and granted with their and every of their appurtenances free, clear and discharged or well and sufficiently saved, kept harmless and idemnified of, from and against all former and other gifts, grants, bargains, sales, jointures, feoffments, dowers, estates, entails, rents, rent charges, arrearages of rents, statutes, judgments, recognizances, statutes, merchant, and of the staple extents and of, from and against all former and other titles, troubles, charges and incumbrances whatever had, done or suffered or to be had, done or suffered by them, the said chiefs, or by anyone whatever of the said nation, their heirs, executors or administrators or any other person lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under them or any or either of them. And by their presents do make this our act and deed irrevocable under any pretense whatever, and have put the said James Abbott in full possession and seizin by delivering him a piece of said tract of land on the premises. In witness whereof, we, the said chiefs, for ourselves and in behalf of our whole nation of Ochipues, have unto these presents set the marks of our different tribes at Detroit the sixteenth day of September, in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, etc., etc., etc., and of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty. (1780.)*

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify that the above mentioned lands are a voluntary gift and that the chiefs made the marks of their different tribes in my presence at Detroit, September 16, 1780.

Registered in the register of Detroit No. 3, folio 46 and 47 by me.

T. WILLIAMS,
Justice of the Peace.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GRAND JURY

To His Excellency, the Governor, and the Honorable the Judges of the Territory of Michigan, acting in their Legislative Department:

The Grand Jurors of the Territory of Michigan chosen from its several districts, beg leave to submit to the consideration of the legislature the propriety of repealing so much of the 3d section of the law entitled an Act concerning the militia of the Territory of Michigan, passed the 30th day of August, 1805, as makes it discretionary with his excellency the Governor, to regulate the uniform clothing to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia, as in our opinion the impoverished situation of the greater part of the inhabitants, renders such regulation extremely oppressive in its operation. This our request, however, is to be understood not to extend to the legionary corps or volunteer companies.

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* Signed MasKeash Mesass Triban Seuquake Shavcama.—C. M. B.

We likewise recommend the repeal of the 6th sec. of the law entitled, an Act concerning Ferries, taverns, tavern keepers and retailers of merchandise, passed the 29th day of August, A. D., 1805, and in lieu thereof insert, "and be it further enacted that the price of the license for retailing merchandise, whether taken for one year or less, shall be ten dollars."

We also recommend the repeal of the 2d sec. of the law entitled, an Act in addition to an act entitled, an Act imposing certain taxes and to repeal certain parts of the said Act as lays a capitation tax on male inhabitants under the age of 21 years.

We at the same time recommend the speedy adoption of the following laws, to wit:

1st. A law designating legal fences.

2d. A law prohibiting vice and immorality.

3d. A law regulating attachment.

4th. An amendment to the law entitled an Act concerning the surveyor of Michigan, passed the 14th day of September, 1805, so far as to oblige him to give ample security for the faithful discharge of the duties attached to his office.

The grand jurors embrace this occasion of expressing their disapprobation of a bill dated March 29th, 1806, to amend the Act entitled "An Act to divide the Indian Territory into two separate governments, and for other purposes."

The grand jurors request also the honorable legislature to take into their hands the books belonging to the late county of Wayne, and to adopt some mode for the adjustment of claims and outstanding debts, due and owing to the said county of Wayne and other individuals.

The grand jurors likewise on perusing the laws of the United States, passed at the last session of Congress, find the sum of $990 given to defray contingent charges attending the organization of the government, &c., in the Territory of Michigan, they therefore request that the citizens of Michigan may be informed whether any part of the above sum of $990 was intended to meet any charges already satisfied out of the Territorial treasury, and whether the aforesaid sum has been in whole or in part, or may be expected to be drawn from the treasury of the United States, and what portion of the same, if any, may be expected to be refunded into the treasury of Michigan.

The grand jurors, further, having been called on by the chairman of a meeting of the sufferers by the conflagration of the late town of Detroit, to make inquiry into what money has been received by a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for their relief, learn with regret that no steps have as yet been taken to distribute the donations which they have received. We beg leave to lay the resolve of said meeting before the honorable legislature in hopes of their adopting some regulation which may compel a distribution agreeably to the intentions of the subscribers.

The grand jurors further find it extremely injurious to their private concerns to be called from different parts of Michigan, to render services for the same, and to receive no compensation for those services, beg leave to request that a reasonable appropriation may be made for that body of men in the future.

The grand jurors lastly request that a lister be appointed for each district.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

By order,
JAS. HENRY,
Jury Room, Sept. 23, 1806. *Foreman.*

COPY OF THE PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY

AT THE TERM OF AUGUST, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED SIX, IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HURON AND DETROIT

We, the grand jurors, representing the district of Huron and Detroit, represent that from henceforth all weights and measures should be defined in manner that none but the standard weights and measures of the United States shall be used in these districts under a penalty.

That all bakers should stamp their bread with a stamp containing their respective names, at full length, with the weight of each loaf.

All public millers shall be bounden to return to all persons who may deliver them wheat to grind into flour, the same weight as their respective quantities shall weigh, reserving to themselves the common or customary fee for grinding and cutting, to wit: the one tenth of each quantity or weight delivered them, saving and excepting horse mills, who shall be entitled to one fifth of each quantity or weight of grain delivered them, for grinding and cutting, provided they shall furnish horses or means to grind the same.

All quadrupeds of whatever kind that shall be known wicked or unruly to fences, shall be effectually restrained, and all persons owning such unruly animal or animals that shall neglect the same, and such animal or animals shall break down or leap over fences that shall be adjudged good by three different inspectors chosen in the neighborhood where the mischief may occur, should pay the damage occasioned by said animal or animals assessed by the same persons who shall be chosen to inspect the fence, together with a fine for their neglect.

That the public road, or highway, northeast of the town of Detroit along the river's edge, should be continued, as we foresee that if the highway runs back of the orchards (through the fields) that it will not only be unsafe and dangerous, but detrimental to the inhabitants and the public at large. That the public highways and bridges are in extreme bad order, and that it is essential to the general safety and convenience of the inhabitants that they should be immediately repaired and kept in such order as the law directs. That there prevails an extremely pernicious and slothful custom of throwing dead animals and other kind of filth in, or along this river; we pray that a fine may be imposed on all persons so offending and that shall not bury all such dead animals or filth, or shall suffer them unburied in front of their lots or farm. We further pray that all obstructions which incumber the highway and river's edge, should be removed, as the latter tends to stop the natural current and stagnates the water.

There are several persons who are in the habit of racing horses in the public highways (for their private amusement). We condemn the practice, as it is in itself subversive of the public safety, and the repose of the good citizens of these districts, consequently pray that a fine may be imposed on all person or persons so offending.

In order to put an end to that brutal excess which occasions disorder and scandal on those days which are consecrated by law to the worship of Almighty God, we pray that all persons convicted of being intoxicated or drunk on Sundays, may be subjected to a fine. We observe with regret that many of the youth of this country are much addicted to the ruinous practice of gaming. We demand, for the general welfare of this country, that all public hazard games, and public hazard game houses, should be abolished, particularly on Sundays, as they influence all ranks to the loss of their time and money, and finally lead men into such excesses as are destructive to morality and injurious to society in general.

We experience much concern for the future peace and tranquility of our fellow citizens and selves in consequence of the repeated insults that have been made by our neighbors, the subjects of his Britannic majesty (aided by some of our citizens) against our country and government; we pray that efficient measures should be adopted to secure us from any further apprehensions from such intruders and violators of the public peace.

We further pray that the treasurer of this Territory may render a quarterly account in writing (from and after this session) to the grand jurors of the monies that he has, or may hereafter receive or pay for this Territory for the satisfaction of the citizens of the United States in this Territory, as many persons suffer who have had demands for a considerable time against the Territory (for want of their payments). We humbly conceive that that part of the last general order that directs that the whole of the militia shall procure themselves uniforms, tends to alienate many of our fellow citizens from our country, and to excite them to fly to the British shore, as a number of them are unable to procure their uniforms. But we approve of such part of the general order, as is applicable to the corps or companies composed of such that have or may hereafter voluntarily enroll themselves.

Grand Jurors Chamber, the 20th August, 1806.

[Signed.] John Williams,
Foreman of the Grand Jurors for the districts of H. and D.

I, Peter Audrain, clerk of the district court for Huron and Detroit districts, do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original filed in my office. Detroit, the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred six.

Peter Audrain, *Clerk.*

CHARGE

DELIVERED TO THE GRAND JURY FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF UPPER CANADA, BY MR. JUSTICE CAMPBELL, AT THE ASSIZES HELD AT SANDWICH IN SAID DISTRICT, ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH SEPT., 1812

A COPY OF WHICH WAS BY SAID GRAND JURY REQUESTED FOR PUBLICATION
DETROIT

Printed by Theophilus Mettez, 1812

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Previously to entering on the immediate business of the court, permit me to congratulate you on your recent rescue from the grasp of an enemy whose principal motive in attacking you seems to have been the base one of acquiring plunder and destroying private property, he could scarcely expect to make any impression on our garrisons, or form a permanent establishment in a country which has to boast the proud distinction of constituting a part, altho' a distant part of the British Empire.

The scenes, however, you have lately witnessed, will, I trust, sufficiently account to you for the inefficient manner in which the court of assize and nisi prius are this year held. When I left York [Toronto] the accounts of the expulsion of the enemy from your district had not reached that place and consequently my coming here at all was uncertain. This inconveniency will in some degree, I imagine, extend to the other district, altho' not invaded by the enemy as this has been, as many of those concerned in prosecuting and defending suits at law are employed in arms to repel and chastise a foe whose temerity is only equaled by his impolicy in daring to declare war against and actually to invade Great Britain, the only power on earth capable not only of defending her own rights, but also of either protecting or annihilating the commerce of other nations, particularly that of the United States of America, the surplus produce of whole fertile fields will in consequence of this war become equally useless to the merchant and to the farmer, as will be very soon experienced by the most distant settler in their western wilds. The people of those States will then learn, if they have not already learned, (by the brilliant exploit lately performed under our immediate view, gentlemen, by our truly gallant commander and the brave officers and men who assisted him in that glorious achievement, as well as by the numerous captures of their property at sea) to lament their folly in submitting to the measures of a French faction, contrary to sound policy, contrary to their true interest, and to the general wish and sentiment of their wisest and most respectable citizens. But gentlemen, it is not the character of Britons to vaunt, much less to insult an humbled enemy. We will therefore leave them to the fruits of their folly and attend to our more immediate business here.

Altho' the inefficiency I have mentioned, may to a certain degree have taken place in regard to civil actions, it has not, I am convinced, been the case in any degree as to the more important business of criminal prosecutions in any part of the Province. In the districts which I have had the honor to visit the gaols have been regularly delivered, and in the most peaceable times, and appropriate punishments awarded against the guilty, and which I doubt not, gentlemen, with your good assistance will be equally the case in this populous and flourishing district. It must, however, afford you, as it does to us on this bench, very particular satisfaction that the sheriff's calendar contains but very few names, and scarcely any crimes of importance. With respect to persons confined for military offences, you have nothing to do with them. That being the case we have nothing particular to give you in charge, except to recommend to your serious attention, the exercise of that inquisitorial power with which our gallant constitution has entrusted you as grand jurors for the benefit of the community you here represent, and of which you constitute so valuable a part. It can scarcely be expected in any society, however well regulated by the care and vigilance of its magistrates, but that some individuals will be found of such depraved principles and habits as in some way or other to infringe those laws whose only end and object is the security of our persons and property, and to maintain that good order, decency and decorum of individual conduct without which civilized society in the aggregate cannot subsist. This, I say, must be expected in peaceable and ordinary times, and if so, how much more must it be expected in times like the present, when the public mind is agitated, when so great a portion of the population of the country are under arms, and consequently for a time diverted from those quiet habits of industry, which under the influence of religion have ever been found to promote the social and moral duties. If, therefore, any crimes or misdemeanors whatsoever committed, or by whomsoever committed in your district, have come to your knowledge, it is now your sworn duty to inquire into them specially, and to present them to this court, in order to be farther investigated and proceeded upon according to law. For it is to you that the constitution has committed the sacred trust of protecting yourselves, your families and your neighbors from the dire effects of unrestrained licentiousness and all the mischievous consequences to society which would result from the prevalence of vice by suffering crimes to pass with impunity. All offenses whatever, from high treason, the greatest of all civil crimes, to petty larceny or common assaults are within the scope of your inquiry and presentment. To you it belongs to bring delinquents to justice nor is it by any means discretionary with you, as some imagine, whether or not to exercise those powers of investigation and presentment, for you are sworn to do diligently and impartially; entirely divesting your minds of the base motives of fear, favor, affection or interest and those local prejudices and considerations that are too apt to interfere with the strict discharge of public duties, and the pure administration of justice.

In times like the present, and in a country peculiarly situated as this is, I presume that it is extremely probable, notwithstanding the well-known loyalty of its inhabitants generally, that instances may have occurred of treasonable and seditious practices. If therefore it has, or shall come to your knowledge, by the testimony of witnesses, or by any other means whatever, that any individual has swerved from his allegiances, has taken up arms against His Majesty in the present war, has gone over to or joined the enemy on his late depredatory excursion, has held intelligence or correspondence with him, has aided, abetted, or assisted him in any manner, has refused to take up arms conformable to the laws of the country in defense of His Majesty's person and government, when legally called upon to do so, or has attempted to seduce others from the duties of their allegiance. It is now, gentlemen, your duty to present all or any such to this court, and the respectability of your individual characters sufficiently assures me that you will not fail to perform that duty. Your loyalty has been tried and proved; your property in this country is great, and consequently your anxiety for its prosperity and security must be so too. Is there a freeholder in this district or in the Province so extremely ignorant of commercial affairs as not to know that his farm cannot be of half the value to him or his posterity under any other government than that of Great Britain? And of all other governments it would be of least value to him under that of the United States, who themselves abound to superfluity, with those very articles of produce which the Canadian farmer has for sale, and consequently in which the Americans would be his competitors instead of his assistants at market. If there is a man so blind to his own immediate interest, so ignorant of the various commercial channels through which his flour, his beef, his pork, his potash and all other articles which his farm produces, find their way to the final market or place of consumption, and upon which all previous or immediate sales and markets must depend; if he is ignorant of the decided naval superiority of Great Britain which gives her the absolute command and control of those markets and the means of reaching them, so much so that scarcely a foreign ship can appear on the ocean without British permission or protection; if he is also ignorant that altho' those disadvantages which would in the first instance affect the merchant, they would immediately revert to the farmer or original owner of the produce, with whom the misfortune would be lasting, as his produce would not only decrease in value, but would absolutely lay on his hands; I say if there is any man so ignorant as not to know these plain facts, I can only pity his ignorance but cannot hope to cure it.

It is probable that previous to, and during the late invasion of the enemy, some individuals (who in other respects are considered as honest men and good subjects) have been induced to remain inactive, and perhaps in some degree to swerve from the strict duties of their allegiance, from motives of a mistaken policy, or timid caution to avoid exasperating the enemy, or to save their property from plunder, or perhaps from forfeiture in the event of his final success in this country. I say gentlemen, such conduct and when not influenced by worse motives, can only result from unmanly timidity, or mistaken policy. For in the first place, you may rest assured that Great Britain (whatever events or vicissitudes occur during the war) will not at the conclusion of it agree to cede these provinces, or any part of them, to the United States; on the contrary, the probability is, and for many good reasons, that their frontier boundary will be removed farther from you. But even suppose the final event to be otherwise, it is utterly impossible upon any principle of national or municipal law, that any man's property would be seized by the prevailing power on either side, merely for strenuously adhering to his national allegiance; for complying with the laws of his country; for doing all in his power to repel invasion and in short for fully performing all the services and duties of a good subject. No forfeiture can take place unless the owner were to abandon his property, or refuse allegiance to the government finally possessing the country, and even in such case, a reasonable time would be given to all persons wishing to adhere to their former allegiance, for the disposal of their property and removal without molestation; so that in all points of view, it is every man's interest and best policy as well as his duty, to be firm and faithful in all situations, for that man will always be most regarded and esteemed by even an enemy, who has best performed his relative duty to his friends and to his lawful sovereign or government. However much an enemy may encourage treason, he will despise and always distrust the traitor.

This leads me to say something of the nature of allegiance generally, not for your information, gentlemen, who I am convinced fully understand and practice all its duties, but for the purpose of correcting an error which I am told is very prevalent in this country, particularly among that part of its inhabitants who have heretofore emigrated from the United States of America.

Protection and allegiance are those relative ties and duties by which the sovereign and the subject are mutually and reciprocally bound and connected with each other in all countries and governments, whether monarchial or republican; nor can either ever divest themselves of the obligations incident to this mutual bond, without the joint act and concurrence of the other. The sovereign can not deny to any subject that constitutional security and protection of person and property, which in ordinary cases, is afforded by the operation of equal law, through the medium of the civil magistrate; and by the interference of an armed force in extraordinary cases, such as invasion of a foreign enemy, or domestic insurrection. Nor can the subject by his own mere act or change of country, place or situation, ever divest himself of due allegiance and obedience to his native sovereign or government; which allegiance is defined by some of our best authors as the tie which binds each subject to be true and faithful to his sovereign in return for the protection afforded him, even at the risk and sacrifice of life or limb, and not to know or hear of any ill intended him or his government without defending him therefrom by every possible means. Of this allegiance there are two species; one inherent in all natives of His Majesty's dominions, and therefore called natural or perpetual allegiance; the other local or temporary, incident only to aliens during residence. Of the former I need say nothing at the present time, for every native subject must be conscious of its sacred obligations. With respect to the latter, it differs in nothing from the former except in its duration; for altho' it is readily admitted that a foreigner coming to reside in any part of His Majesty's dominions, whether from the United States or from any other country, owes to our sovereign but a temporary allegiance during residence, and by no means divests himself of the allegiance due to the government of his native country, yet while this allegiance continues at all, it continues full and complete, and any act of such foreigner incompatible with its duties, during such voluntary residence, would incur the same punishment as the like crime committed by a native subject; for allegiance is entire in its nature, although it may be either temporary or perpetual in its duration. But, gentlemen, I conceive the case of those Americans who have emigrated to this country with the avowed intention of becoming permanent settlers in it, who actually possess lands in fee in it, whether by purchase or by donation by the crown, who have taken commissions, or hold places of profit, civil or military, under the government; who have taken the usual oaths of allegiance, or office, and particularly those who by a residence of seven years, or other special specifications have become naturalized subjects, by virtue of sundry acts of parliament; to be materially different from those transitory alien residents I have just mentioned. If it were possible that anything could add to the ties of allegiance by which even native subjects are bound to the government, I should imagine it to be those very circumstances under which such emigrants are adopted; it being their own mature and deliberate choice; the country and government of their own solemn selection, at a time of life when the mind is, or ought to be, unfettered from such early impressions and habits, as have nothing but mere local prejudices to justify them.

To be thus received as fellow subjects of the same sovereign, children of the same inheritance, enjoying protection without national taxation, which they could not have done in their own country; partaking all the benefits to be derived from unrestrained commerce, with the many other privileges incident to British subjects; I presume, ought to excite in any reasonable mind ties of gratitude as well as of firm allegiance. What, then, are we to think of a few persons of this description, who imagine they are under superior ties to the country they abandoned, and scarcely under any to this? But if neither honor, nor duty, nor gratitude, can convince them of their error, the law must. You will, therefore, gentlemen, feel it your duty to present to this court all such persons as to your knowledge have acted in any manner incompatible with true allegiance, whether permanent or temporary; whether native subjects, aliens, emigrants, coming into and voluntarily residing in this district of the province. These sentiments I have expressed in substance if not in the same words in the other districts I have visited, and I hope with good effect, for both grand and petit juries have almost invariably done their duty to my entire satisfaction.

In your deliberations concerning those State offenses, as well as ordinary crimes, such as felonies and misdemeanors, you are only to examine evidence on behalf of the crown, that is for its prosecution, or rather for the community. For altho' the king is supreme head and protector of the community, lends his name and authority in conducting those prosecutions, are instituted and carried on in his own name, merely for our own benefit and protection, and if we, from motives of false lenity or otherwise, neglect to punish the disturbers of society we only injure ourselves. You will therefore not think the worse of our admirable constitution for denying to grand juries the right of examining witnesses in favor of the criminal. You are an accusing jury and not a trying jury. Your business is to inquire on behalf of the crown, or as I have said before, on behalf of civilized society, into all crimes and disorders whatsoever, which happen to disturb its tranquility or offend its sense of decency and decorum. The conviction of the criminal becomes afterwards the business of another jury who act under the immediate inspection of this court, when witnesses are examined as well for as against him. But, altho' you are only to receive evidence for the prosecution, yet you are to be particularly careful that such evidence is true, or at least fully satisfactory to justify your putting the delinquent on his trial. For the life, liberty, or reputation of a British subject, is not to be hazarded on surmised or slight grounds.

Thus, gentlemen, I have endeavoured (tho' very imperfectly) to point out to you the nature of some of these duties, positively required of you by the constitution as the grand inquest for this district of the province. In addition to that, permit me to recommend to your attention, another mode of being particularly serviceable to the government and to the community, and which I am convinced will be no less agreeable to you, as being merely discretionary, and depending upon the dictates of your own·benevolence and humanity. It is, that after you return home you would embrace all convenient opportunities of explaining to those persons in your respective neighborhoods who do not enjoy the same advantages of education and of general information that you do, the nature and extent of the allegiance they owe to their sovereign, and the consequent obedience to his government and to the laws; as well as the moral and social duties to the community, upon the strict observance of which their own immediate happiness and the future welfare and interest of their posterity, so much depends. By this means, and by your own good example, you will be enabled in many instances to prevent crimes, a much more pleasing task than being called upon to punish them.

You will now retire to deliberate in any place most convenient and use all the dispatch consistent with the serious and important nature of the duty you are sworn to perform, and so soon as you have found any presentments or indictments, you will please come into court with them, in order to be farther proceeded upon without unnecessary delay.

FINIS

MEMORIAL

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan. May it please your Honors:

The undersigned have witnessed with extreme regret the embarrassed condition in which the business of the court is now involved.

Having a deep interest, as well in the reputation of the court, as in the correct adjustment of those affairs which, as officers of this court, have been confided to them, they feel it due to the court, due to the country, and more especially due to themselves, to remonstrate, with respectful candor, against a longer continuance of a state of things by which the administration of the laws of the country is perverted, suspended and oftentimes defeated.

The undersigned are fully aware of the relation which exists between them, as officers of this court and the court itself; they are sensible that the most respectful deference is due, from them, to the judges of that court, before whom they have the honor to practice; and as it is their duty, so, they trust it will always be their pleasure to manifest that respect, and to sustain with their utmost professional talent, the dignity of this high judicial tribunal—a tribunal in whose reputation the undersigned have the honor, more or less to participate.

With such sentiments, it would be as opposite from their duty to the court, as it would be repugnant to their own honor to be silent, or to speak otherwise than with plainness on a topic affecting alike the reputation of the court, and their own individual and collective interests and characters.

The evils complained of are not of recent origin, but unfortunately of long endurance. They are not of occasional occurrence merely, but of continued and unceasing existence. They do not relate to a few isolated cases but affect all.

Are specifications required? The particular history of almost every case which has occurred within the last eighteen months would furnish in its progress evidence of the truths we deplore. The process of the court, is it not abused—being made returnable at improper times and before improper persons? Interlocutory and other decisions of the court are improperly recorded or utterly omitted, by which the just rights of suitors are often sacrificed. Writs when required by the ordinary course of practice cannot be obtained, or if obtained properly, returned and served, are either misplaced oftentimes, or with declarations and other papers of vital importance altogether lost. Day after day and week after week applications are made for copies of papers or for subpœnas necessary to parties, with disappointed and fruitless perseverance; and if jurors attend and parties and witnesses from great distances appear, trials can rarely be had, for that important papers or whole files are not to be found. Jurors, lawyers, suitors and witnesses, all feel and lament how notoriously oppressive is such a state of things.

Evils of such a nature it was hoped would have arrested efficaciously the attention of the court, and thus have secured their own correction before reaching this unpleasant crisis. But if disappointment followed this hope, the present representation it is presumed will not be deemed the less appropriate.

If a formal exhibition of complaint be considered necessary the undersigned have the honor to request that this communication be considered such. None, it is presumed have more respect for the present clerk than the undersigned, nor a more ardent disposition to save him. But all considerations of personal application ought, it is believed, in such a case to have no influence; the office is created for the use and benefit of the community at large, and not for the individual incumbent.

The undersigned are so entirely satisfied of the purity of the motives which induce the present application, that they do not suffer themselves to suppose that a solitary doubt, prejudicial to the honor of those motives can find place with the court.

And they do not hestitate to declare that they can no longer meet but with the most inexpressible reluctance, the heavy responsibility both with respect to property and to reputation, which is every day incurred by the continuance of evils of so great magnitude.

Their most decided conviction is, that the dignity of the court, and the claims of public justice alike indicate the expediency of appointing immediately a new clerk.

In conclusion, the undersigned would respectfully submit also, that so entire a derangement exists in respect to the writs, files, records, and papers of the court remaining with the present clerk that an adjournment of about three weeks will be imperiously necessary after a new clerk shall have been appointed, to enable him by uninterrupted attention, so to arrange the business before the court, as that with safety and convenience, satisfactory progress may be made in it. Nor indeed is it perceptible to the undersigned that there exists any practicable mode by which, without the most serious sacrifice, the business of the term can be brought to a close without resorting to the measures proposed.

Having from a sense of imperious duty submitted this view of the business of the court, and which they take pleasure in stating every member of the bar attending cordially concurs in, the undersigned have the honor, with due respect,

To be your most obt. servants,

Chas. Jas. Lauman.	Chas. Larned.
John Hunt.	Wm. Woodbridge.
Jas. Duane Doty.	Saml. T. Davinport, Jr.
Sol. Sibley.	Wm. W. Petit.
Geo. McDougall.	

Detroit, Sept. 25, 1819.*

RESOLUTION OF REQUEST

Resolved, By the governor and judges of the Territory of Michigan, that Augustus B. Woodward and William Woodbridge, esquires, or either of them be authorized and requested to proceed to the city of Washington at the ensuing session of Congress and endeavor to procure the permanent establishment of the southern boundary of this Territory in conformity with the principles of the ordinance of Congress of July 13, 1787, or in the most favorable manner for the interest of the Territory which may be practicable, and also the passage of an act of Congress allowing to the people of this Territory the privilege of electing a delegate to Congress.

But in case either of the gentlemen above named should perform the services herein requested, the governor and judges will consider the same as gratuitous, and do not pledge the Territorial government to any further remuneration therefor.

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* The clerk, Peter Audrain, had become incompetent from old age, to perform his duties.—C. M. B.

Detroit July ? 1818.

Lew. Cass, *Governor of the Territory of Michigan.*

John Griffin, *One of the Judges of the Territory of Michigan.*

AFFIDAVIT

Michigan Territory, }
County of Wayne. }

I do under oath certify that I have been acquainted with the Honorable Augustus B. Woodward (late chief), a judge of the Supreme court for the said Territory since 1809; that during that time I considered his conduct as a judge to be patient, humane, dignified and independent; that during the period the British and Savages had possession of the country in the late war, his services then rendered to his fellow citizens ought never to be forgotten; at the then most trying event his conduct was most conspicuous in defending their rights against the insults and the aggressions of a cruel, relentless and vindictive enemy. That I have been at balls, dinners, and many other convivial parties with Judge Woodward during the period aforesaid, and upon all these occasions his conduct was that which is becoming a gentleman. That at the commencement of the late session of the Supreme court, I called on Judge Woodward at his quarters, I found him in a very low state of health, I discovered from his conversation that he was determined to attend court; I advised him against it, considering him so very feeble in body, that the exposure in my opinion would occasion his death, which impression I stated to Major Whipple, the landlord where he boarded. The judge notwithstanding did attend court and continued to discharge the functions of his office during its session, to the astonishment of all that witnessed him.

J. McDonell.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 18th Feby., A. D. 1824.

Robert Abbott, J. P., C. W.

The above is a true copy of the original copied by me the 18th Feby., 1824.

A. D. Fraser.

AFFIDAVIT

Michigan Territory, }
Wayne Co. }

Alexander D. Fraser, attorney and counsellor at law of the city of Detroit, appeared personally before Robert Abbott, Esq., an acting justice of the peace in and for said county, who being duly sworn deposeth and saith as follows: I have been very intimately acquainted with Judge Woodward for some time back, and I have always considered him a very temperate man, and have never known him to be affected with wine or liquor. I consider him to be a man of an expanded mind, and possessed of general as well as legal knowledge in no ordinary degree. His talents are superior to what generally falls to the lot of man, and his legal requirements, I believe, have here and elsewhere been invariably allowed to be such as would adorn the bench of any country. His independence and integrity on the seat of justice, I cannot believe can be attacked on any earthly foundation, nor have I ever known them to be disputed by any virtuous citizen; and his extreme anxiety to attend to his public stations it is impossible to exceed. Some time previous to the last term of the Supreme court he was dangerously ill and continued so till the sitting of the court, at which time he was in a very reduced state of health, and from his debility I conceived him to be totally unable to attend the court, but to my surprise he made the effort contrary to the expectation of every one (for we generally believed a few days before then that he was dying), and Col. Hatch informed me on the first day of the sitting of the court, that the judge had sent for him to dress him as he was unable to dress himself, that he went and did so accordingly; he added that it was the height of imprudence in the judge to venture out and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, but Col. Hatch said it was all to no purpose for the judge told him, he said, that he was resolved or determined to attend the court. Col. Hatch added that he believed the judge never would recover from his sickness. On that day I was in court, when I saw the judge come to the court house door in his gig, and he was unable to get out of it. He required help to get out and to conduct him to the bench. Every person I believe, was surprised at his exertion in his feeble state, and I did not suppose that he would or could wait in the court house longer than to charge the grand jury, for which I considered him totally inadequate from his debility, but to the surprise of all he attended punctually every day of the term and apparently gained additional strength every day. The first day I saw him in court I was fully of the belief that he could not live more than a day or two at most. The only exceptionable trait I ever noticed in the judge's judicial character is that he permitted too great a latitude to members of the bar, as I thought, in arguing their causes, and I am totally a stranger to any exceptionable trait in his private character.

Alex. D. Fraser.

The above is a true copy of my affidavit sworn before Justice Abbott, Feb. 18, 1824. A. D. Fraser.

Sworn to and subscribed this 17th Feb., 1824.

Robert Abbott, *Justice of the Peace.*

C. W.

COMPLAINT

United States of America, }
Territory of Michigan, to wit: }

Augustus B. Woodward, one of the judges in and over the Territory of Michigan, complains of Whittemore Knaggs, one of the interpreters for the United States for one of the tribes of savages commonly called Cheboys or Chippeways, in custody of a plea of trespass, for that the said defendant on the 10th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, at Detroit, in the district of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, with force and arms, to-wit: with clubs, etc., assaulted the said plaintiff, and him did then and there strike and wound and other enormities committed against the peace and dignity of the United States of America, and to the damage of the said plaintiff, twenty thousand dollars, wherefore he brings suit.

Michigan, Oct. 9, 1811. Woodward.*

ORDER

TERRITORY OF MICHIGAN, TO WIT:

The United States of America to the Marshal of the Territory of Michigan:

You are hereby commanded that you take Whittemore Knaggs, one of the interpreters for the United States, for one of the tribes of savages commonly called Chebois, or Chippewas, to be found within the said Territory of Michigan, and him safely keep, so that you may have his body before our judges of our Supreme court of the said Territory of Michigan, to be held at Detroit, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there in our said court, before our said judges, to answer Augustus B. Woodward, one of the judges in and over the Territory of Michigan, in a plea of trespass for an assault upon a judge to the damage of the said Augustus B. Woodward, as is said, twenty thousand dollars, and of this will make due return. Witness, John Griffin, one of the judges in and over the Territory of Michigan, the 11th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Peter Audrain,
M. S. C. T. M.

PROTEST

(Without date.)

Whereas, The legislative council of the Michigan Territory, at its last session, have undertaken by law, and of their own authority to appoint a presiding judge and to prescribe the order of precedence in the court of the Territory composed of the judges holding commissions under the President of the United States, by the authority of the law of Congress, and whereas a majority of the said judges have acquiesced in the right assumed by the said council.*

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* This episode is explained in Vol. XXIX, page 648 of this series.—C. M. B.

The undersigned, one of the judges of the said Territory, conceives it to be a duty which he owes to his station to enter upon the journal of the court, a respectful but decided protest against the exercise of the power assumed by the council in this behalf.

He denies the competency of the council under its general powers of legislation, or by virtue of any authority derived from the laws of Congress, so to regulate the powers and duties of the judges, as a court, as to confer upon an individual judge any exclusive duty, right, power or privilege, or to the judicial office any title, distinction or disability, not derived from the laws of Congress and expressed in the commission under which the office is held.

He considers that the council by assuming the right to create the office of presiding judge, and appoint a person to perform the duty by prescribing a rule of procedure and subordination to the judges, have exceeded their powers, that the force and effect of the act under which this power is claimed, if admitted to be valid, is to violate the individual rights of the judges and to control the enactments of the paramount legislature by whose authority the judges are constituted, appointed and commissioned.

The undersigned makes this protest against the principle assumed, and not against the person designated to preside, by the council, towards whom he entertains a feeling of entire respect and cordiality, and to whom as an equal, he would with all sincerity and cheerfulness accord the duty of presiding were it left to depend upon the comity of the members of the court as heretofore, and not upon the unauthorized enactment of a subordinate legislature.

HENRY CHIPMAN.

RELATIVE TO QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, P.

On the 6th day of December, 1825, before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, came Robert Stuart, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes as follows: That he is one of the judges of the county court of Michilimackinac county, in the Territory of Michigan, and, *ex-officio,* one of the inspectors of election, in which capacity he acted in the last election for a delegate to Congress from said Territory; that he has been present at previous elections for delegate from that Territory, and is well acquainted with the manner of voting and the qualification required of voters in the same; that the payment of a road tax or personal service upon the highways has always been deemed sufficient to gratify the voters as it respects the payment of taxes, and that a very great number of votes have always been admitted on that ground, that discharged soldiers have always been allowed to vote, being citizens and having lived in the Territory for one year before the election, and no question has ever been raised until after the last election, as far as this deponent knows, as to the necessity of a year's residence after discharge; that men of mixed Indian blood have always been allowed to vote, having civilized habits and the other legal qualifications. Persons of all the descriptions before mentioned have always heretofore formed a very large portion of the voters in the Territory of Michigan. And the deponent farther says that in consequence of his failure to appoint county commissioners in said county during the last and present year many persons were deprived of their right of suffrage and that at least 50 voters were hereby lost to Mr. Biddle in the election for delegate.

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* This act was passed June 28, 1830, and is printed in two places in the Territorial Laws, Vol. 2, page 685, and Vol. 3, page 817.—C. M. B.

Robert Stuart.

Sworn to before me this 7th day of Dec., 1825.*

——— —————————.

NOTIFICATION

Sir,—The undersigned, as a committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Detroit and vicinity, held last evening pursuant to public notice, have the honor to inform you that the members of that meeting have selected you as a candidate for the office of delegate, to represent this Territory in the next Congress.

From their personal knowledge of your disposition to advance the prosperity of this Territory, of your acquaintance with the wishes and interests of this community, and of your ability to render these qualifications eminently serviceable to our fellow citizens in the national legislature, the persons composing that meeting have disclaimed all party or selfish considerations in selecting you as their candidate, and have resolved to use none but the most fair and honorable means to promote their views and wishes with their fellow citizens.

They have also taken the liberty of expressing their sentiments upon these subjects to the electors of the Territory, and of desiring their concurrence on the like fair and liberal grounds.

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* In the contested election in 1825 the votes of Mackinac were rejected because of the irregularities mentioned in this affidavit.—C. M. B.

We, therefore, on behalf of the members of that meeting, beg leave to solicit your assent to their wishes, in being a candidate in the next election for delegate.

With high individual respect and esteem, we are, sir,

Your most obt. servants,
J. Kearsley.
R. A. Forsyth.
William A. Fletcher.

John Biddle, Esq.
Detroit, March 10, 1825.

NOTICE

The citizens of Wayne county are requested to meet at the council house on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing a committee to correspond with our fellow citizens of the other counties of the Territory, in order to ascertain their sentiments respecting the propriety of petitioning Congress to alter the ordinance erecting the Territory of Michigan, in such manner as the present situation of the Territory requires, and also to ascertain their wishes as to the instructions which shall be given to our next delegate.

[Signed.] H. J. Hunt, William Brown, Robert Abbott, James M'Closky, J. Visgar, George M'Dougall, P. J. Desnoyers, J. V. R. Ten Eyck, J. Hunt, P. Clapp, O. Bartlett, A. E. Wing, A. G. Whitney, C. Baker, Wm. Russell, B. Woodworth, O. W. Miller, W. W. Petit, J. W. Hunter, C. Ten Eyck, J. M'Donnell, J. Campau, J. Palmer, Louis Dequindre, A. Edwards, B. Stead, C. Larned, J. P. Sheldon.

Detroit, Sept. 6, 1820.

NOTIFICATION

Detroit, May 16th, 1825.

Sir—Gov. Cass instructed me, previous to his departure for Ohio, to employ you to prevent the Indians from passing into Canada.

It is not necessary for me to explain to you the views of the government respecting the exclusion of Indians from Canada, but wish you to adhere to the instructions given you, while in this employment last year.

You will receive twenty-five dollars per month and be employed one month from this date.

Respectfully, Sir, Yr. Obt. Servt.,
R. A. Forsyth.

John Meldrum, Esq.

ORDER

(Without date.)

Head Quarters 2nd Regt.
5th Brigade Michigan Militia

You will forthwith purchase and forward to Daniel Mulbollens [Mulholland], three hundred bushels of oats, or such quantity of oats and hay as will be sufficient for two hundred horses for three days. You will also receive at the store house of Clark and Strong in this county, such articles of pork and other provisions as may be provided for you sufficient for two hundred men for 4 days and forward the same to Daniel Mulbollens [Mulholland] in Erie in this county by two o'clock p. m., on the day, the 5th September inst., to be issued to such of the companies of this regiment as may be there.

You will with your assistants take such prompt measures to carry this order into effect as circumstances will permit, taking care to have the above mentioned provisions, etc., at the place appointed for their delivery. You will call on the Brigade Paymaster, Major Daniel S. Bacon, for such sums of money as you may need.

(Signed) Wonson [Warner] Wing,
Lieut. Col. Commnd, 2nd Regt. Michigan Militia.

To Al. White, Quartermaster 2nd Regt. Michigan Militia.

ANNOUNCEMENT

13 Nov., 1836.

The Acting Governor of Michigan authorizes us to announce:

That the President is of the opinion the territorial government now existing in Michigan, having been established by Congress, in virtue of the power exclusively vested in that body by the constitution, must continue until it is terminated by Congress.

The laws by which it is established have the same force in his mind as any other laws of the United States, and he deems it not less his duty to see them faithfully executed.

It is also directed that the Acting Governor, as well as all other officers appointed under the authority of the laws of the United States, in the Territory, continue in the exercise of their official duties until the laws be altered or revoked by Congress.*

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE POTTOWATTOMIES' SHORE

[Filed December 12, 1806.]

Translated by Rudolph Worch and Dr. F. Krusty, editors of the "*Michigan Volksfreund,*" Jackson, Mich.

At a meeting of the principal citizens and freeholders of the Pottowattomies' shore, held at the house of Messrs. Jacques and François Lasselle, Tuesday, December 9th, 1806, it was resolved to appoint a committee to unite with committees of the other districts in addressing a petition to His Excellency, the Governor, and to our Legislature upon the following subjects:

Resolved, That we shall demand of the Legislature to keep in force our old laws of the northwest and Indiana Territory in establishing our common pleas and quarter sessions court, so that the Supreme Court shall be held by three judges, and not less than two, according to the ordinance of Congress of July 13, 1787, which is our constitution, and particularly that the Supreme Court be held according to the territorial law which says: "There shall be only one term for the Supreme Court, which shall be held on the third Monday of the month of September of each year" (and not every two months) "and that special courts shall take place whenever two of the said judges shall deem it necessary." And we think that these said special courts should only be held in cases of atrocious crimes and not for civil suits.

That the court of quarter sessions shall appoint every year commissioners chosen from the people, for the levy of our taxes, according to the law approved at Cincinnati on the 19th of December, 1799, entitled in English: "The act to regulate county levies;" which said commissioners shall calculate in advance the taxes needed for every year, and they are to be levied only after the said court of quarter sessions, as well as the grand jurors thereof shall have confirmed their estimates. We also find it very lamentable for us that at present for the least sum under twenty dollars a freeholder is taken by "capias," like a criminal, and execution follows immediately, while under our old laws we were always summoned, and execution could not issue until three or six months after the judgment.

Resolved, That in our opinion in the adoption of laws for the Territory one entire law of one State only should be adopted at any one time and not in parts and from several States in the same section, as they are at present.

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*This was probably issued by Acting Governor John S. Horner, who undertook to ignore the claims of Michigan to statehood and the rights of Stevens T. Mason as governor of the State.—C. M. B.

Resolved, That in our opinion the 10,000 arpents (acres) of land, donated by Congress for the erection of public buildings at Detroit, should form a fund separate from the territorial taxes, and that the 20,000 dollars of our money, appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose, does not suit the present circumstances of Detroit, and that the place chosen by the Legislature in the grand square for the erection of the said buildings, is not convenient, being too far away from the town.

We demand that the oath of the grand jurors shall be administered as heretofore, and that each citizen shall serve as grand juror only in his town, and not for a whole year, which is very hurtful to the private interests of everybody.

Resolved, That if the Legislature does not restore our rights immediately, we shall be obliged to appeal to Congress.

Resolved, That E. Brush, Gabriel Godfroy and Jacob Visger, Esqr's., shall constitute the said committee.

A true copy of the proceedings.

(Signed) J. LASSELLE.

BILL IN REGARD TO RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES

[Re-translated by Rudolph Worch and Dr. F. Krusty.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1807.

Present, the Governor, Judge Woodward and Judge Griffin.

Judge Woodward presented a bill in regard to religious societies, which was read a first and second time and deferred for further consideration.

The bill, or proposed law, is as follows:

Be it ordered by the Governor and the Judges of Michigan, that every religious society in the Territory of Michigan may elect a trustee or trustees of the society, at such time, in such manner and in such number as the society shall deem proper. The person or persons thus appointed or their successors, shall be empowered to acquire, possess and alienate real and personal property (excepting slaves) in trust for the use and benefit of the said society; they may sue and be sued in law; the society may at any time call upon the trustees to account for all that may have been entrusted to them, and in case of refusal appoint one or more agents to compel them by law. No one society shall possess at any one time more than 2,000 acres of land

and all the property of the society shall be subject to be taxed in the same manner as any other property.

This act is taken from the laws of one of the original States, viz., of North Carolina, it being both necessary and suitable to the circumstances of Michigan.

LETTER

DANVILLE, KY., JAN. 9, 1809.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

I have long waited in anxious expectation that, at least, you would let me know where you are. I expect you are in your government near the circle. But I have no certainty of it. Both because you promised to let me hear from you when you should arrive there, and because your numerous plans of business, and of fame may lead you to some other destiny. I will, however, venture to invade you in the north, and I hope, although conquests have generally come from the north, that I shall conquer your silence. I must beg of you if this should ever reach you, that you will no longer deprive me of the pleasure and improvement I should derive from your correspondence. In a former letter I had the pleasure to inform you that I was married to the lady of whom I made mention upon our intimacy at Washington. I have now only to inform you that we are in health and that she joins with me in expressing her attachment to you as my friend and her admiration of your highly cultivated character.

Before this will have reached you will have seen the communications of our President. They contain some squintings towards hostility. In this country there is much expectation of the speedy rupture with Spain. And the idea generally prevails, and I am inclined to think not without some foundation, that the attempt will be made to retake the territory of Louisiana. I think if Spain can get leisure from European conflicts, with the aid of France, which no doubt will be easily gained, she will be both able and willing to reconquer the whole country. If we are attacked in that quarter we Kentuckians shall be obliged to bear the brunt of the war. Indeed we don't seem much opposed to a war here, the merchant thinks it will give us money, and the farmer calculates that it will increase the price of his harvest. But few consider remote consequences, the devastation, the woes and the vices it brings in its train.

In November I paid a visit to St. Louis, Upper Louisiana, when I had occasion to observe the very inauspicious aspect of the affairs of that government. The constituted authorities are avowedly at war. And not one single law has been made by the legislature since the establishment of the second grade of their government. Now the whole face of affairs in that country appears to me to be hostile to the principles, or at least the practice of the American government. The appointment of Gen. [James] Wilkinson to that government was entirely an oversight in our good President. He is thought by some intelligent men in the country to be a secret foe to the government. It is also believed by many that Burr, Brown of Kentucky, Wilkinson and others of that party have some harbored wish for a foreign invasion. If this is so I wish perdition may attend them, but I very much fear that the strength of party which is always made to join powerful malcontents might in that case prove a serious evil to our common country.

In your letter in answer to this give me a minute account of the latitude of Detroit, its local situation as it regards the borders of the lake, and the prospects of its being speedily rebuilt. Permit me to request of you a sketch of the face of the country, its vegetables, its animals, and indeed all its statistics. Particularly tell me how far is the usual depth of the rock from the surface, if there is any subterraneous rock at all. There are objects which though remote, I have still an interest in. And permit me to say that interest is much heightened by the correspondence of my friend in the remote region. The most inhospitable climes become interesting if they contain a treasure we prize. Lastly give me some information of yourself. How you are pleased with your new residence and situation. Whether you think you will continue to live so far north? Or whether you will again fix yourself in the genial south? The state of your literary plans is to me peculiarly interesting. Genius has something of Divinity in it. It creates an interest in the coldest heart. How does your work on languages progress, or is it yet begun? What do you think of your work on finances? Are there any alterations in the plan? Will you publish in Boston, or elsewhere? And when? Upon that work a great portion of your fame depends. I am anxious for its publication. Tell me where Miss Woodward is. Is she with you, at Richmond, or at Boston? Excuse my solicitude about your affairs, yourself and your family. I have received too many favors at your hand readily to forget them.

Accept, dear sir, assurances of my highest regard and friendship.*

THOMAS B. REED.

LETTER

SANDWICH, 18th August, 1807.

SIR:—I am this moment favored with yours of this date, and if you will call on Mr. Brush he will give you a volume containing the laws of Upper

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* This letter was written to Judge A. B. Woodward, and the Miss Woodward referred to was his sister Mana, who married Adriel Pease.—C. M. B.

Canada which I left with him this spring, and in which the statute you allude to is contained.

Prior to the conquest of Canada by Great Britain, an ordinance was passed by Mr. Raudot, Intendant of Canada, dated the 15th of April, 1709, by which it was ordained that under the good pleasure of his majesty (the king of France) all [Panis?] and negroes which had been or which should thereafter be purchased, should belong in full property to those who had or should purchase them in quality of slaves.

I have mentioned the above ordinance as the book in which it is contained has become very scarce.

There was also a proclamation on the subject of bringing negroes into the Province, which I am not in possession of. If I am not mistaken, mention of it is made in the statutes of Upper Canada.

I am, sir, with great regard,
Your very Obedt. Servt.,
Js. W. Cod. [Joseph Woods?]*

LETTER

Detroit, Jan. 2, 1808.

Sir:—I do myself the honor of opening the compliments of the season by addressing you on a point peculiarly interesting to the Detroit fund as likewise to myself: in short I have to request, sir, that in your capacity of committee during the recess of the legislature of Michigan will favor me as such with your opinion whether I, as secretary to the legislature, am authorized to receive all monies coming in oɥ—Detroit, and pay out such monies as may be necessary for the adjustment of certain claims; it will, I presume, sir, appear as obvious to you as to me that nothing can be done without your opinion, I therefore trust in an immediate answer.

And am with due respect,
Y. O. H. S.
Jos. Watson.

Augustus B. Woodward, Esquire.

LETTER

River Raisin, March 17, 1808.

I have doubted whether I ought, or ought not, to transmit the enclosed bill to the Secretary of State. I have at length concluded that no improper consequences could possibly result, and that his enlightened mind will appreciate what, if anything, could be useful, and pass over that that might be so.

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* Joseph Woods was the father of Judge Robert Stuart Woods, who died recently at Chatham, Ont.—C. M. B

I have always thought that the protection afforded by independent states to *real culprits,* though unquestionably sanctioned by the existing law of nations, is a relic of ancient prejudice and barbarity. It is, perhaps, solely to the object of political persecutions that an asylum ought to be afforded. Crimes which offend against the happiness of the human race, and which would be recognized as such by all the civilized nations of mankind, ought not perhaps, to be ranked with offenses which are considered criminal only as relates to particular governments.

I have conceived that subjects of this nature might either be arranged by national stipulations, or by reciprocal legislative regulations. Immediately after the commotion excited in this country by the British military officers, aided by the Americans, attempting to seize and carry off a deserter from the house of a citizen of the metropolis of this Territory, had subsided, I introduced this bill with a view to obviate future interruptions of harmony of the same kind, as well as an existing one, relative to the harboring of the slaves of the British side of the strait by inhabitants of the American side.

The bill passed to its third reading, and was then lost. Mr. Griffin voted against it, because, he said, he thought it was contrary to the constitution. The governor voted in favor of some of the sections, and against others. The slaves he was willing to restore immediately, the deserters after some time. I refused to vote in favor of a remedy for any one part of the evil, unless the law was made to embrace all cases of this description at the same time. Thus the whole was totally lost.

A copy of certain resolutions which accompanied the bill providing for its transmission to the respective British provinces and the respective American government bordering on them, will be transmitted by the ensuing mail. Should the bill not be wanted I will be grateful for a return of it. I would at that time, and would still prefer, national to local regulations on a subject of this kind, and if this should not suggest any, it will at least be a proof to the British Minister that every disposition to preserve harmony has existed which the nature of circumstances would justify.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
With the highest respect
Your obedient servant
A. B. Woodward.

The Hon. James Madison,
Secretary of State.

LETTER

DETROIT, Nov. 19, 1808.

Hon. A. B. Woodward, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—This is the first time I have had the pleasure to address you since your departure, and without any sort of apology, I shall immediately introduce to you the subject of our legislature. The bill you had the honor to report, the time for holding the legislature of this Territory, has been taken up, discussed, and one entire new section added, through the influence of Judge Witherell. This section defines or confines the powers of the legislature. It is in substance this: The governor and judges shall constitute a legislative board. Any three members may make a quorum for the transaction of business, and any two, whenever above quorum is present, shall be considered a legal majority. That instead of the members signing the laws adopted, as heretofore, they shall be subscribed by the president of the board, and countersigned by the secretary. This bill has passed in this manner, and become a law. There has been but a very little business transacted by the government, either as a legislature, or as a board of commissioners, since your departure. With respect to the latter, there seems to be so many impediments in the way, that I fear very little will, or can be done this season. The principal obstacles seem to be the confused state of the town, the uncertainty where the military reserve may fall, and the want of an intelligent surveyor. But, sir, all these difficulties are to be obviated, set aside and got over, and how, do you think? This mighty complex city of Detroit is to be reduced down to a plain scale. The governor ever friendly towards the adoption of "plain practical systems," seconded by his firm and invaluable friend W. [Witherell], who has become "willingered" though his unacquaintedness to follow his Excy. in everything, have employed McClauskey [James McCloskey], the surveyor in their individual capacities, to make out a new plan for the town of Detroit, running all the streets at right angles. I say in their individual capacities, because the subject has never been agitated in the board, and moreover Mack told me yesterday, when he produced me his new plan, that he had been requested to keep the matter secret for the present, that the governor and Judge Witherell had promised to see him well paid, and were sanguine in what they had undertaken.

Judge Griffin brought forward a proposition to the legislature some days since, for the repeal of the lottery law, but it would not go down. The governor contended that it was in the [nature] of a grant, that the moment the law passed, the people of the town became possessed of rights that it was not in the power of the legislature to divest them of. He is in favor giving the benefit of one of the lotteries to Mr. Richard.* Mr. R. talks of going to

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* Rev. Gabriel Richard.—C. M. B.

Washington soon. He may possibly take some of the tickets along with him. Judge Griffin is little more than a cipher in our little government. He votes correctly I believe, says but little, in fact it were not worth his while to utter much, for there does appear a determination to carry everything against him.

Your most Obt. Servt.,
N. Flannagan. [William Flanigan.]

LETTER

Detroit, Dec. 2, 1808.

Hon. A. B. Woodward, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—I took the liberty in my former letter to mention something about the government of Michigan; I mentioned the proposed alteration of the plan of the town of Detroit. That matter is now, I believe, finally settled; a meeting of the inhabitants was called by the Grand Marshal of the Territory, on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the proposition. About 30 of the inhabitants assembled and among that number one solitary person only (Dr. Scott)* stood up for the measure. After the matter was thoroughly discussed a motion was made for the meeting to disperse; it did so without taking any question. The commissioners are now pursuing the old plan, and they promised to make thorough work. Judge Witherell has come forward somewhat illiberally, I think, with a measure to do away the little business which I depend upon for a livelihood. He has reported what is called by some a criminal code, it contains 46 sections. I have selected two as bearing on the Bnk. which I enclose for your perusal. I shall use no endeavor whatever to counteract it. Judge Witherell, I firmly believe, aims at taking the lead, although the governor has hitherto made use of him as a tool to bring into shape some of his favorite projects, I am much mistaken if he does not soon get the upper hand of the governor. Even our friend Judge Griffin, thinks it much safer to lie at the mercy of the governor than to rely upon the candor of Witherell.

When I commenced this letter it was my intention to have noticed some things respecting the governor, but as I have only time to seal this, as the mail is upon the close, I shall reserve it for some future communication.

Your most Obt.
N. Flanagan† [William Flanigan].

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* William McDowell Scott, at one time marshal of the territory.—C. M. B.

† Flanigan came to Detroit to act as cashier of the Bank of Detroit, and it is to the actions of Hull and Witherell in destroying that bank that he alludes. See Vol. XXIX, p. 645, this series.—C. M. B.

LETTER

SANDWICH, 14th Nov., 1809.

We will be answerable for the duties arising on Mr. P. Minard's goods, he says he is to enter them at your office or your deputy. At whichever of the offices he enters them we consider ourselves answerable for the duties, but to prevent mistakes, as he is ignorant in these things, we have advised him to enter at our office, but he says it is a great deal out of his road, and that Mr. Marshall told him it would answer the same thing to make his entry at his office. We are, sir,

Your very humble servants,

JOHN AND JAMES McGREGOR.

To Lewis Bond, Esq., Collector, or his Deputy.
Miami Rapids.

LETTER

NEW YORK, 12th Jan'y, 1808.

DEAR SIR: Your communication under date of the 7th of November last covering your decision respecting the restoration of Canadian slaves, has been received, and agreeably to your request I have procured the insertion of it in the *American Citizen* and the *Republican Watch Tower,* and have transmitted to your address by mail, half a dozen copies of the paper. I have only to add, that the decision very generally meets the approbation of our bar.

I am very respectfully your most
Obedient servant,
THEODORUS BAILEY,
(*P. M. New York City.*)

Hon. Judge Woodward.

LETTER

NEW YORK, 19 Sept., 1809, No. 24 Pearl St.

The first attention I experienced after that at Fort Erie was of two days' continuance at the village of Erie, from where I hired a light wagon to Le Beuf (alias Waterford), which place, after one night's repose, I departed on my route to Meadsville, where I arrived in a leaky small canoe on the 9th of August. Here the water failed, and it was not till the 22d that means of conveyance could be forwarded for my proceeding onward. The interim was partially occupied in my profession by a few patients, and the residue most agreeably filled up by the hospitable and friendly attentions of the inhabitants, which have made a most lasting impression on my mind. From this place my next advance was in a canoe down the remainder of French Creek and the Alleghaney River. On the passage I had to exercise my medical skill on three more patients, my success with all of whom brought me again into a practice at the industrious town of Pittsburg, where I arrived on the 20th; from thence on the 30th I took a very bilious invalid and so reinstated his health on the road that notwithstanding the roughness of our journey over the mountains, he was able after one day's rest at Chambersburg to proceed on horseback to Philadelphia. From Chambersburg (where I was handsomely entertained by Mr. Riddel, a young judge, but now practicing as a barrister) on the fifth inst. progress was by the stage to Washington, passing through Hagerstown, a very thriving and pretty place. On my arrival on the 7th at Washington in high health of spirits the residue of the day was employed in arranging your friendly letter of introduction. The next day I presented your draft in my favor to Mr. Duvall who duly honored the same, and I feel the obligation to you, sir, although my former funds were not exhausted even on my arrival here. Having no occasion to break in upon your loan I wait your commands concerning the same. The President of the United States was an absentee during my stay of six days at Washington, as were the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, nor was I fortunate enough on repeated calls to find Mr. Brent, the mayor, at home.

My reception by Mr. Gallatin was more frigid than the most northerly step of the capitol, but the genial warmth of Dr. Thornton (though he was exceedingly unwell with an ague) was as pleasant as the rays of the sun after a hail storm. At his home on Sunday evening, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State, Mr. Erskine and some ladies, among whom Mrs. Thornton appeared the most affable and charming. Mr. Smith gave me a most pressing invitation, but time would not permit my acceptance of it.

As a piece of news Mr. Jackson and his lady arrived the day following, from Annapolis. He was about to take a house for his residence on the Capitol hill, a beautiful situation with a commanding prospect.

Upon the whole of my tour, my gratification has been very high, my disagreeables very trivial; I cannot expect in my next (whenever it may take place) to meet with a second Judge Woodward, or any other gentleman whose politeness and good nature can so largely contribute to my enjoyments; in fact I dare not say all I think lest you should find a nook in your memory to fix me as a flatterer, which character is not more despised even by you yourself than by, Dear Sir,

Your much obliged and most obedient servant,

WM. CLARK.

A note from Miss Marianne Navarre, to Judge Woodward, Detroit

Miss Marianne Navarre* accepts with particular pleasure the kind invitation of Mr. Woodward to take a walk on Sunday afternoon.

Saturday, August 18th, 1810.

LETTER

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1811.

SIR: Your favor of the 22d of August was mislaid or it would have received an earlier answer. It relates to a letter covering sundry pamphlets charged with $8.50 postages. The law has neither vested the postmaster general or postmaster with authority to reduce the postage in such a case. The only remedy is to refuse to receive the packet when it is of less value than the postage; yours may be still returned to the postmaster, and he can have credit for its amount by forwarding it here as a dead letter, but this must depend upon the pleasure of the postmaster.

I am with much respect, sir,

Your Ob't. Serv't,

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

Augustus B. Woodward, Esq., Detroit.

I return the cover herein, A. By.

LETTER

PHILA., Jany. 12, 1811.

I have had the pleasure of yours dated the 21st Decr. last, this day, and will attend to the subject. I should not answer you until I have seen the matter referred to or Dr. Barton, but I will attend to it.

My motive for replying now is to apprize you of a work which I shall put to press in a few days. A friend has presented it to me for publication, and its merit is such as to surpass anything on the science of human government, anything that has yet appeared. It is a commentary and review of charters ——— ——— laws in its title, but in a most eloquent and decisive style it contrives to subvert the errors which it detects, and to make commentary the vehicle of a really new development of new principles, or rather the exhibition of the errors of all principles and showing wherein the errors consisted.

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* Marianne Navarre, the daughter of Pierre Navarre, was born at Detroit Sept. 20, 1780, and died at Grosse Pointe Sept. 2, 1866, unmarried.—C. M. B.

Adam Smith, who is the author's most admired author, is yet proved to be erroneous in some points which have escaped all those who have written after him. For example, the prejudice which gives the agriculturalist a supposed superiority over other citizens is completely and usefully exposed; the prejudice against commerce is also attacked, and the truth demonstrated that society and commerce identified that one is only the presence of the other, and that one of them removed the other is gone also. This work is calculated to introduce immense havoc among prejudices by exhibiting truth in a style of simplicity and without affectation. I have in discussing bank subjects ventured some ideas that are not generally received. But I find their force so effectual that I mean to urge some bolder innovations of proscriptive and prescriptive errors.

His distribution of the denominations of government is not like any that has preceded it; he distributes all governments into two descriptions only, those in which the people are sovereign and that in which they are not. In the legislative house and the judiciary he is equally original, bold, simple and satisfactory. All his principles are founded on the direct and indirect analysis which he conducts with the greatest clearness and yet with a surprising brevity considering all he illustrates and all he disproves.

After all, are not even all that can be done only mere efforts to throw light into parlors and drawing rooms, instead of huts and farm houses, and the residue of mediocrity; that is, into places where wisdom is regarded with the same respect as a new kind of bird or monkey or watch or painting, merely on account of its novelty, and is no sooner seen than forgotten. The error in all social habits is beginning either in the middle or at the wrong end. The chemists and anatomists ought to be our guides. The power of a few ideas is as great as the power of the oriental ciphers 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. It is easy to perceive that we should sometimes use a 7 where we should only use 3, and 1,000 where we should place the cipher in the reverse order 000,1. Errors in reasoning as fallacious have governed the world for ages. I see no effectual remedy but beginning at the source with education, and it requires more wisdom than is to be found in our college to say what that is, though it has been said ten thousand times and as long ago as the days of Socrates, Locke, Kairns and Bacon and Condilean, and even Rouma has approached it, but not so near as Helvetus, but they all stopped short at the abstract idea. They knew where the magnet pointed but they could not find the centre upon which it vibrated, nor how the attraction was produced. Yet I believe Pestalozzi has discovered it, and I believe his discovery more momentous to the world than the magnet or even the press. Yet the established orders are alarmed at it. A great mathematician and even a good man with whom I conversed on the subject, and noted the wonderful effects already produced in the reasoning powers of children of seven years old, said very emphatically to me in reply, that's what I fear, they will know too much.

However, works for the reflecting and intelligent must produce effects indirectly or they carry something downwards and outwards and all around them, like rays of light which pass in the intervals of dense masses.

Believe me with respect and esteem, yours,

WM. DUANE.

LETTER

MICHIGAN, Oct 7, 1812.

SIR: It is already known to you, that on Saturday, the fifteenth day of August last, an order having been given to evacuate Fort Dearborn, an attack was made by the savages of the vicinity on the troops, and the persons appertaining to that garrison on their march at the distance of about three miles from the fort, and the greater part of them barbarously and inhumanly massacred. Three of the survivors of that unhappy and terrible disaster having since reached this country, I have employed some pains to collect the number and names of those who were not immediately slain, and to ascertain whether any hopes might yet be entertained of saving the remainder. It is on this subject that I wish to interest your feelings and to solicit the interposition of your interposition, convinced that you estimate humanity among the brightest virtues of the soldier.

I find, sir, that the party consisted of ninety-three persons. Of these, the military, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, amounted to fifty-four. The citizens not acting in a military capacity consisted of twelve. The number of women was nine, and that of children eighteen. The whole of the citizens were slaughtered, two women and twelve children. Of the military, twenty-six were killed at the time of the attack, and accounts have arrived of at least five of the surviving prisoners having been put to death in the course of the same night. There will remain then, twenty-three of the military, seven women and six children, whose fate, with the exception of three, who have come in, and the two others who are known to be in safety at Ft. [St.] Joseph's remains to be yet ascertained.

Of these, amounting in all to thirty-one persons, I will furnish you with the names of all the persons that I have been able to identify.

First, There is one officer, a lieutenant, of the name of Linah T. Helm, with whom I have had the happiness of a personal acquaintance. His father is a gentleman originally of Virginia, and of the first society of the city, who has since settled in the state of New York. He is an officer of great rank and the most unblemished character. The lady of this gentleman, a young and amiable victim of misfortune, was separated from her husband. She was delivered up to her father-in-law, who was present. Mr. Helm was transported into the Indian country, a hundred miles from the scene of action, and has not since been heard of at this place.

Second, Of six non-commissioned officers, four survived the action. John Vusier, a sergeant, Daniel Dougherty, a corporal, and one other corporal by the name of Bowen. The other is William Griffin, a sergeant, who is now here. With these may be included John Fifer Smith, a fifer.

Third, Of the privates, it is said that five, and it is not known how many more, were put to death on the night after the action. Of those who are said to have then suffered, I have only been able to collect the names of two, Richard Gerner and James Lette. Mr. Burns, a citizen severely wounded, was killed by a squaw in the daytime about an hour after the action. There will thus remain ——— to be accounted for, of whom I can only give the following names: Micajah Dennison and John Ferry were so badly wounded in the action that little hope was indulged of their recovery. Dyson Dyer, William Nelson Hunt, Duncan McCarty, Augustus Mott, John Smith, senior, father of John Smith before named as a fifer, and James Van Hoos.

Fourth, Of the five women whose fate remains to be ascertained, I am enabled to give the names of all. They were Mrs. Burns, wife of the citizen before mentioned as killed after the attack; Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Needs, Mrs. Simmons. Among these women were six children saved out of the whole number which was eighteen, part of them belonging to the surviving members, and part to those who were slain.

As to the means of procuring them, I can only suggest the sending of a special messenger to that quarter, charged with collecting the prisoners, who may survive, and transmitting them to Michilimackinac. A communication to Capt. Roberts at that place may co-operate.

LETTER*

Flemington, New Jersey, 6th June, 1814.

Sir: I hope you will excuse the length of time I have taken in communicating to you the history of the unfortunate massacre of Chicago. It is now nearly completed and in two weeks you may expect it—as the history cannot possibly be written with truth without eternally disgracing Major Heald. I wish you could find out whether I shall be cashiered or censured for bringing to light the conduct of so great a man as many think him. You know I am the only officer that has escaped to tell the news; some of the men have got off, but where they are I know not; they could be able to testify to some of the principal facts. I have waited a long time expecting a [court] of inquiry on his conduct, but see plainly it is to be overlooked. I am resolved now to do myself justice, even if I have to leave the service to publish my history. I shall be happy to hear from you immediately on the receipt of this.

I have the honor to be sir, with great respect,
your Obt. Hb. Servt.,
L. T. Helm, Lieut.†

Augustus B. Woodward, Esqr.,
Washington City.

NOTE OF REGRET

[Without date.]

To the Honorable Augustus B. Woodward, Present:

Mr. Whitney presents his respects to the Honorable Judge Woodward, is not insensible to the honor intended him by Judge Woodward's polite invitation to dinner, but begs he may be excused in declining this honor, as it would be a breach of his domestic regulations to be unnecessarily absent from his family on this day of the week.

To the Honorable Judge Woodward.
Sunday Morning.

NOTE OF REQUEST

William Hunt presents his compliments to Judge Woodward and will be very thankful to him if he will send him a memoranda of the day of the month, how and on which the different earthquakes were felt at this place, with any observations or comments Judge Woodward may have noted thereon.

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* See appendix

† Heitman's Register gives Linai Taliafero Helm, of Va., who entered the army as ensign 9 Dec., 1807; 2 Lt. Dec. 8, 1808; 1 Lt. Jan. 20, 1813; Capt. 15 Apr., 1814; resigned Sept. 27, 1814; died Oct. 15, 1838. In reprint of Vol. 4 in appendix he is given as author of articles published on page 648, and another page 662. The name B. T. Helm is a mistake copied from the index.

Friday afternoon, 24th April, 1812.

NOTICE

[Without date.]

The undersigned will promote public dinners, balls, illuminations, orations, &c., in such manner as shall be found generally agreeable, within three or at most four weeks after the reception here of the treaty of peace, if the terms thereof shall appear to be honorable; and if convenient the illuminations on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of March; gentlemen on the other side to be invited to our public dinners, and ladies on the other side to be invited to our balls respectively and the illuminations to be general on both sides from the river Miami and N. S. to the river Sinclair on the same night.

James Abbott.
B. Woodworth.
Stephen Mack.
Ant Dequindre.
Peter Desnoyer.
Duncan Penier.
A. Butler.
Gabriel Godfroy.
Chas. Larned.
Mr. Harvey.
N. Gray.
A. Hays.
Harry H. Hickman.
William Brown. (withdrawn.)

C. Gratiot.
John McGregor.
Geo. McDougall.
G. Godfroy.
John Ruland.
Mr. Jones.
Henry J. Hunt.
R. McDougall.
R. Smyth.
J. Kinsey.
S. Sibley.
J. Whipple.
J. McDonnell.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

VOLUME XII—SECOND EDITION

BY H. S. BARTHOLOMEW.

The figures in the left hand margin indicate the pages to which the notes refer.

44. In 1792 Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada with Col. John Graves Simcoe as Lieut. Governor of the former. Simcoe had been in command of the Queen's Rangers, which was the regiment raised by Robert Rogers, who disgraced himself as first British commandant at Michilimackinac.

65. Blue Jacket (Weyapiersenwah) was the Shawnee chief who led the Indian forces in their unsuccessful fight against Gen. Wayne in 1794 and was with Little Turtle in command when Gen. Harmer was so disastrously defeated in 1790. Blue Jacket signed the treaty of Greenville in 1795 and of Fort Industry in 1805.

75. It was about this date that Col. England's son was born at Detroit, who became a distinguished British general; he served in India, in the Crimea and in the wars against Napoleon.

108. Simon Girty was born in Pennsylvania in 1741. His father was born in Ireland and his mother in England. He had an older brother Thomas, and two younger brothers, George and James, and a half-brother, John Turner. When he was fifteen years old the family was captured by the Indians and he learned the Iroquois (Seneca) language. His brothers, George and James, were allotted respectively to the Delawares and Shawnees. Simon spent several years as interpreter for traders and acquired a knowledge of the Shawnee tongue, thus enabling him to converse with all Indians east of the Mississippi. In 1774 he appears as scout and interpreter for Gov. Dunmore's expedition and soon after as a lieutenant of militia.

In 1776 he was appointed interpreter at Pittsburg for the Iroquois, under George Morgan, who was Indian agent for the middle district of the United Colonies, but he was discharged in a few months for bad behavior. In 1777 he was lieutenant in a company of continental troops, but it does not appear that he saw any active service. In March, 1778, he, with Alexander McKee, Matthew Elliott, Robert Surphlet, Higgins and two negroes, fled towards Detroit, where they arrived in June. Girty was immediately engaged as interpreter for the Iroquois with McKee as his immediate superior, which position he filled until shortly before he died in 1818, near Fort Malden, British soldiers firing a salute over his grave.

Girty was about five feet nine inches tall, of dark complexion; his appearance, not naturally so, became repulsive from the effects of a wild, dissolute life, and a great ugly scar. No frontiersman has been charged with more fiendish cruelty than Simon Girty, but he kept faith with the Indians and remained an indefatigably active agent of his British employers. Most of his time was spent between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, aiding the Indians against the Americans. The most conspicuous instance of his savagery was at the torture and murder of Col. Crawford by the Indians in 1782, where he was a passive spectator.

122. The Battle of Fallen Timbers occurred Aug. 20, 1794. According to Lieut. Boyer's diary, the American loss was thirty killed and one hundred wounded, while forty of the enemy's dead fell into the hands of the victors. Boyer estimated that there were 1,000 Indians and 500 Canadians. The action occurred on the west side of the river at, or just above, the modern village of Maumee (Lucas

Co.), Ohio. McKee, Elliott and Simon Girty were inactive spectators. See Wayne's orderly books in Vol. XXXIV of this series and the Battle of Fallen Timbers in Vol. XXXI, page 472.—C. M. B.

177. Chenail E'Carte was the name applied to the district lying east of Lake St. Clair and Detroit river; also, to a brook running southwest into the northeast part of Lake St. Clair and now popularly known as "The Snycarty." See "Journal of Land Committee," Vol. XXIV, for description.

210. Gen. James Wilkinson was second in command under Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was then absent in the east. Wilkinson was born in Maryland in 1757 and died in Mexico in 1825. His strenuous career was filled with treachery, beginning historically, when a colonel in the Continental Army he reported to Gen. Horatio Gates much valuable information which he claimed to have obtained by an expedition within the enemy's lines, which was untrue, as he had the information by hearsay and attempted to steal the glory from the real hero of the incident. As a reward he was sent as a messenger to Congress to carry the news of Burgoyne's surrender. He arrived, however, a week behind the news and a proposition to present him with a sword was killed by a suggestion that he was in more need of a pair of spurs. Soon after Congress voted him a commission as Brev. Brig. General, which he resigned in the face of a petition signed by forty-nine officers of equal rank, asking to have the commission withdrawn.

A court martial acquitted him of treasonable correspondence with the Spaniards, but later obtained evidence proved that he received salary from them and conspired against his country, even so late as 1800, while he was chief in command of the army after Gen. Wayne's death in 1796. He was governor of Louisiana in 1805 and a major general in 1813.

261.[1] Sir Robert Listor was the British ambassador. He was born in 1742 and died in 1836, and during his long diplomatic career represented Great Britain also at Madrid, Stockholm, Constantinople and the Hague.

261.[2] This letter apparently should be dated "Mackinac, May 17, 1793." Lamothe received his appointment just prior to that date and on May 8th sailed on the Nancy to Mackinac. It was in 1793 that the meeting was held at the foot of the rapids.

262. "Branches of porcelaine," an expression of frequent occurrence throughout these volumes, is Canadian French (*branches de porcelaine*), for which there is no English equivalent except the word Wampum (strings of) borrowed from the Indians.

304. Robert Prescott (born 1725, died 1816) was governor of Canada from 1796, when he succeeded Lord Dorchester, until 1799, when Sir Robert Shore Milnes took his place. He was aide de camp to Gen. Amherst and served under Gen. James Wolf as well as in various European and West Indian campaigns.

329. It is difficult to understand just what events our well informed author had in mind when he cited these dates. The territory comprised in the present boundaries of Michigan was known as New France until 1796, although the ordinance creating the Northwest territory passed Congress in 1787. The British retained posts until 1796. The enabling act of Congress, 1802, making Ohio a state, left the remaining territory as Indiana. January 11, 1805, Congress passed an act creating Michigan territory, the first time a political division was called by the name of Michigan.

330. This number is wrong. Michigan Manual for 1907 says:

"The territorial government of Michigan was established in 1805. The Supreme court of the territory consisted of a chief and two associate judges appointed by the president of the United States. The judge holding the commission of earliest date was made chief judge, and the other judges took precedence according to the dates of their commissions. When, however, commissions bore the same date precedence was determined by the ages of the judges. Their term of office was 'during good behavior,' and so they held until the year 1824, when the 'second grade' of territorial government was established."

"The following were judges under the 'first' grade:

Term began.			Term expired.
1805	Augustus B. Woodward	C. J.	1824
1805	Frederick Bates	A. J.	1808 Resigned
1806	John Griffin	A. J.	1824
1805	James Witherell	A. J.	1824

Upon the establishment of the ‘second’ grade of territorial government in 1824, the term of office was limited to four years. From that time until the admission of Michigan to the Union in 1837, the following were members of the Supreme court:

1824	James Witherell	C. J.	1828
1824	Solomon Sibley	A. J.	1837
1824	John Hunt	A. J.	1827
1827	Henry Chipman	A. J.	1832
1828	William Woodbridge	C. J.	1832
1832	George Morell	C. J.	1837
1832	Ross Wilkins	A. J.	1837”

This clearly shows ten territorial judges of the Supreme court.

336. It is doubtful if any of the Connors (O’Connors) were ever prisoners of the Indians or British, except the mother. They were the only members of the Moravian community who remained in Michigan when the others returned to Ohio.

Tucker had been an Indian captive and was in the British service during the revolution as an Indian agent and interpreter.

345. Kaskaskia was captured by Col. George Rogers Clark about ten years before Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787, and consequently long before there was a Northwest Territory. Clark was a colonel of Virginia militia, of which state Patrick Henry was then (1777) serving his second term as first governor.

375.[1] *Amikogenda* is Baraga’s translation of “Beaver Island in Lake Michigan.”

375.[2] *Ashigan* means bass; crow, is *Andek* (Baraga).

376.[1] Michillimackinac is usually said to be derived from the two words, *Mitche*, great, and *Makinak*, turtle. But there are several other theories in regard to its derivation. *Mishinima-kinung* meaning “place of the big lame person,” is the choice of William Jones of the Field Museum of Natural History. Baraga says *Mishinimakinago* is the name of a tribe of ghostly Indians, often heard but never seen, after whom the island was named.

376.[2] Bleeker county was established in 1861, in 1863 the name was changed to Menominee.

386, The Oakland & Ottawa Railroad Company was incorporated in 1848. In 1855 it was merged with the Pontiac & Detroit Company as the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company. In 1856 it was opened as far as Corunna.

403. The enthusiasm of this paragraph is not out of place as this device, now called a “jointer” is in very general use throughout the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, and less commonly in other sections the world over.

415.[1] Edward Alexander Theller, M. D., was born in Canada in 1810 and died in California in 1859. He was of Irish parentage, as were a large number of the “Patriots” of whom he was a leader in their attacks on the western frontier of Canada. After his narrow escape from the gallows he went to New York; later he appeared in California as an editor and as superintendent of schools in San Francisco. He published a book called “Canada in 1837-38.”

415.[2] Col. John Prince came from England in 1832 with his wife and four children. He was a man of means, as he brought with him 75,000 gold guineas or $300,000. He purchased the Park farm at Sandwich, Canada. He was a very conspicuous character in the Patriot war. Dr. Hume, a British regimental surgeon, was killed near Col. Prince’s home, a dozen bullets piercing his body.

In the fifties, Col. Prince went to the Canadian Sault as the first judge of Algoma district. He died Nov. 30, 1870, and was buried on an island opposite Bellevue, where he lived. This island now is familiarly known as Deadman’s Island. His son, Albert, resides at Sandwich, and is a distinguished jurist and member of parliament.—*Early Days in Detroit, Friend Palmer.*

419. Nineteen of these poor fugitives who could not get across the river were found soon after lying frozen dead around the ashes of a fire that they seemed to have been too weak from starvation to keep going. (History of Canada, McMullen.)

421. Col. Airey was made K. C. B. in 1855; in 1876 he was created Lord Airey. He was quartermaster general in the Sevastapol campaign and wrote the order, in accordance with Lord Raglan’s instructions, for the famous Light Brigade to charge the guns. He was in the British military service for fifty-five years, occupying almost every rank from ensign to lieutenant general. Born 1803, died 1881.

423.[1] Louis Joseph Papineau was the leader of the French Canadian party of lower Canada and one of the foremost of the rebels of 1837-38; during which years, however, he prudently sojourned on the American side of the line. During the war of 1812 he was captain of militia. Born 1786, died 1871.

423.[2] William Lyon Mackenzie occupied a position in upper Canada similar to that of Papineau in Quebec; that is, a leader of malcontents. He was an editor in Toronto, which city he served as mayor. He was elected four times to the legislature and expelled three times. In 1839 he was arrested by United States authorities for violation of neutrality laws and served one year in prison. Born 1795 in Scotland; died 1861 in Canada.

436. Starting from the cabalistic "G. H." the editor of the second edition finally found in the records of the old Michigan Historical Society of Detroit the following entry:

"From B. F. H. Witherell, a manuscript account of an attack by the Winnebago Indians on the trading post of Col. George Hunt, on the upper Mississippi, on the first of January, 1812. In the 1904 volume of the Historical Library of Illinois, is a letter from Capt. H. Starke of Ft. Madison, to Gen. William Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1812, reading in part as follows: 'Mr. George Hunt has arrived from the mines and brings the melancholy intelligence that all the Americans of that place have been massacred by the Puants and Winnebago Indians. His life was spared only on the supposition that he was an Englishman.'"

438. Our erratic author here transfers his narrative, without warning, several hundred miles westward, and two years backward. But in justice to him it should be considered as possible that the editors of the first edition mixed up two separate articles, one of them ending at this point and the other a continuation of the article on page 662 of Vol. VIII.

450. Sometimes spelled Shane but properly Chesne; this crossing over the River St. Mary is about where Rockford now stands. (Maumee River Basin, Slocum.)

511. Ordinance of Mr. Raudot, intendant the 15 April, 1709, recorded in No. 3, folio 32, who, according to the good pleasure of his majesty commands that the Pawnees and negroes who have been purchased or will be purchased in the future should belong in full possession to those who have made or will make these acquisitions of them as slaves.

578. We, the undersigned residents of the Cote des Poux of the River Rouge and River Ecorse, in order to give notice to our colleagues of the River Raisin, certify by these presents that we are determined to give our votes at the next election in favor of Col. James McCloskey, in token of which we have signed our names at Detroit the 31st of August, 1821.

611. H. R. Schoolcraft and Charles C. Trowbridge were also in this party. For another account of the incidents, see page 502 of Vol. VI, this series.

582. The foregoing papers relate to the second election of delegates to congress. The first election was held in 1819. The only available report was published September third, and gave the following as the result of the election:

William Woodbridge received 339 votes; John R. Williams received 196 votes; John Hunt received ninety-seven votes; James McCloskey received fifty-five votes and Augustus B. Woodward received twenty-eight votes. Mr. Woodward's term of office was two years. He was secretary of the territory and collector of customs and the added duties of delegate were too much for himself and for the people to stand and so great a clamor was made that he resigned at the end of the first year and a new election was called for the third Tuesday in September, 1820.

The vote cast cannot be ascertained, but Solomon Sibley received twenty-four votes more than the next highest candidate and was declared elected for the unexpired term. The regular election took place in September or October, 1821, and Solomon Sibley received 207 votes more than Judge Woodbridge and 247 votes more than James McCloskey.

The second change in the form of government occurred at the time of the next election and members were elected to form a legislative council supplanting the Governor and Judges, who had, until this time, been the legislative body. Candidates for the office of delegate were numrous. Judge Sibley was willing to be re-elected, John Biddle, Austin E. Wing, James McCloskey, A. G. Whitney, John R. Williams and Abraham Edwards were prominently mentioned. Before the election, Mr. Sibley withdrew. The election was held Oct. 24, 1823, and very much to the surprise of everybody, Rev. Gabriel Richard received the most votes. Mr. Richard's name had not been mentioned in any of the newspaper discussions preceding the election, and one who relied upon newspaper information to tell him of the political situation would have been astounded to learn that the reverend father had carried the day. The entire vote stood as follows: Gabriel Richard, 444; John Biddle, 421; Austin E. Wing, 335; James McCloskey, 164; A. G. Whitney, 165; John R. Williams, 51, and Abraham Edwards, 1.

When the time came for the next election, Mr. Edwards was unable to obtain recognition in the Gazette and he inserted an advertisement as follows: "That if the people of Michigan think proper to elect him he will consider it to be his duty to accept the honor conferred on him." This is the first election advertisement in the state. The result of the election was in doubt for a long time. Returns were very slow in coming in, and the counting board were in doubt about the legality of some votes and of some districts. The candidates most prominent were John Biddle and Austin E. Wing. A satirical political catechism of the time was as follows:

Query. What constitutes the right of suffrage in Michigan?

Answer. The will of the secretary and treasurer. (They with the attorney general constituted the election board.)

Q. What is that will at this time?

A. That Mr. Wing should be delegate to congress *and he is so*. Perhaps vain.

Q. Who had the most votes returned by the inspector at the polls?

A. Mr. Biddle.

Q. By what authority did the secretary and treasurer decide the man having the less number of votes elected?

A. By the civil and admiralty laws of England.

Q. Do the arbitary laws of England rule the elections of this territory?

A. Yes, if the occasion requires. Tyranny *there* must be supported by precedent and none better for the purpose than the election rules of the Great Monarch George Third."

The return of the county canvasser was that Biddle received 734 votes, Wing 731 votes, and Richard 724 votes. These returns and the poll list having been placed before the canvassers they made the following report:

Austin E. Wing received 728 votes.
Gabriel Richard received 724 votes.
John Biddle received 689 votes.

The certificate of election was given to Wing, but a contest was immediately entered in Washington. The contest lasted until March 20, 1826, but was not even then decided. The report of the contest (Contested elections, page 515) says, "and Mr. Wing continued to sit as delegate." Mr. Wing was re-elected in 1827. In 1829 John Biddle was elected, but Wing succeeded him in 1831. In 1833 Lucius Lyons was delegate and his term lasted until the formation of the state government. In the fall of 1835 it was not known whether Michigan would become a state or would remain a territory. William Woodbridge allowed his name to be presented for delegate and was declared elected and the certificate of election was granted to him. This was, of course, upon the supposition that Michigan would remain a territory and only a very few votes were cast for delegate.

A few days after the certificate was given to Mr. Woodbridge the election returns began to come in from the Wisconsin and Iowa districts, where a heavier vote was cast. From the returns it appeared that George W. Jones had received the greater number of votes and another certificate was issued to him and he took his seat as delegate. In the meantime Michigan, as a state, elected a representative and two senators, but they were not recognized by Congress. Jones continued to sit as delegate, though in reality he represented Wisconsin and Iowa and not Michigan and she was without representation.—C. M. B.

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CENSUS SCHEDULE OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT ALLOTTED B. F. H. WITHERELL.

NOTE.—The accompanying document is without date, but the following from the census of Michigan, 1884, Vol. I., seems to prove conclusively its identity. "Territorial census of 1827." "This census was taken but the record of it in full can not be found. * * * The only portion of it to be found is the report of the city of Detroit. The return of that city by B. F. H. Witherell, assistant marshal, gives a total population of 2,152. * * * The name of Lewis Cass heads the list with seventeen in his household." [Editor.]

Names of Heads of Families.	Free White Males.						Free White Females.					Foreigners not Naturalized.	Number of Persons engaged in Agriculture.	Number of Persons engaged in Manufactures.	Number of Persons engaged in Commerce.	Slaves.								Free Coloured Persons.								All other Persons except Indians, not taxed.	Total.
																Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.					
	Under Ten Years of Age.	Of Ten and Under Sixteen.	Between Sixteen and Eighteen.	Of Sixteen & Under Twenty-six, Including Heads of Families.	Of Twenty-six & Under Forty-five, Including Heads of Families.	Of 45 & upwards, Including Heads of Families.	Under Ten Years of Age.	Of Ten and Under Sixteen.	Of Sixteen & under 26, Including Heads of Families.	Of Twenty-six & Under Forty-five, Including Heads of Families.	Of Forty-five & Upwards, Including Heads of Families.					Males Under Fourteen.	Males of Fourteen & Under Twenty-six.	Males of Twenty-six & Under Forty-five.	Males of Forty-five & Upwards.	Females Under Fourteen.	Females of Fourteen & Under Twenty-six.	Twenty-six & under Forty-five.	Forty-five and upwards.	Under Fourteen years of Age.	Of Fourteen and Under Twenty-six.	Of Twenty-six & Under Forty-five.	Of Forty-five & Upwards.	Under Fourteen.	Of Fourteen & Under Twenty-six.	Of Twenty-six & Under Forty-five.	Of Forty-five & Upwards.		
	To 10.	To 16.	To 18.	To 26.	To 45.	45 &c.	To 10.	To 16.	To 26.	To 45	45 &c.					To 14	To 26.	To 45.	45 &c	To 14.	To 26.	To 45	45 &c.	To 14.	To 26.	To 45	45 &c.	To 14.	To 26.	To 45.	45 &c.		
Lewis Cass	1	2		2	3		4	2	1	2		1	1																				17
James Wilberell	2		1	1		2		1	1		1		2																				8
John L. Leib	1		1	1		1		1	1	2			2												1								8
Joseph Tremble	1				1					1			1																				3
Pere Dequendre					1		1			1			1																				3
Pierre Cedien	3	2				1	1	1			1		1																				9
John Bt Pellier	1				1		1			1			1																				4
Asquire Aldridge	1	1		3	1		2			1			4																				9
Abr'm Fournier	2	1			1		1	2		1			1																				8
Margeret Obin										1																							1
L's Charboneau				1					1				1																				2
J'n Bt Campeau	3		1	2		1	1		5	1			3																				13
Jacob Visger						1					1		1																				2
Joseph W. Visger	1	1		1				1	1				1																				6
Arthur Brook					1																												1
Peter W. Knaggs				1			1		1																								4
Whitmore Knaggs	1			3	1	1	1		1	1			1																				10
Joel Thomas	3				1		1			1			1																				6
Aron Thomas	3				3		1			1			1																				8
Jesse Wise	1		1	1		1	3	1		1			1																				8
Joseph Corlies	1			1			1		1				1																				4
John F. Ripley	1		1	2	1		1		2				1																				7
Francois du Dumois	2			1		1			1	1			1																				6
John Sargeant		1			1				1		1		1																				4
Ralph Bell	2	1			1	1	1			1			2																				7
Henry Magee	1		1	1	1					1			1																				4
Berkley Rowley				2		1							3																				3
John Walker				1	2		3		1																								8
Chas. L. Caufield	4				1	1	1						3																				12
Pierre Labadie	2	3		1	1	1	1		1	1			1																		1		3
John M. Navarre					1					1	1		4																				10
Gabriel Godfroy	1	1		2		1	2	2	1		1		1																				8
J. Beaugrand	4	1				1		1				1	1											1		1		1	1				4
John Armstrong										1																							4
Wm. Blackington	2				1				1				1																				5
Josette Chollere				1							1		1																				4
J. B. Chamberlain	4	1	1	1	1			1		1																							2
Henry Bradley	2				1				1																								9
Alexr. Odlen													1																				4
Ezra Younglove	3				1		1	1	1	1			1											1		1		1	1				4
Carver Gunn				2										2																			8
Dominique Riobel	2	1			1		1		1	2				1																			2
Christopher Hart	4	2			4		2	1		1			1																				8
Joseph Laporte	4					1	1			1			1																				14
Pierre Laffarty					1									1																			7
Thomas Reed						1							1																				1
Chas. Cabalier	2					1	1	1	2	1			1																				1
Joseph du Berger			1	1	1						1																						8
Theotishe Badien		1					1				2																						3
James May	2	2				1	1		3	1				1																			4
Augustin Leloy			1	1		1	1	2	4					1																	2		13
Jonathan Kirsley	1		1	1	1		2		1																								9
John du Garde																								1					1				8
Harritte Myers	2	1					2	2		1	1														1		1				1		3
John Garrison	2	2		1		1			1		1		1																				9
Antoine Barrinu		1				2					1																						3
Louis LaDuke	1				1		1	2		1	1																						4
Henry Berthelet	1	1			1	1	6	1		1																							7
Loison Pellier	2					1	4	2	1																								12
Thomas Knoxon						1					1																						10
Stephen Hazzel																									1	1							2
Lofio Dennison																								1		1		1	1				3
Louis Lagnion	2					1	1	1		1				1																			4
Chas. Wilcox	1	1		3	1		1	1	1	1																							6
Theophille Metier	1			1		1	1		1		1																						10
Lewis Wilson													1																				6
Gustavus B. Hood				2	1		1		1				1											1		1		1		1			4
Margeret de Morth	2							3	2	1																							5
John McKensie					1		1	1		1				1																			8
Levi Willard	2			1	2					1			3													1							4
Henry B. Brevoort	2					1	1	1		1																							6
Nathl Champ	1				1		1		1	1			1																				6
Coll McCollister						2	1		1			1		1																			5
Chas. Girard						1																											4
Louison Champagne	2					1	1		1		1				1																		1
Abigail Gage	1	2	1	4			2		1	1			3																				6
Pierre Picot	1			1	1				2				2																				11
Chas. Gavin					1	1	1				2		1																				5
Francois Champagne					2				2				1																				5
Francois Lavignise	1			1			1		1																								3
Louis Campeau	1				2	1		1	1																								4
Mary King		1					3								1																		6
Robert Fillomore		1		1	1		1		1	4																							8
Francois St. Aubin	1			2		1	4			1		1		1																			6
Louis Moran		1		1		2			3	1	1		2																				9
Joseph Lorancell		1			1		1			1																							8
John Bt Laporte	3					1	1	1		1																							4
John Pierson				2		1				1																							7
John Marie Bablon				1	1	1		2	2		1																						4
Benoit Chappelon	1	2		1		1	1	2		1	1		1																				8
Morris Moran	2	1			1		2	1	1	1	1		1																				10
Francois Rivard	1	1	1	1	2		2																										10
Chas. Labadie	1					2	2		1	1																							7
Gabriel Chene	1	1		2		2	2	2	2	1			5																				7
Henry Stanton				2	1		1			1																							13
Samuel Sherwood	1			2					1	1				1																			5
John Hyde					1					1			1																				4
Prime Johnson													1																				4
Pierre Beaubien				1	1			2	2		1																						1
James Campeau				1		1		1			1																						4
Antoine Rivard	2					1	2	1		1			1																				7
Joseph Spencer		1	1	2	2							1		1																			5
John Bt Camperet	2					2	1	1	1	1				1																			8
William Durrell					1	1			1																								3
Chester Blake					1		1		1	1																							3
Julius Eldred	1				1			1																									4
David Newfarl										1														1		1		1	1				4
Eleanor Haskin	1							1		1				1																			3
Henry Campeau	2		1	1		1	2	2			2	1	2																				9
Robert C. McDougall		1	1	1		1	1		2	1																1				1			10
James Gallagher	1				1		1						1																				4
John Meldrum	1	2		1	1	2			1	1			1											1			1				1		11
Louis Beaufait	2	2				1		1			1		2																				7
Louis Chappaton	4			1		1	2	1	1																								9
Cecil Boyer	1												1											2							2		5
George Lyons	1	1			1				1																								4
Lambert Thebault		1			1		2		2	1			1																				6
Paschall Patchvin					1			2			1			1																			4
Isadore Marlan	2	1	1	2		1	2	1					1																				10
Victor Morass					1		1	1	1	1	1		1																				4
William Brooks					1	1	3			1			1																				7
Beckley Thurston	1	2			1		2	1		1			1																				5
Truman Bass		1	1	1	1		3	2				1	1																				9
James Spery					1						1		3																				1
Benj. Knapp				2		1				1			1																				5
Etienne Marsan	2	1			1		2	2	1	1	1		1																				9
Claud Campeau	2				1		3						3																				8
Joseph Lamereau		1	1	3		2	1	1					1	1																			8
John Knapp				1			1		1	1	1		3																				3
Isaih Tyler					1						1		1																				1
Richard Goodwin	2			2		1	1	1			1		2																				8
Elias Long	1			2		1		2	1				1																				8
Seth Dunham					1						1		1																				2
Jeremiah G. Brainard	1			1		1			1				2																				5
Wm Firchaudl					1								1																				1
[illegible]					1									1																			4

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Louis Beaufall	2	2				1		1			1		2										7
Louis Chappaton	2			1		1		1	1														9
Cecil Boyer	1												1		2							2	8
George Lylons	1	1			1				1														4
Lambert Thebault		1			1		2		2	1			1										6
Paschall Patchvin					1			2			1			1									4
Isadore Marlan	2	1	1			1	2	1					1										10
Victor Morass					1		1	1	1	1	1		1										4
William Brooks					1	1	3			1			1										7
Beckley Thurston	1	2			1		2	1		1			1										8
Truman Bass		1	1	1	1		3	2				1	1										9
James Spery					1						1		3										1
Benj. Knapp				2		1				1			1										5
Etienne Marsan	2	1			1		2	2	1	1	1		1										0
Claud Campeau	2				1		3						3										8
Joseph Lamereau		1	1	3		2	1	1					1	1									8
John Knapp				1			1		1	1	1		3										3
Isaih Tyler					1						1		1										1
Richard Goodwin	2			2		1	1	1			1		2										8
Elias Long	1			2		1		2	1				1										8
Seth Dunham					1						1		1										2
Jeremiah G. Brainard	1				1	1			1				2										5
Wm. Firchauld					1								1										1
Moses Allan	2				1									1									4
Amos Honle					2				1		1		1										3
Mason Clarke	1				1		1		1		1			1									4
John P. Noah					1								1										1
Samuel Wing					1								2										2
George Hubbard	1	2		1			1	1		1			2										7
Jos. Allaird	1				1		2		2				2										6
Arthur Ruark	2			1	1		1		1														6
David Smith	1				2					1			1										4
Henry Dutcher				2									1										2
Asa Fox	2				1		1						2										
Benj. DeWitt	1					1	2	1					1										0
Noah Gilbert					1								1										1
Joseph Hamilton					2		1					1	2										3
Nathl Clarke					1								1	1									1
Gardener Sherman					1				1				1										2
Jos. Mason	2	1	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		2			1							7
Artemas Hosmer					2		1		1	1			3										5
Moses Smedly					1								1										1
Zadie Wellman				1		1							1										3
John Clarke		3	1	1		1	3			1													9
Aron Nobles	1	3		1	1		1	2	1				1				1			1			11
Prince Phillip										1			1										2
Gabriel Barreau				1					1														2
John Bt Mexico	2					1	1			1		1	3										5
John Park																	1						1
John Bt Lebon	4				1					1			2										6
Isabel Drouillard		3			1		2		1														9
David Mayo				1																			1
Joseph Delyle		1				1	1	1															5
Thomas H. Adams					1									1									1
Jacqui Cicot	3	1			1		2			1			2										8
Aloxis Beaubien	3	1			1		2			1			2										8
Daniel Goolde				1					1				1										2
Elijah Hartshorn					1																		1
Elijah Goodale	2	2		2	1	1		1	1		1			6									11
George Campbell	1				1		2			1	1		1										6
Jos. Bondie	2					1	1			1			1										8
Jean Batiste Rousseau		1		1		1	1		1		1		2										6
Pierre le Blanche	2			3		1	2	1		1	1	1	3										11
Antoine Barreau		2		3		1	2	1			1		2										10
Charles Huiou					1																		1
Antoine Bondie						1	1								1				1		1		5
Domin. Bondie	2	2	1	1	1		2			1			2										9
Jos. Barreau	1	1				1			1	1													5
Peter Perry	1				1				1			1	1										3
Amab Bellaire				2		1				1			3										4
Charles Laroche						1						1	1										1
Charles Barreau	1				1				1				1										3
Joseph Barreau	1			1					1				1										3
Jos. Flait					1							1	1										1
Alexandr. Jooderon						1			1			1	1								1		3
Antoine Jet Frait		2				2	3		1		1		2										9
Francis Laduc				1					1			1	1										2
Charles L. Vermet				2			1		1		1		2										5
Jean Blair le Jeunesse		2				1					1	1	1	1									4
Louis Borasson				2		1			2		1		2										6
John Bt LaLiat		1				1	2		1		1		2										6
Antoine Lorens	2				1		1		1				1										5
Jos. Livernois	1			2		1			1				2										5
Joseph Cicot	1	1			1		3		1	1			1										8
Jos. Lorens	2				1			1	1		1		1										5
Louis Bouthilon						1	1						1										3
Louis Lorens	1			1					1				1										3
Amab Lorens	1			1			1		1	1			2										4
Augustin Longon	1	1	1	2		2		1		1			1										8
Francis Lorens	2	1			1		1				1		1										6
Mary Lorens				1		1		1					1										4
Jacob Dix	1				1				2	1			1										4
Jos. Charlebo..		1				1	1	1		2			1										5
John Dix	2	1			1		2						1										8
John Steinback						1		1	1				1										3
Jos. Riopel					1		1		1				1										3
Yesaich Riopel	2	1			1		4		1														9
John Bt Riopel	3	1			1		1		1	1			1										8
Chas. Rouin	2		1	1		2	1	1	1		1		1										12
John Bird	2	1				1	3	1		1			2										9
Hoddac Chappel	2	1				1		1	1		1			1									7
Benjn Stanley	2	1	1	10	15		1			2			8	26									31
Thomas Coles	2				1					1		1	1										4
Basil Phebault	4					1	1				1		1										7
John Bt Tetolde	5	1				1				1			1										8
John Bt Furton	1								1				1										2
John Bt Shovin	1		1	1		1					1		2										4
Thomas Furtin		1	1	2		1	2	1	2	1	1		2										11
Evangele Tramble					1		1				1		1										3
Louison Tremblo		1				1	3				1		1										6
Leon Ladouseni				1			1	1	1				1										4
Thomas Willits	1	1	1	1		1			1		1		3										6
Francis Thebault	2				1	1		1		1	2		1										8
John Bt Vernier		1	1	2		1		2			1		3										7
Jos. Urno	2				1		1		1				1										5
Pierre St. George		2			1		2	2	2	1			3										8
Louis La Forte	3	3				1	1			1			3										9
Dominique Thomas				1			2		1				1										4
Jacquis Allors	2			1		2				1			1										6
Jacquis Allors		1		1		1			1		1		1										5
Jos. Du Be...	1	1				1	3	1		1			1										8
Jos. Rabeigon	2			3		1	3	1		1			3										11
Antoine Urtin	1				1					1			1										3
John Bt Birard				2									2										2
Andreas Tremble						2			1	1													4
Jos. Lacle		2		1		1	1	2	2	1		1	2										10
Nicholas Chorlin		1		2			1		1				1										5
Pierre Tremble	4				1		1	1		1			1										8
Thomas Tremble	3	2			1		3	1		1			1										11
Pierre Piechey	3				1					1			1										5
Jean Bte St. Aubin						2			1		1		2										4
Pierre Gilfard		1		1		1	4	1	2	1			1										10
Pierre Champagne	2	1				1	1		1		1		1										7
Louie Billard						1					1												2
Louis Gillard						1	3	2			1		1										7
Guyelle Marsac		1		1		1			2				3										5
William Little	1			1	1				1		1	1	1	1									5
John Kirby					1								1										1
Joseph Tremble	3	2		1		1			2		1		6										10
Jacob Parky				1	1					1			1										3
Rene Marsac	2					1	1	2															8
John Bt Lacle	4	1				1	1	1		1			1										9
Julien Gagnier	2			1	1		1		1	1			1										6
Basilie Cotlen	1				1		1					1	2										4
Joseph Chovin	2				1		1			1			1										5
Cherres Gavin	4					2	3	1		1			1										12
Pierre Gavin	2		1	1	1		3			2			1										9
Abraham Cooke	2	2				4			1	2			1										10
Tousant Jessomine						1				1													1
[illegible]						1	1	1															6

Jos. Lacie		2		1		1	1	2	2	1		1	2																				5
Nicholas Chovin		1		2			1		1				1																				8
Pierre Tremble	4				1		1	1		1			1																				11
Thomas Tremble	3	2			1		3	1		1			1																				5
Pierre Plechey	3				1					1			1																				4
Jean Bte St. Aubin						2			1		1		2																				10
Pierre Grifard		1		1		1	4	1		1			1																				7
Pierre Champagne		1				1	1		1		1		1																				2
Louis Brifard						1					1																						7
Louis Grifard						1	1	2			1		1																				5
Goyette Marsac		1		1		1							3																				[illegible]
William Little	1			1	1				1		1	1	1	1																			1
John Kirby					1								1																				10
Joseph Tremble	1	2		1		1			2		1		6																				3
Jacob Parky				1	1					1			1																				8
Rene Marsac	2					1	2	2																									11
John Bt. Lacie	4	1				1	1	1		1			1																				6
Julien Gagnier	2			1	1		1		1	1			1																				4
Basille Cotleu	1				1		1					1	2																				5
Joseph Chovin	2				1		1			1			1																				12
Cherres Gavin	4					2	3	1		1			1																				9
Pierre Gavin	2		1	1	1		3			2			1																				10
Abraham Cooke	2	2				4			1	2			1																				1
Toulsant Jossandine						1				1																							6
Francois Peire	2					1	1	1																									4
Louis Moran	1					1	1			1			1																				4
Charles Chovin				1		1			1	1			1																				3
John Bt. Chovin				1					1		1		1																				8
Louis du Pra	2	1			1			1			1		1																				10
Joseph St. John				2	1	2	1	2			3		1																				4
Louis Desenlier	1				1			1		1	1		2																				7
Toulsant Chene		2				1		1	2		1																						12
Alex. Campeau	2	1		1		2	2	2	1	1			1																				7
Peter Van Avery	2		1	2		1	1		1	1			1																				2
Henry Campeau					1				1				3																				8
Jos. Campeau	1	2		2		1	1						1																				8
Robert P. Lewis				1	4			2		1			3																				11
John Ladaroot	1	1		2		1	2	2	1	1			5																				1
John Strelle					1					1			3																				8
Chas. Poinetlka	1		1	2		1	1	2	1																								5
Robert Marsac	1			1		1		2																									4
Wm. P. Frasher	2				1																												2
John Armstrong					2																												13
Henry Conner	2				5	1	2		1	1				1																			5
Wm. Tucker	2				1		1						2																				7
Edw. Ryn	2	2				1			1	1	1	1	5	4																			8
Catarine Beaublen	2						2		3	1																							5
Theophile Dumais	2				1									1																			2
Jas. Abbott				1					1	1																							0
John Palmer	2	2			1	2		2		2			1																				7
Elizabeth Weaver				1				1					1																				7
Seth L. Popino	3				1		1	1					2																				1
David McCarthy				1																													1
Mrs. Burbank									1		1		1																				3
Thos. Anderson	1			1					1	1			1																				2
Prosper Lawrence					1				1				1																				[illegible]
Francis Chovin	1			1		1	1		1				1																				[illegible]
Joshua Chappell	1				2	2	4	1	1				4																				[illegible]
Paul D. Anderson	1				1					1				1																			[illegible]
John Burbank				1	1									1																			[illegible]
Wm. Stacey						1	2	1		1			1																				[illegible]
Aron Thomas						1					1		1																				[illegible]
Alanson Thomas	4	1			1		1			1			1																				7
John Maconth		1		1	2		1				1			1																			4
Erek. Chamberlain	1				1		2	2		1			1																				2
Josia Raymond				1		1	1				1		1																				2
Henry Presson					1				1				1																				6
John Cramer				1					1				1																				9
Will. Bucklen				2		1		1	1	1			3																				4
Daniel Tuttle	1	2				1	1	2		1	1		3																				7
Joseph Hickock	1				1		1		1																								0
Wm. McCarthy	1				1	1	2	1		1			1																				3
Nicholas Brewer	2					1		1	1	1				1																			2
Edw. McCarthy				1			1			1			1																				2
George Johnson				1					1				1																				2
Eli L. Crompton		1			1								2																				3
Daniel Bucklen				1	1								2																				4
Amos Fox	1				1				1																								3
Benj. N. Williams	1				1		1			1			1																				3
Alexdr. Lucket						1	1				1		1																				2
John Starks				1			1		1		1		1																				6
Andrew Bell						1							2																				3
John Kremer	1		1	1		1	1	1	1		1		2																				4
James Welch					1		1						1																				3
Francis Ruff					1		2		1				1																				4
Murenus Harrison	1			1					1				1																				11
Josiah Bookley	1				1		1		1	2	1																						7
Francis Regnon	4					1	1	1	1				2																				7
Hugh McVay	1			2	1		1	1	1		1		4																				8
Mehitabel Kilbourn	1	1		2				1	1		1		1														2						3
Andrew Nicholls	1			1	2	1							1																				1
Joseph Fowler				1			1	1			1		3																				9
Abr. Kilbourn				1									1																				3
Jos. Hanchett	2	2		2	1		1			1		1	3																				10
Hiram Johns	1			1					1	1			1																				2
Elijah Downer	1	1		1	2	2	1		1	1			3																				11
Gilman Smith					1								1																				1
Robert Abbott	2	3	1	1		1	3				1		1																				0
Louis Roulo											1		1																				3
John Bt. Dumais		1		2	1				1		1		1																				4
Joel Thomas		1				1							1												1	1		1	1			1	5
Jas. Desplat	1	1				1							1																				7
George Hix											1		2																				7
Jos. Beaublen	1				1		3	1	1	1			2																				5
—— Frasher	1	1			1		1	2																									4
Bentenue Delyle	2					2			1	1			1																				0
Louis Cicot	2				1				1																								1
Francis Cicot	1	1			1	1	3		1	1			2																				5
John Pelller				1						1			1																				5
James Chittendon	1	1			1			1				1		4													2	1					10
Jone Keith	2			1			1			1	1		2																				10
Terrence Smyth	1	2		2		1		1	1	1			1																				10
Manoah Hubbard	2			2	2		2	1		1			3																				8
Sylvester Bates	1				2		2	2			1	1																					2
Patrick Daniels					1					1																	1						6
William Macomb	1				1		2		1			1	2																				0
John K. Rucker	2				2		3		1				1																				3
Jno. Hickock					1		2						1																				7
Adna Hickock	1	2		1		1	1	1		1			1																				7
Ashbell Wilcox	2				1		2	1																									1
Augustus Coan	1		1	2	1	1		1		1			3																				1
Fredk. Campbel					1								1																				10
Joseph Bates						1						1	4																				2
Abraham Truax	1			1	4	1		1	2	1			1																				1
Joseph Ellis				1									1																				5
Johnathan Cole				1									1																				5
John Sturgiss	1				1		2		1		1	1	1																				2
Jason Thurston	1					1		2					2																				12
Pierre Vax		1				1																											10
Pierre Rivard		2	1	3		1	2	1	2		1		3																				11
Charles Rivard	2	2		1		1	1		1	1	1		3																				8
Michael Rivard	4	2	1	3		1	1	1	1		1		3																				1
Henry Hudson		3			1		1	1	1	1			3																				1
Wm. McKonker						1							1																				10
Phillip Ternier				1									1																				8
John A. Grant	3		1	1	1		3		1	1			2																				2
Francois Grifard	2					1	3	1	1				1																				3
Francis Furlon					1				1				1																				0
John Curry		1				1					1																						2
Isaih Walton	2					1	2			1																							1
Enoch Tuttle					1	1							2																				
B. F. H. Witherell				1																													
Error 1st page	1	2		2	3		4	2	1	2		1	1																				17
	361	158	38	225	225	178	315	155	197	170	98	39	451	46	5									11	10	10	6	7	7	[illegible]	10		2,152

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